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GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND;

CONTAINING

A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION

OF THE

COUNTIES, PARISHES, ISLANDS, CITIES, TOWNS,
VILLAGES, LAKES, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, VALLIES, &c.

IN THAT KINGDOM:

WITH

A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF THE COUNTRY, ITS EXTENT AND
BOUNDARIES, A TABLE OF THE POPULATION, AND A CORRECT TABLE
OF THE PRINCIPAL ROADS.

WITH AN ELEGANT MAP.

SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by J. Stark,

FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY;
AND JOHN MURRAY, 32, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

1806.

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

2000-2001 FISCAL YEAR

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

AND TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND TO THE SENATE

AND TO THE PUBLIC

AND TO THE LAND OWNERS

AND TO THE LAND USERS

AND TO THE LAND MANAGERS

AND TO THE LAND RESEARCHERS

AND TO THE LAND EDUCATORS

AND TO THE LAND ADVOCATES

AND TO THE LAND DEFENDERS

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the present edition of the Gazetteer of Scotland, the Publishers have been anxious to include every thing relating to that country which they supposed might interest the native, or give information to the stranger. Besides particular accounts of all the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. the description of every parochial district of Scotland is included, in which its extent, soil, mode of cultivation, and manufactures, are noticed. A description of every remarkable Natural Curiosity, and every remain of Antiquity, is given in the account of the districts in which they are situated;---the principal Seats of the proprietors are remarked; as are also the Birth-places of Eminent Men. To the Volume is appended a Correct Table of the Principal Roads; and prefixed is a general Introduction.---The Publishers trust, that, though from its form the Gazetteer of Scotland is not susceptible of much embellishment of language, yet the general accuracy of its statements will entitle it to particular attention: And if it shall not entirely supersede the necessity of consulting the numerous Tours, to be acquainted with Scotland, it will at least prove a valuable auxiliary to these, from the superiority of information which a work of this kind must necessarily have over others which only relate transient occurrences and observations.

ENTERED IN STATIONERS HALL.

INTRODUCTION.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

SCOTLAND, or that part of the ~~land~~ of Great Britain which lies to the N. of the river Tweed, is bounded on all sides by the sea, except on the S. E. where it is joined to England. The Orkney and Shetland isles, and the northern coast of the mainland of Scotland, oppose themselves to the waves of the great North Sea; the eastern shores are bounded by the German Ocean; the islands and rugged cliffs on its western coast repel the waves of the great Atlantic Ocean; and the southern shores are washed by the waves of the Irish Sea, and the Solway Frith. Scotland extends about 280 miles in length, from the Mull of Galloway to Cape Wrath; and, at the greatest breadth, from the Point or Ru of Ardnamurchan to Buchanness, 180 miles; but the land is so indented by arms of the sea, that the breadth is exceedingly various, and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. Scotland lies in 54° N. latitude; but the islands pertaining to it lie much farther N.; the extreme island of Shetland being in $61^{\circ} 12'$ N.; nearly the same latitude as Bergen in Norway.

COASTS.

In describing the coasts of Scotland, we shall begin at the S. E. angle of the country. From Berwick, the shore bends towards the N. W., till it terminates in the Frith of Forth, which penetrates many miles inland, affording safe anchorage and shelter the whole extent. The promontory of Fife jutting out into the ocean, forms a division between the Frith of Forth and the æstuary of the Tay. From the Frith of Tay to Peterhead or Buchanness, the coast slopes in a waving direction to

the N. E. Proceeding northward, there is a vast bay or opening, somewhat of the form of an equilateral triangle; the side of which is about 80 miles in length. The southern part of this great opening is termed the Moray Frith, and extends inland as far as Inverness. The N. coast of this gap is indented by the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch, both safe stations; the former being the *Portus Salutis* of the ancient geographers. From the Frith of Dornoch, the shore bends towards the N. E., terminating at the promontory of Dungisbay or Duncansbay-head, the extreme point of the N. E. coast of Scotland. The northern coasts are in general bold and dangerous, jutting out into formidable rocky promontories, and divided from the Orkneys by a narrow and tempestuous sea, named the Pentland Frith. Proceeding southward from Cape Wrath, the N. W. promontory, the whole of the western shore seems torn and shattered by the fury of the waves, and is every where indented by extensive arms of the sea; while, in every part, innumerable islands are seen, which appear as if they had been detached or torn from the mainland by some convulsion of nature. About 30 or 40 miles W. from the mainland of Scotland, a range of islands, sometimes called the Long Island, stretches from N. to S. above 100 miles. Nearer the coast is the large isle of Sky; and towards the S. is the island of Mull, separated by a narrow sound. Still farther S. are the great isles of Ilay and Jura, with other smaller isles. Near the sound of Mull is the great and navigable arm of the sea Loch Linnhé, which extends N. E. as far as Fort William, approaching within 50 miles of the extremity of the Moray Frith. Southwards from this great opening, the coast of Argyllshire runs out into the long and narrow peninsula of Kintyre, the Mull or Point of which is only 20 miles distant from the Irish coast. Between the promontory of the Mull of Kintyre and the coast of Ayrshire, is the grand entrance to the Frith of Clyde; in which are the isles of Arran, Bute, and the smaller islands, the Cambrays, and Inch-marnock. This æstuary divides, at the isle of Bute, into two great openings; the first, Loch Fyne, extending into Argyllshire upwards of 40 miles; the second, the Frith of Clyde, extending eastward till within 30 miles of the Frith of Forth, and connected with that arm of the sea by a navigable canal. From the Frith of Clyde the coast takes a direction towards the S., to the promontory of the Mull of Galloway, the S. W. point of Scotland. From thence the coast tends eastward, bounded by the Solway Frith. From the head of the Solway Frith, a natural boundary with the English border is nearly completed by the river Liddal, the Cheviot hills, and the river Tweed.

SURFACE.

Scotland is estimated to contain an area of 27,794 miles; which, by the report lately made to the Board of Agriculture, comprehended

12,151,471 acres of cultivated, and 14,218,224 acres of uncultivated lands. The remainder of the surface is occupied by lakes and rivers. Scotland is naturally divided into the two great divisions of Highlands and Lowlands, of which particular accounts are given under these articles in the Gazetteer, in the order of the alphabet. But, it is also divided into three parts, which may be called the North, the Middle, and the South divisions. The boundaries of these are as strongly marked by nature, as the division into Highland and Lowland. The first or northern division, is cut off from the middle, by the chain of lakes occupying the middle of Glenmore-na-h'alabin, stretching from the Moray Frith to Loch Linnhé. The second or middle division is separated from the southern by the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great Canal. In the northern division, the face of the country presents nothing to the eye but an assemblage of vast mountains; bordered, however, on the N., N. E., and E. coasts with vales and level tracts, of considerable fertility. The middle division contains also many great ranges of mountains, particularly the Grampians, which extend from Aberdeenshire in a S. W. direction to the Atlantic. This ridge forms the boundary between the hilly and the flat country, which here, as well as in the former division, occupies the northern and the eastern coasts. In these two divisions, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a small proportion to the mountainous regions; of which the ruggedness and sterility will ever, in a great measure, defy the efforts of human industry. The country, on the eastern coasts of the middle division, and in a great part of the southern, bears more resemblance to England; and the proportions of the cultivated to the uncultivated lands are altered. In the southern division, we find every sort of rural variety. "In some parts," says a late author, "are seen verdant plains, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable cattle. In others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscape of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of the most romantic kind,—lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy pictures of black barren moors and wild uncultivated heaths."

MOUNTAINS.

The principal ridges of mountains in Scotland are the Grampian hills; the Pentland hills, in Lothian; the mountains of Ross-shire, called Ardross; the Lammermuir hills, in Berwickshire; the great ridge of hills between Lanark and Dumfries-shires, from whence the great rivers of the S. of Scotland take their rise; the Ochils, in Fife and Perthshires;

and the Cheviot hills, on the English border. Of the individual mountains, the most remarkable are noted below, with their elevation.*

LAKES.

The lakes or lochs of Scotland are very numerous and extensive. Any attempt to describe, or even to enumerate them, would greatly exceed the limits of an Introduction; but such is their picturesque beauty, and so admirable is the fine scenery with which they are surrounded, that scarcely are the happiest strokes of the most skilful pencil, or the warmest glow of poetic enthusiasm, adequate to convey a full idea of the prospects they afford. The chief are, Loch Lomond, Loch Aw or Ow, Loch Tay, Loch Ness, Loch Shin, Loch Lochay, Loch Naver, Loch Leven, &c.

RIVERS.

The rivers of Scotland are numerous; and, descending from so elevated a country to the sea, are in general rapid and precipitous. In a country of so small extent, and at the same time so mountainous, we cannot, indeed, expect to find rivers equal to the Rhine or the Danube; but when their rapidity, and the shortness of their course is kept in view, the Scottish rivers are by no means inconsiderable. In a level country like Germany, half the water they discharge would make very broad and deep rivers. Their rapid course renders their banks very picturesque; the falls and innumerable cascades every where heightening the scenery. In the northern division there are many considerable rivers, particularly the Beaul, Naver, Conon, &c.; but these are by no means equal to those of the middle division, where we have the Spey rising in the mountainous district of Lochaber, and rushing furiously into the Eastern Sea. The Tay discharges into the Ocean, below Dundee, a greater quantity of water than perhaps any river of Britain. In this district, too, the Dee and Don, and the Esks, large rivers, pour into the sea a great volume of water. In the southern district, we have the Forth, the Clyde, and the Tweed; and the numerous rivers which empty themselves into the Irish Sea and Solway Frith; the Ayr, the Girvan, the Southern Dee, the Nith, the Annan, and the Liddel.

* Benevis, - - - -	4370	} feet above the level of the sea.
Cairngorm, - - - -	4030	
Benlawers, - - - -	4015	
Benmore, - - - -	3907	
Benglo, - - - -	3725	
Shehallion, - - - -	3564	
Beindeirg, - - - -	3550	
Benvoirlich, - - - -	3300	
Benlomond, - - - -	3262	
Benledi, - - - -	3009	
Benivenow, - - - -	3000	
Benchochan, - - - -	3000	
&c. &c.		

FORESTS.

The ancient forests of Scotland have been greatly diminished in extent, while our improvident ancestors never thought of replacing them by plantations. Of the ancient *Sylva Caledonia*, or Caledonian forest, the most considerable remains are in the districts of Marr and Glentanar; in Rannoch; in Glenmore and Strathspey; and in Alfarig, in Ross-shire. The fir is the most common wood; but the oak and other deciduous trees are not wanting. These forests, some of which extend no less than 30 or 40 miles in length, would, doubtless, be a source of great riches to the proprietors, and to the country at large, did not the want of roads, and the distance from the sea, preclude the possibility of land carriage; and the plan of floating down the rivers is not so practicable, owing to the risk of being shivered by the frequent and high falls. Notwithstanding these obstacles, however, several companies have succeeded in floating upon the Spey and Dee, by cutting canals where the falls are so high as to injure the wood.

CLIMATE.

Situated in the midst of a great ocean, and in such a northern latitude, Scotland cannot boast of a regular climate. In different places the climate varies considerably. From its insular situation, however, the cold in winter is not so intense as in similar latitudes on the Continent; and in summer, the heat, especially on the coast, is moderated by the sea breezes. In winter, the thermometer seldom sinks so low as it does in the S. of England; but the length of that season is generally more protracted. Like other mountainous countries, it is much subject to rain; and the mountains being generally highest on the W. coast, and declining towards the E., has been thought to be the cause why the western coast is most rainy. We are inclined to believe this, owing to the prevalence of the west wind, which brings humidity from the Atlantic ocean. Clouds of the sea are fraught with vapour, in proportion to the extent of the sea over which they pass; because they are continually absorbing the exhalations from its surface. Hence it follows; that the same tract of windy weather, and the same quantity of *haar* or fog imported from the ocean, will not produce so much rain on the E. as on the W. coasts. During the spring months, however, the W. coasts have the advantage; for the easterly winds in that season are generally frosty, by which vegetation is retarded, and the E. coasts are almost deprived of the most pleasant season of the year. As Scotland possesses few or scarcely any marshy districts, the climate is more salubrious than in the low and fenny counties of England. Since the greater part of the marshy grounds have been drained, agues and other diseases, arising from putrid or marsh *miasmata*, have almost disappeared.

SOIL.

The soil consists of every variety in nature ; but its general character is inferior in point of fertility to that of England. Perhaps the lateness of the season, owing to a more northern latitude, may have given rise to this idea ; for there are many valleys or straths, as they are called, which, in early seasons, are as productive as the most favoured fields of Essex. With regard to the soil of the hilly country, an author, eminent for his agricultural abilities, makes a comparison with the muirlands of Yorkshire, and the hills of the Highlands, which we shall give in his own words. “ The soil of the hills, in the Highlands of Scotland, compared with that of the muirlands of Yorkshire, has a decided preference. Unless upon the summits of the higher mountains, and where the rock breaks out at the surface, or where this is encumbered with loose stones or fragments of rock, the hills of the Highlands enjoy some portion of soil or earthy stratum, beneath a thin coat of muir ; while on the Yorkshire hills, the muiry earth, generally of greater thickness, lies on a dead sand or an unfertile rubble, without any intervening soil. From the sort of general knowledge which I must necessarily have of both districts, I am of opinion that the Highlands hills (apart from the summits of the higher mountains) are three or four times the value of the eastern muirlands of Yorkshire, more especially of the central or southern swells : the narrow tract that hangs to the N., between Gainsborough and Whitby, is of a better quality, very similar in soil to the lower hills of the Highlands.”* Some time ago a great number of nobility and gentry formed themselves into a society, named the Highland Society of Scotland, who offer premiums for the improvement of waste lands, the melioration of the breeds of black cattle and sheep, and other agricultural subjects, which are attended with the best effects.

WATER.

After the description already given of the lakes and rivers, which diversify the surface of Scotland, we have no need to be particular on this article. In almost every part of the country, particularly the hilly district, water is not only plenteous, but of the finest quality, descending from springs, in the face of the mountains or rocks, in streams pure as crystal ; and there are few places where excellent water is not to be found, by digging at a small depth from the surface.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Under this head, perhaps, a succinct account might be given of the state of agriculture and farming ; but such a disquisition would too far extend our limits, and lead us from the general plan of the work : suffice

* Marshall's Survey of the Central Highlands of Scotland.

it to say, that the laudable example of the greater proprietors has contributed much to the improvement of the country. Still, from the well known principle of human nature, the reluctance to change old customs, and to relinquish habits sanctioned and established by time, an almost insuperable obstacle is presented to general improvement. This aversion to new plans, or, as they are termed, innovations of established customs, is now wearing off; and, it is hoped, from the improvements already introduced, and the exertions of the Board of Agriculture sometime ago established, that a spirit of improvement will be diffused, which will surmount any obstinacy that remains, and make the practical farmers open their eyes to their true interests. Let them be taught, that the number of citizens, and not the extent of territory, is the true criterion of national wealth; and that the increase of population can be supported only by resources drawn from their own territory, raised and augmented by the improvement of agriculture. In speaking of this subject, we could almost adopt the words of a late author, in a survey of a county given in to the Board of Agriculture. "Had I," says this almost enthusiastic writer, "the powers of persuasion, equal to the conviction I have of the importance of this maxim, I would proclaim it to my country, from the point of Shetland to the Land's End of England, until it were heard, and understood, and felt by every man that eateth bread, that he who makes two ears of corn grow where only one grew before, does more good to mankind than the whole race of politicians together."* The soil of Scotland produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease and beans, flax, hemp, hay, potatoes, turnips, carrots; and, in general, all the sorts of crops which are raised in the southern part of the island. Horticulture is making rapid increase in every part; but it must be confessed, that this species of improvement is more attainable, under a more settled and more serene sky than Scotland possesses. Apples and other fruits are produced in great abundance, particularly in the southern district, and are generally esteemed to equal, or perhaps excel, the English fruits of the same kind, in richness of flavour. We have already noticed the extensive tracts covered with natural wood, the remains of the great Caledonian forest. Of late, many extensive tracts of waste land have been planted; and the success attending this species of improvement evinces, that the soil and climate are well adapted for rearing forest trees. In every district the candid observer will find proofs of the illiberality of Dr. Johnson's account of Scots trees, which has certainly been founded in ignorance, dictated with prejudice, and written without consideration. The Scots fir (*pinus rubra*) is the most common pine in the Scottish plantations; the larch (*larix*) has been lately introduced, and is a valuable acquisition, not only from the value of the wood, but also for its more rapid growth. Ash, elm, plane, beech, oak, laburnum, and a great variety of other kinds are intermixed in the plantations, and have a fine

* Dr Robertson's Survey of Perthshire.

effect, by diversifying the shades, and relieving the eye from the dull sameness which always disgusts. The juniper shrub grows naturally on the hills; and the whortle or *blae berries* (the *vaccinia nigra* of Virgil) grow on the highest mountains in the greatest abundance. Analogous to vegetable productions is the *alga marina* or sea weed, which grows in great luxuriance on the rocky coasts, and constitutes a valuable article of commerce, from the burning of it into kelp.

MINERALS.

Scotland cannot at present boast of mines of the more precious metals; but considerable quantities of gold and silver have been found at different times. When James V. married the French king's daughter, a number of covered dishes, containing coins of Scottish gold, were presented to the guests by way of desert; and it appears by the public records, that in one year there was coined in the mint of Scotland 48,000l. Sterling of Scottish gold. No mines are now wrought solely for silver; but the lead mines are exceedingly rich in that metal. In the last century, a rich silver mine was wrought in the Ochil hills, in the parish of Alva. Ironstone, iron ore, and septaria ironstone, are abundant. Copper has discovered in many places. Of late, a very rich mine of antimony has been opened in Westerkirk, in Dumfries-shire, supposed to be richer than any at present known in the world. The other metallic substances, hitherto discovered, are cobalt, bismuth, manganese, wolfram, plumbago, and mercury; the latter in very small quantities. It is more than probable, that much metallic wealth still remains hid, as very few of the metals are found in a pure state; they are in general in the state of an oxyd, like earth in appearance, without any metallic lustre, and hence they do not readily attract notice; and it is certain, that the discovery of mines has been in most instances merely accidental. Coal is abundant in the southern and middle districts; but little or none has been yet discovered N. of the Tay. Limestone, freestone or sandstone, and slate, are found in every district in the greatest abundance. Of late, too, some attention has been paid to the marbles, which prove no way inferior in colour or polish to those of Italy. Most of the gems and precious stones have been found in Scotland, the diamond excepted. Pearls are found in the great horse muscle (the *mytilus cygnius* and *anatinus*), a native of the northern rivers; they are also found in the common oysters and common muscles, though of small size. The sapphire is found in several places, of different shades, from a deep red to a transparent white, and of equal hardness with the oriental. The topaz is found in many of the Highland mountains, particularly the Cairngorm, and in Goatfield in Arran: they are generally named *Cairngorm stones*, from the former mountain, and are of various hues, and generally in hexahedral crystals. The ruby and hyacinth are found near Ely, in

Fifeshire, mixed with the sand on the sea shore, and adhering to the rocks: they are in general of inferior lustre, and of small size. Emeralds are found in several places; and amethysts are pretty frequently met with, particularly in the mountain of Lochnagaraidh, in Aberdeenshire: some of these are an inch in diameter, of good colour, and valued at 30 or 40 guineas each. Garnets are found in many places of the Highlands, of good sizes, and in considerable quantities. Agates, carnelians or Scots pebbles, are abundant, and well known: they are no where equalled in beauty or variety. Jaspers of various kinds are met with in almost every district; some of them great beauty and value. Chalcedony is found in Fife, equal in hardness and water to the oriental. Most of the northern and southern mountains are composed of granite: that of Bennevis is said to be equally beautiful with the Egyptian. At Portsoy is found that singular kind of granite called Moses' Tables, which, when polished, resembles the Hebrew characters, on a white ground. Besides these, there are innumerable rare and curious fossils; to enumerate which, would alone make a long article.* Before we leave this article, we may mention the frequent marks of volcanic fire which many of the mountains exhibit, particularly the basaltic columns of Staffa, the mountains near Beregonium in Argyllshire, and the hill of Arthur Seat near Edinburgh.

MINERAL WATERS.

In a country so abounding with metallic ores, many of the springs must necessarily have a mineral impregnation. The chalybeate springs are almost innumerable; particularly at Moffat, Peterhead, Dunse, Aberbrothock, &c. Sulphureous springs are also found at Moffat, and at St. Bernard's Well near Edinburgh. Many of the springs also hold some neutral salt dissolved; *e. g.* at Pitcaithly. Wherever the spring proceeds from a bed of limestone, it acquires a petrifying property, of which there are numerous examples, at the Dropping-Cave of Slains in Aberdeenshire, and in many places in Lanark and Ayrshires, &c.

ANIMALS, &c.

The wild animals of Scotland are the fox, the badger, the otter, the stag, the wild roe, the hare, and the rabbit; the wild-cat, the hedge-hog, the weasel, the mole, and other small quadrupeds. But there is proof that some others have been inhabitants of the country, which are now

* For further particulars concerning the mineralogy of Scotland, we refer the reader to the Gazetteer, where particular notice is taken of every article under the name of the place where it is found; and, for more full information, to Jamieson's Mineralogy of the Scottish isles; Williams's Mineralogy of Scotland; and Travels in Scotland, &c. by Mons. Faujas de St Fond.

extinguished; viz. the bison or wild ox, the wolf, and the beaver. The domestic animals are the same as those of England; but the native breed of black cattle and sheep is considerably different, being much smaller in size, and reputed to afford more delicious food. As one of the domestic animals peculiar to Scotland, we may mention the colley, or true shepherd's dog, of which there are many of an unmixed breed. Of the feathered tribe, pheasants are to be found in the woods, though scarce; also that beautiful bird called the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, which is now become exceeding rare; the ptarmigan, the black game, and grouse, are abundant in the heathy mountains; and in the low grounds are partridges, snipes, plovers, &c. Scotland has also most of the English singing birds, except the nightingale. The aquatic fowls, as being more common in the islands, are enumerated in the Gazetteer under the article ORKNEY. The domestic fowls are the same as those of England. The fish are the same which are usually found in the North Sea; such as herrings, mackarel, haddocks, sturgeon, cod, whittings, turbot, skate, &c. The rivers teem with abundance of trout, salmon, eels, &c.; and the lakes abound with pike and perch. The coasts are abundantly stocked with shell-fish; as lobsters, oysters, &c. all of which form a considerable source of wealth, from exportation or home consumption. Whales are sometimes thrown upon the coasts of Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides; and, besides other fish which are caught for their oil, we may mention the *cearban* or sun-fish, the fishery of which is prosecuted with considerable success on the western coasts.

INHABITANTS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.

The inhabitants of Scotland may be divided into two great classes, viz. *Highlanders*, and *Lowlanders*; the former inhabiting the northern and western parts of the country—the latter occupying the eastern and southern parts. The language, dress, and customs of these two classes are very different: the Highlanders in their language and other particulars resembling the Irish and the inhabitants of Wales, while those of the low country differ very little from the English. The language of the Highlanders is that species of the Celtic called in Scotland *Gaelic* or *Earse*. It seems to be the same, or nearly so, which is spoken by the native Britons or Welch, and the inhabitants in the interior parts of Ireland. What the chief characteristics of this language are, we pretend not to judge; but from some translations of it which we have seen, it seems not ill adapted to the expression of tender or violent passions: And, if the poems of Ossian shall be found to be authentic, nobody will deny its claim to beauty and sublimity. To a stranger, however, the pronunciation appears harsh and dissonant; and the uncouth variety of modulation, and the number of nasal sounds, vibrate not agreeably in the ears of an Englishman. The dress of the Highlanders, though now giving way to

that of the English, still exists in many districts. The cloth of which it is formed is that species of woollen stuff, chequered with different colours, known by the name of *tartan*; a description of which, and the dress made of it, the reader will find in the article HIGHLANDS of the *Gazetteer*. This dress is said to bear some resemblance to that of the ancient Romans; and the Highland *durk* is certainly an imitation of the Roman short dagger.

To the general character of the Highlanders there given, we have little to add. Since the feudal system was finally done away by the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1746, their manners have received a new turn; and, though the change of habits introduced by that abolition has driven many to seek an asylum in another country, yet it has been attended with the best effects in introducing industry and wealth among a people naturally active and intelligent. Though the peculiarities in the manners of the Highlanders are fast wearing away, and assimilating themselves to those of their southern neighbours; though their language is daily suffering encroachments from the introduction of the English; yet their national character for honesty, intrepidity, and enterprise, still continues the same. The part they have borne in all the wars which have taken place since their annexation to England, reflects high lustre on their courage; and the Highlander, though ever so poor, still retains so much of his ancient character, as to do nothing unworthy of the people who account themselves born gentlemen and men of honour.

The inhabitants of the low country more resemble the English in their dress and manners, though, in the country parts some peculiarities remain. Many of the peasantry still wear the large flat bonnet; and the *plaid* is in very general use. The Lowland *plaid*, however, is different from the Highland, in the checks being smaller, and the colours not so much variegated. Throughout all the country, oat-meal flummery, called in the dialect of the country *parritch*, forms a considerable part of the diet of the common people: among these, likewise, cakes or *bannocks*, composed of pease, barley, or oat-meal, are their favourite bread. In the towns, and among the tenantry and higher ranks, wheat-corn bread is used; and tea and coffee, with other luxuries, is a constant beverage.

The language of the low country is English, or that peculiar dialect of it which may be termed *Scoto-Saxon*. One peculiarity in this dialect, is the almost universal use of the open or broad *a*, as in *law*, in place of the English open short *a*, as in *hand*, *grass*, *man*, &c. But it would exceed the limits of an Introduction to point out the peculiarities of the Scottish low country dialect; we therefore refer the reader to a paper written on the subject, with no small share of critical accuracy, by the late Dr. Goddes, and published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh. In general it may be remarked, that the Scottish dialect is more harmonious than the English,

from its having fewer hissing sounds; and is more intelligible to foreigners, from the full manner in which the words are pronounced. It is richer than the Italian in diminutives, and almost equal in that respect to the Greek itself. The few authors, however, who have cultivated the Scottish dialect, and the comparatively few who read their writings, have contributed to its decay. In the towns, the English is fast gaining ground, from the systems of education, and the intercourse established by commerce; and, though it may require centuries to banish entirely this provincial distinction, yet every succeeding age loses a few terms which were known and used by the preceding. It is to be regretted that no lexicographer has been encouraged to preserve the Lowland Scottish in a more comprehensive form, than that of a few trifling glossaries. We would wish to see it so preserved. As related to the English, it is like the Doric dialect among the states of Greece.

The amusements of the inhabitants of the low country are nearly similar to those of the English. Dramatic entertainments are much encouraged; and dancing is a favourite amusement. But the Scots have two exercises almost peculiar to themselves, viz. *Golf* and *Curling*; the former a summer, the latter a winter amusement. The *Golf* consists in striking hard leathern balls with elastic clubs into holes at certain distances; and the person performing his round with the fewest strokes is the victor. *Curling* is the propelling of smooth stones upon the ice towards a mark. These stones are of considerable weight; and it requires no small share of strength and dexterity to be successful in this game: he whose stone is nearest the mark is the gainer.

The general character of the Lowlanders is amiable. To all the virtues of the Highlanders, they add those accomplishments which a superior education and a more enlarged sphere of intercourse with the world is capable of producing. The national prejudices of both are nearly the same, though among the inhabitants of the low country they may be somewhat softened from the causes to which we have alluded.—Upon the whole, the inhabitants of Scotland will bear a comparison with those of any country in Europe for those virtues which add to the happiness and ornament of civilized society.

RELIGION.

It is generally believed, upon the authority of the ancient Scottish historians, the venerable Bede, and other writers, that Christianity was first taught in Scotland by one of the disciples of St. John the Apostle, who fled to avoid the persecution of the Emperor Domitian; but it was never publicly professed till the third century, when one of the Scottish monarchs and his family were solemnly baptized. Christianity was further confirmed by the emigrations from South Britain during the persecutions of Aurelius and Dioclesian; and by the settlement of St.

Columba in I-colm-kill, from which island it spread over all Scotland, and became the established religion, under the management of the disciples of Columba, who were called Culdees, and were a regular clergy, differing from the church of Rome in the *tonsure*, the observance of Easter, and many other respects. Thus was Christianity established as a national Scottish church, independent of the church of Rome, and flourished in its native simplicity till the fifth century, when Palladius, the first bishop sent over by the Pope, found means to introduce the tenets and ceremonies of the Romish church; which, in the end, involved Scotland in the same darkness that overspread Europe for many ages. The Culdees, however, notwithstanding the oppression of the Romish clergy, long retained their original manners, and remained a distinct order so late as the fourteenth century, when they entirely disappeared; and the Romish religion reigned paramount in Scotland until the period of the Reformation. The dependence, however, of the people upon the Pope was very slender, compared with the blind subjection and implicit belief of other nations; and no sooner were the doctrines of Calvin and Luther promulgated, than they were adopted by the greater part of the Scottish nation; and the reformation in that kingdom was completed by the preaching of John Knox, who had adopted the tenets of Calvin.

It may not be improper, in this place, to give a short statement of the religious houses that were in Scotland at the time of the Reformation, which will show the establishment of the Romish clergy at that time, and afford the means of making a comparison between them and their presbyterian successors, who hardly enjoy a tithe of the income the former possessed.

All churches, before the Reformation, belonged either to *Regulars* or *Seculars*. The Regulars followed St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo, St. Bennet, &c., and were either canons, monks, or friars; their houses, abacies, priories, or convents. The Seculars followed rules dictated by their own Chapter, &c.; lived in separate cloisters, or in private houses near to their own churches; and were governed by a dean or provost. Those that followed St. Augustine were, the Regular Canons of St. Augustine; the Præmonstratenses; the Red Friars; the Dominicans or Black Friars; the Lazarettos; and the Canons of St. Anthony. The followers of St. Bennet were, the Benedictine monks of Marmoutier; of Cluny, of Tyron; the Cisterians or Bernardines; and those who were designed of the Convent of Vallis-caulium, in the diocese of Langres in France. The Carmelites or White Friars were so named from Mount Carmel, the dwelling-place of Elias and Elisha, whom they pretended were their founders;—the Franciscans were named from St. Francis of Assise in Italy, their founder;—the Carthusians received their name from their being first established on the Carthusian mountains, in the diocese of Grenoble in France. All these either had rents or begged. The first were called *Rented Religious*; the others *Mendicants*: the first Canon-

Regulars, monks of different orders, as Benedictine, Cistercian, Carthusian, Vallis-caulium, Red Friars, &c. ; the second the Black, Grey, and White Friars. The following is a statement of the number of religious houses in Scotland at the Reformation, belonging to these different orders :

Canons Regular of St. Augustine,	28
St. Anthony,	1
Red Friars,	13
Præmonstratenses,	6
Benedictines,	3
Tyronenses,	6
Cluniacenses,	4
Cisterians,	13
Vallis-caulium,	3
Carthusians,	1
Gilbertines,	1
Knights Templars,	8
Knights of St. John of Jerusalem,	1
Dominicans or Black Friars,	15
Franciscans or Grey Friars,	8
Observantines,	9
Carmelites or White Friars,	9
Augustine Convents,	2
Benedictine do.	5
Bernardine or Cistercian do.	13
Claresses,	2
Collegiate Churches,	33
Hospitals,	28
Total,	212

The established religion of Scotland is the Presbyterian, as settled at the Revolution, and confirmed by the Union. It would much exceed our limits to enter at large into the doctrinal and economical part of the Scottish church : suffice it to say, that it agrees with other reformed churches abroad in its opposition to Popery ; that it is modelled principally after the Calvinistical plan established at Geneva, and on a general principle of an equality of ecclesiastical authority among its presbyters. On this last principle, the revenues of the clergy are nearly equal ; none of the stipends being more than 250*l.* sterling, and none less than 50*l.* sterling *per annum*. The ecclesiastical courts are four in number, viz. the *General Assembly*, *Provincial Synods*, *Presbyteries*, and *Kirk Sessions*. 1st, The *General Assembly* is the highest ecclesiastical court in Scotland, and may with propriety be termed the *Ecclesiastical Parliament*. It consists of commissioners, some of whom are laymen, under the name of ruling elders, from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities. The King presides by his Commissioner [who is generally a nobleman of high rank], in the assembly, which meets once a-year. A moderator is chosen from their own number, who presides and regulates the proceedings. To this court appeals lie from the other ecclesiastical courts, and its decision is final. 2nd, *Provincial Synods* are next in authority : they are composed of a number of the adjacent presbyteries, over which

they have a power. 3d, *Presbyteries* are composed of a number of contiguous parishes: they inspect into the behaviour of the ministers and elders of their respective bounds, ordain pastors, examine and license schoolmasters, &c. 4th, The *Kirk Session*, composed of the minister, elders, and deacons of every parish, forms the lowest ecclesiastical court of Scotland: they have the superintendence of the poor, visit the sick, and assist the clergyman in his clerical function. Several of the parish churches of Scotland are collegiate, that is, have more than one clergyman; but the number of these is only 31 in § 77, the total number of parochial districts. The following is a view of the ecclesiastical establishment of Scotland, as divided into synods and presbyteries, with the number of ministers in each synod.

		<i>Presbyteries.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
	Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, . . .	7 . .	116
	Merse and Teviotdale, . . .	6 . .	66
	Dumfries,	5 . .	54
	Galloway,	3 . .	37
5	Glasgow and Ayr,	7 . .	130
	Perth and Stirling,	5 . .	80
	Fife,	4 . .	71
	Angus and Mcarns,	6 . .	81
	Aberdeen,	8 . .	101
10	Moray,	7 . .	54
	Ross,	3 . .	23
	Sutherland and Caithness,	3 . .	23
	Argyll,	5 . .	41
	Glenelg,	5 . .	29
15	Orkney,	4 . .	30
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total,	78 . .	936

Besides the established churches, there are a vast number of seceding congregations, some of which have had their rise in this country, and are very numerous: but it is foreign to our work to give an account of them.*

EDUCATION.

The attention of the Scottish legislature was, at a very early period of history, called to the means of extending the views, and increasing the knowledge of the inhabitants; but the intentions of the government were greatly retarded by the influence of the Romish clergy. When the Reformation emancipated them from Papal subjection, the inhabitants were soon distinguished by their enlightened sentiments and growing knowledge. The civil revolution, which took place shortly after, con-

* Before the abolition of episcopacy, in 1688, which before that period was the established religion, Scotland was divided into two provinces, with two archbishops and twelve bishops, viz. the archbishoprics of St. Andrews and Glasgow; the bishoprics of Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Dumblane, Brechin, Aberdeen, Moray, Ross, Caithness, Orkney, Galloway, Argyll or Lismore, and the bishopric of the Isles.

tributed to the same happy end. By these events the means of instruction were laid open; many institutions were established for the improvement of the poor; and many benefactions were bestowed to reward the teachers, and to support the scholars. In the Highland division of the kingdom, however, the peasantry were scantily supplied with opportunities of instruction, and slowly emerged from the ignorance of their forefathers. Partial steps had, indeed, been taken to enlighten this neglected district; but from its distance, its retired situation, and other unfavourable circumstances, little progress had been made. In order more fully to remedy this want, an act of parliament was passed in the second session of William and Mary, by which it was enacted, "that there be a school and schoolmaster in every paroch; his fee not under an hundred marks, nor above two hundred," &c. This scheme was attended with the most beneficial effects, and civilization and knowledge extended with rapidity. The salaries, however, which at that period were adequate to the situation of the teachers, are now, from the inferior value of money, by far too small and inadequate to the rank which schoolmasters ought to hold; but it is to be hoped that the situation of this deserving class of the community will shortly become the object of parliamentary inquiry. The improvement of knowledge in the Highlands has also been greatly promoted by the establishment of society schools in that district, by the Society for propagating the Christian religion. In most of the large towns there are academies established on liberal plans, for pupils of a more advanced age, where the different branches of mathematics and physic are taught. Scotland has five Universities, viz. St. ANDREWS, KING'S COLLEGE in Old Aberdeen, MARISCHAL COLLEGE in New Aberdeen, EDINBURGH, and GLASGOW; of which an account will be found in the Gazetteer. As the fees in the parochial schools, academies, and universities, are comparatively cheaper than those of England, it is to this cause that we may, no doubt, attribute the ample materials for the next article.

LITERATURE.

For this article, we may refer to the literary history of Europe for upwards of 1400 years back. During the third and fourth centuries, when Europe was almost overrun by the ignorance and barbarity of the Goths and Vandals, learning found a retreat in the remote Western Isles of Scotland, in the far-famed island of I-colm-kill. From that seminary a number of men arose, eminent in literature, whose very names would make a long article. The writings of Adamannus, and other authors who were eleves of the seminary of I-colm-kill, and lived before, or at the time of the Roman invasion, are specimens of their great erudition. The Emperor Charlemagne, it is said, held a correspondence with the Scottish kings, with whom he also formed a famous alliance. That mo-

narch also employed Scotsmen in planning, settling, and establishing his favourite universities, and other seminaries of learning in Germany, Italy, and France. It can hardly be questioned, that the university of Paris, one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe, was founded by Scotsmen; and that, in consequence thereof, the Scots enjoyed privileges greater than the natives of any other state, even than those of Picardy and Normandy, though feudal subjects to the crown of France. It is an undoubted truth, though apparently a paradoxical fact, that Barbour, a Scottish poet, philosopher, and historian, who flourished in 1388, prior to the time of Chaucer, wrote, according to modern ideas, as pure English as that English bard; and his versification is perhaps more harmonious. The destruction of the early Scottish annals has caused a considerable deficiency in the literary history; and there is every reason to suppose, that many monuments of Scottish learning have been lost during the civil wars, and the frequent invasions which harassed the kingdom. The style of the historical and philosophical works of Boethius is purely classical, and the Latinity of Buchanan is the most classical of all modern productions. The letters of the Scottish kings to the neighbouring princes are incomparably the finest compositions of the times in which they were produced, and are free from the barbarisms of those they received in answer: this alone is an undoubted proof, that classic learning was more cultivated in the court of Scotland, than in any other court of Europe. About this period there flourished many characters high in literature; but to pass over Duns Scotus, whose birth is claimed by a neighbouring kingdom, and the admirable Crichton, whose acquirements were rather miraculous than natural, we need only mention Johannes Erigena, whose works evince the greatest acumen of judgment. It would waste time to follow the advancement of learning to its present day; and it would swell the article too much to give a bare enumeration of eminent Scotsmen in the different departments of literature and science: we may only mention Drummond of Hawthornden, who preceded Waller in polishing English versification; Napier, the inventor of the logarithms, a discovery which may vie in point of ingenuity with any of modern times; in astronomy, Gregory; in mathematics, Maclaurin; and in classical learning, Ruddiman, and innumerable others, stand almost unrivalled. Of late, the Scots have distinguished themselves in every department of literature; and within the short period of 50 years, a number of characters have arisen in Scotland, whose names will long stand high in the literary annals of Europe. Previous to 1769, literary property, or authors acquiring money by their writings, was hardly known in Scotland; but, of late, the value of literary property has been carried higher by the Scots than ever known among any other people. David Hume received 5000*l.* for the six last volumes of his *History of Britain*; and Dr. Robertson received 4500*l.* for his *Charles V.*; Dr. Blair received the highest price for his sermons ever known to

be paid for that kind of writing ; the merit of which procured him a pension from his Majesty of 200*l. per annum*. Even among the lower ranks, literature is not a stranger ; the cheapness of the fees in the parochial schools, and the facility with which education can be had in Scotland, give the peasantry a manifest advantage over the peasantry of England.

For a particular account of the eminent characters who have added lustre to North Britain, vide “ Stark’s Biographica Scotica.”

COMMERCE, FISHERIES, AND MANUFACTURES.

In these respects Scotland has, for many years past, been in an improving state. Without entering into the disputed point how far Scotland has been benefited by the union with England, it is certain that since that period its commerce has greatly increased. Previous to the reign of James VI., the Scots were closely linked to the French by alliances and numerous treaties, and they carried on a considerable trade in importing wines, &c. from France, and in exporting their own produce. They had also a commercial treaty with the Netherlands, and had a staple port for the reception of their merchandise ; first at Dort, and afterwards at Campvere. The Scots were by no means deficient in commercial enterprize ; and it is certain that the expedition to take possession of Darien, for the prosecution of the East and West India trade, was founded upon true principles of commerce, and, had it been successful, would have greatly benefited the country. The miscarriage of this scheme, owing to the illiberal conduct of another commercial company, after it had received the highest sanction and authority, is a disgrace to the reign in which it happened, more especially as the Scots at that time had a free, independent, and unconnected parliament. To the disgust the Scots conceived on account of the conduct of the English in the Darien scheme, to some invasions of their rights afterwards, and to the entails and settlements of the great family estates, with the remains of the feudal institutions, we have to look for the long languor that hung over the commercial enterprizes of the Scots. The Union, in a great measure, deprived them of their French and Dutch trade ; and their jealousy of the English, whose perfidy they had experienced at Darien, prevented them from attempting to extend their commerce. It was not till after the rebellion of 1745, that the true value of Scotland was discovered ; and it is certainly to the talents of Mr. Pelham, who was first minister at that period, that Scotland enjoys its relief from feudal tyranny, and its present rank in the scale of commercial importance. The bounties granted to the Scots during his administration, for the extension and encouragement of their trade and manufactures, made them sensible of their consequence, and removed the idea of their being a despised people. The great Mr. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, adopted his

predecessor Mr. Pelham's wise plan, and took every opportunity of stimulating the Scots to make use of the natural advantages which their country afforded for the extension of their commercial transactions. It may also be added, to the honour of the British government, that the Scots have been allowed to avail themselves of all the benefits of commerce or manufacture which they can claim, either in right of their former independence, the treaty of Union, or posterior acts of parliament. This is evident from the extensive trade carried on with the West Indies, and, before the American war, with the British colonies; and, since the separation of these from their mother country, the Scots have carried on a profitable trade with the United States. The fisheries of Scotland are not confined to their own coasts; they have a great concern in the whale-fishing in Greenland and in Davis's Straits; and their returns are valuable, as Government allows them 40s. sterling per ton of the vessels employed in that branch. Their white fisheries point out a source of inexhaustible wealth; their cured fish being more esteemed by foreigners than those of Newfoundland. The salmon fisheries are productive of considerable wealth to the country. The herring fishery is also prosecuted with considerable success; and Government give high bounties on the ton of the busses employed. The benefits of these fisheries are, perhaps, equalled by the manufactures carried on at land, which are very extensive, and daily increasing. The linen manufacture was, till lately, in a thriving state; but the rivalry from Ireland, and the high price of the raw material, has considerably injured that branch: there is every reason, however, to suppose, that in a short time that trade will return to its former channel. The thread manufacture of Scotland is equal, if not superior, to any in the world. The woollen manufactures are very promising; and the exports of caps, stockings, &c. made of their own wool, is very considerable. Of late, broad cloths have been attempted; but the Scots cannot yet pretend to rival the Yorkshire manufactures. The kind of cloth lately begun to be manufactured in Roxburghshire, called *Galashiels grey*, is in high repute, as are the duffles; and the Scots carpets make a cheap, neat, and lasting furniture. The minerals are turned to good account, both in commerce and manufacture. The iron works at Carron, and other places, are equal to any in Britain. The lead mines of Lanarkshire bring considerable returns: their coal trade is extensive; and they have lately turned their granite to account, by exporting it for paving the streets of London, and other English cities. The cotton trade has, for the present, especially in the west country, usurped the place of the linen, and engages many thousands of hands. In general, there are few or no branches of trade or manufacture carried on in South Britain, of which the Scots do not partake; and some branches are carried on to equal perfection as in England, particularly those of stoneware and porcelain, glass, sugar, paper, &c. Before the late oppressive acts in favour of the great distilleries, the distillation of malt liquor was a considerable branch of trade,

and afforded a great revenue to Government. The following is a comparative statement, from the Statistical Account of Scotland, of the quantity of spirits distilled, and which paid duty, besides the quantity prepared by illicit distillation, and illicitly imported from Holland :

“ In $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1708, \\ 1760, \\ 1784, \\ 1791, \end{array} \right\}$ the quantity distilled was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50,844\frac{1}{2} \\ 145,460 \\ 268,503 \\ 1,696,000 \end{array} \right\}$ gallons !”

The following extracts from Mr Creech's Statistical Account of Edinburgh, shews a comparative state of the revenues arising from the Excise and Stamp duties :

“ In $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1763, \\ 1790, \end{array} \right\}$ the gross revenue of the Excise was about $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 130,000\text{l.} \\ 500,000\text{l.} \end{array} \right.$

At the time of the Union, there were no stamp duties in Scotland.—In 1790, the revenue on stamps was above 80,000*l. per annum.*—The following comparative statement is also curious:—“ In 1763, there were 396 four-wheeled carriages, and 462 two-wheeled, entered to pay duty. In 1790, there were 1427 four-wheeled entered to pay duty, and 643 two-wheeled carriages.” But, after all that has been said, many years will yet be required to bring the trade and commerce of Scotland to that stability which the trade of England possesses. One great disadvantage to Scotland, and one of the chief evils attending the union with England, is the great number of the nobility and landed interest who go to London, where they spend the rents arising from their property in Scotland ; which, by drawing the money from the country, considerably diminishes the real capital of the kingdom. The improvement of the trade, manufactures, and fisheries, have been greatly promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1727, to enable his Majesty to appoint trustees for overseeing the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, and applying for their encouragement the sums destined for their improvement by the articles of Union, and other subsequent statutes. The trustees, who are twenty-one in number, dispose annually of 4000*l.* Sterling and upwards, in such manner as appears to them most conducive to the end proposed. They give premiums to those who produce the best pieces of goods of Scots manufacture, and on those who raise the greatest quantities of Scots flax, lintseed, &c. They have appointed stampmasters in every considerable town and village as judges of the fabric of the linen manufacture, and to affix their stamps, without which the cloth is not deemed sufficient.

MONEY.

The currency of Sterling money in Scotland and England is the same ; but many of the Scots still retain the value and denomination of the coins which were in circulation in Scotland at the time of the union of the two crowns. The penny Scots is only one-12th the value of an Eng-

ish penny; the shilling Scots is the 12th part of a shilling Sterling, or one penny Sterling; the pound Scots bears the same proportion, or is equal to one shilling and eightpence Sterling; and so on of their marks, &c.: but these are not coins, but only denominations of sums.

RENTS, VALUED AND REAL.

In the Statistical Account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair, vol. xxi. p. 472, we have a table of the valued rent in Scots money, and of the real rent in Sterling money, by counties, drawn up on so apparently accurate a calculation, that we have thought proper to insert it. By that table, the valued rent of Scotland is 3,802,547l. 10s. 5d. Scots, equal to 316,881l. 4s. 2d. one-12th Sterling; and the real rent, including houses, 2,937,500l. or, in round numbers, three millions Sterling.

THE REAL AND VALUED RENT OF SCOTLAND, BY COUNTIES.

	<i>Real Rent, Sterling.</i>		<i>Valued Rent, Scots.</i>
Aberdeen,	L.135,652		L.255,665 8 11
Argyll,	112,752		149,595 10 0
Ayr,	165,800		191,603 0 7
Banff,	43,490		70,200 0 0
Berwick,	118,800		173,365 7 3½
Bute and Arran,	9,000		15,022 13 8
Caithness,	19,960		37,256 2 10
Clackmannan,	14,200		26,482 10 10
Cromarty,	7,000		12,897 2 8
Dumbarton,	34,250		33,327 19 0
Dumfries,	109,700		158,627 10 0
Edinburgh,	151,500		191,054 3 9
Elgin,	41,420		65,603 0 5
Fife,	174,900		362,584 7 5
Forfar,	122,000		171,636 0 0
Haddington,	86,960		168,878 5 10
Inverness,	70,530		73,188 9 0
Kincardine,	38,500		74,921 1 4
Kinross,	12,710		20,192 11 2
Kirkcudright,	96,730		114,571 19 3
Lanark,	127,000		162,118 16 11
Linlithgow,	44,330		74,931 19 0
Nairn,	8,000		15,163 10 12
Orkney and Shetland,	18,500		56,551 9 1
Peebles,	29,820		51,937 3 10
Perth,	230,900		339,818 5 3
Renfrew,	63,950		68,076 15 2
Ross,	38,711		75,040 10 3
Roxburgh,	102,350		315,594 14 6
Selkirk,	26,320		80,307 15 6
Stirling,	86,720		108,518 8 9
Sutherland,	9,754		26,193 9 9
Wigton,	53,890		67,646 17 0
Total,	L.2,406,099	Total,	L.3,802,574 10 5
		or, Sterling,	L.316,881 4 2½

The foregoing table was made out by ascertaining the proportion the real rent bore to the valued rent in the different parishes. In two or

three counties, however, a deviation was made from that general rule of computation. As the real rent of several parishes has considerably increased since the Statistical Accounts of them were drawn up, the total rental of Scotland (exclusive of houses) must now exceed L.2,500,000. Add rent of houses, at the moderate computation of 26s. to each family, and estimating the number of families in Scotland at 350,000

- - - - -	612,500
Total,	3,112,500

POPULATION.

The population of Scotland has been pretty accurately ascertained, at different periods: first, about 1755, by Dr Webster, when engaged in establishing the fund for the widows of the clergy: secondly, in 1790-8, by Sir John Sinclair, in the returns from the different clergymen of their parishes: and, thirdly, by the returns made in 1801 by the different schoolmasters, in conformity to an act of parliament passed in that year. As we have, in the conclusion of the account of the different districts, inserted the parochial population in 1801, we shall here only, to avoid unnecessary prolixity, insert the population of the counties at the three different periods above mentioned, by which a general view of the population of Scotland at these periods will at once be exhibited.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE POPULATION OF SCOTLAND, IN THE YEARS 1755, 1790-8, AND 1801.

		1755.	1790-8.	1801.
1	Aberdeen, - -	116,836	122,921	123,071
2	Argyll, - -	63,291	76,101	75,700
3	Ayr, - -	59,268	75,544	84,306
4	Banff, - -	36,521	38,487	35,807
5	Berwick, - -	24,946	30,875	30,206
6	Bute, - -	6,866	10,563	11,791
7	Caithness, - -	22,215	24,802	22,609
8	Clackmannan, - -	9,003	8,749	10,858
9	Cromarty, - -	5,163	5,284	3,052
10	Dumbarton, - -	13,857	18,408	20,710
11	Dumfries, - -	41,913	53,729	54,597
12	Edinburgh, - -	90,412	122,655	122,954
13	Elgin, - -	28,934	26,080	26,705
14	Fife, - -	81,570	87,250	93,743
15	Forfar, - -	68,297	91,001	99,127
16	Haddington, - -	29,700	28,966	29,986
17	Inverness, - -	64,656	73,979	74,292
18	Kincardine, - -	24,346	26,799	26,349
19	Kinross, - -	4,889	5,302	6,725
20	Kirkcudbright, - -	21,205	26,959	29,211
21	Lanark, - -	81,726	125,254	147,796
22	Linlithgow, - -	16,829	17,570	17,844
23	Nairn, - -	5,694	6,054	8,257

24 Orkney & Shetland,	38,591	43,239	46,824
25 Peebles, - - -	8,908	8,107	8,717
26 Perth, - - -	118,903	133,274	136,366
27 Renfrew, - - -	26,645	62,853	78,056
28 Ross, - - -	42,493	50,146	53,525
29 Roxburgh, - - -	31,273	32,020	33,712
30 Selkirk, - - -	4,368	4,314	5,070
31 Stirling, - - -	38,813	46,663	50,825
32 Sutherland, - - -	20,774	22,961	23,117
33 Wigton, - - -	16,466	20,983	22,913
<hr/>			
Total,	1,265,380	1,527,892	1,604,826
Increase from {	1755 to 1790-8,	-	262,512
	1790-8 to 1801,	-	86,934
<hr/>			
Total increase in 46 years,	-	-	349,446

CONSTITUTION.

The ancient constitution and government of Scotland has been highly applauded, as excellently adapted for the preservation of civil liberty; and it is certain that the power of the king was greatly limited, and that the constitution provided many checks to prevent his assuming or exercising a despotic authority. But the Scottish constitution was too much of the aristocratic kind to secure the liberties of the common people; for, though the monarch's power was sufficiently restrained, the nobles, chieftains, and great land proprietors, had it too much in their power to tyrannize over and oppress their tenants, and the lower ranks of the people. It would far exceed our limits to enter minutely into an account of the laws of Scotland; we shall therefore only take notice of those peculiarities in which they differ from those of the sister kingdom, with a short account of the ancient constitution. The ancient kings of Scotland, at their coronation, took the following oath: "In the name of Christ, I promise these three things to the Christian people, my subjects: first, that I shall give order, and employ my force and assistance, that the church of God and the Christian people may enjoy true peace during our time, under our government: secondly, I shall prohibit and hinder all persons, of whatever degree, from violence and injustice: thirdly, in all judgments, I shall follow the prescriptions of justice and mercy, to the end that our clement and merciful God may shew mercy unto me, and unto you." The parliament of Scotland anciently consisted of all who held any portion of land, however small, of the crown, by military service. This parliament appointed the time of its own meetings and adjournments, and committees to superintend the administration during the intervals, or while parliament was not sitting. Its powers were not only deliberative, but also executive; it had a commanding power in all matters of government; it appropriated the public money, appointed the treasurers of the exchequer, and examined all the

accounts; it had the nomination of the commanders, and the calling out of the armies; ambassadors to other states were commissioned by the parliament; the judges and courts of judicature were appointed by parliament, as well as the officers of state and privy-counsellors; parliament could alienate the regal demesne, and restrain grants from the crown; it also assumed the right of granting pardons to criminals. The king had no *veto* in the proceedings of parliament; nor could he declare war, make peace, or conclude any important business, without the advice and concurrence of that assembly. He was not even entrusted with the executive part of the government; and the parliament, so late as the reign of James IV., by an act still extant, pointed out to that monarch his duty, as the first servant of his people. In short, the constitution of Scotland was rather aristocratical than a limited monarchy. The abuse of power by the lords and great landholders gave the monarch a very considerable interest among the burgesses and lower ranks; and a king who had address to retain the affections of the people, was generally able to humble the most powerful aristocratical faction; but when, on the other hand, a prince appeared who disregarded the parliament, and who did not seek after popularity, the event was commonly fatal to the crown. The kings of Scotland, notwithstanding the aristocratical power of parliament, found means to weaken or elude its force; and in this they were zealously assisted by the clergy, whose revenues were immense, and were always jealous of the power of the nobility. This was done by establishing a select body of members, who were called "the lords of the articles," chosen out of the clergy, nobility, knights, and burgesses. The bishops chose eight peers, and the nobility elected eight bishops; these sixteen nominated jointly eight barons, or knights of the shires, and eight commissioners of royal boroughs, and to all these were added eight great officers of state, the lord chancellor being president of the whole. Their business was to prepare all questions, bills, and other matters to be brought before parliament; so that in fact, though the king possessed no *veto*, yet, by the clergy, and the places he had to bestow, he could command the lords of the articles, and nothing could come before parliament which could require his negative. This institution seems to have been introduced by stealth, and never was brought to a regular plan; and the best informed writers on law are not agreed upon the time when it took place. The Scots, however, never lost sight of their original principles; and though Charles I. wanted to form the lords of the articles into mere machines for his own despotic purposes, he found it impracticable; and the melancholy consequences are well known. At the Revolution, they gave a fresh instance how well they understood the principle of civil liberty, by omitting all disputes about *abdication*, and the like terms; and declared, at once, that king James had forfeited his title to the British crown. Scotland, when a separate kingdom, cannot be said to have had any peers, in the English

acceptation of the word. The nobility, who were dukes, marquisses, earls, viscounts, and barons, were by the king made hereditary members of parliament; but they formed no distinct house, but sat in the same room with the knights and burgesses, who had the same deliberative and decisive vote with them in all public matters. A baron, though not a baron of parliament, might sit on a lord's jury in matters of life and death; nor was it necessary for the jury to be unanimous in their verdict. Great uncertainty occurs in Scottish history, in confounding parliaments and conventions; the difference was, that a parliament could enact laws, as well as impose taxes; conventions or assemblies of the states could only deliberate on the plans of taxation. Before the Union, there were four great officers of state; the lord high chancellor, the high treasurer, the privy seal and secretary, and four lesser officers; the lord clerk register, lord advocate, treasurer, depute, and justice clerk: all these officers, in virtue of their offices, sat in the Scottish parliament. Since the Union, the lords privy seal, register, advocate, and justice clerk only are retained. These offices bear a considerable resemblance to those of England of the same names; the advocate's office being similar to that of the attorney general. The great officers of the crown were, the lords high chamberlain, constable, admiral, and marshal; the royal standard-bearer, the lord justice general, and the lord chief baron of the exchequer. Besides these, there were many other offices, both of crown and state, which are now extinct, or too inconsiderable to be noticed here. The office of lyon king at arms, the *rex fecialium*, or grand herald of Scotland, is still in being: it was formerly an office of great splendour and importance, as the science of heraldry was preserved in greater purity in Scotland than in any other nation: he was crowned in parliament with a golden circle, and his authority might be carried into execution by the civil law. The privy council of Scotland, previous to the Revolution, assumed inquisitorial powers, even that of torture; but it is now sunk in the parliament and privy council of Great Britain. The Scots are represented in the Imperial parliament by sixteen peers, elected by the nobility by writ, at the calling of every parliament, who are to sit and vote in the House of Lords. To the House of Commons Scotland sends forty-five members, viz. thirty commissioners or knights of the shires, and fifteen from the different districts of royal boroughs.

The royal boroughs in Scotland which enjoy parliamentary representation, are as follows:

Edinburgh city, - - - - 1	Banff, Cullen, Kintore, Elgin, and
Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Bervie, - - - - 1	Inverury, - - - - 1
Montrose, and Brechin, - - - - 1	Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing,
Ayr, Irvine, Inveraray, Rothesay, - - - - 1	Dunfermline, and Queenster-
and Campbelltown, - - - - 1	ry, - - - - 1
Anstruther Easter and Wester, - - - - 1	Perth, Dundee, Forfar, St. An-
Crail, Kilrenny, and Pitten-	draws, and Cupar-Fife, - - 1
weem, - - - - 1	

Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, - - - -	1	Jedburgh, Haddington, Lau- der, Dunbar, and North Ber- wick, - - - - -	1
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcud- bright, - - - - -	1	Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Lin- lithgow, - - - - -	1
Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres, - - - - -	1	Stranraer, Wigton, Whithorn, and New Galloway, - - - -	1
Kinghorn, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, and Burntisland, - - - - -	1	Kirkwall, Tain, Dingwall, Wick, and Dornoch, - - - - -	1

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The civil and criminal causes are chiefly cognizable by two courts of judicature; but, for particular cases, there are other courts of justice.

I. The COLLEGE of JUSTICE, which was instituted by James V. after the model of the French parliament, to supply an ambulatory committee of parliament, who took on themselves the name of the Lords of Council and Session, which the present members or senators of the College of Justice still retain. It is the highest court of Scotland, and consists of a president, and fourteen ordinary lords, besides extraordinary ones named by his Majesty, who may sit and vote, but are not bound to attendance. This court may be termed a standing jury, who determine all civil causes, according to the statutes, the custom of the nation, and the civil law. No appeal lies from this court, except to the British House of Lords; and the presence of nine judges is necessary to make their decisions valid. The College of Justice consists not only of the judges, but also of the advocates, writers to the signet, clerks to the session, and some others. The Faculty of Advocates, somewhat similar to the English inns of court, is the orderly court under a dean of faculty; and their forms require great precision and examination of candidates for admission. The writers to the signet, so named because they alone are empowered to subscribe the writs that pass his Majesty's signet, are also a regular body, and have a government and by-laws for their regulation. The members of the College of Justice are endowed with many valuable privileges; they are not subject to the jurisdiction of any inferior court; they are exempted from paying the taxes imposed upon the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh for ministers stipends, support of the poor, from paying impost on liquors, and from performing any services within the city; nay, by several statutes, they are exempted from paying land-tax, and from all public taxes and contributions whatever; a privilege which, indeed, they have not exercised since the Revolution.

II. The COURT of JUSTICIARY is the highest criminal court of Scotland. It consists of a lord justice general, a lucrative office, but removable at his Majesty's pleasure; a lord justice clerk, who presides in the absence of the former; and five other judges, nominated from the sen-

tors of the College of Justice. All crimes are tried before this court, when the verdict of a jury condemns or acquits; but there is no necessity for unanimity. The lords commissioners of Justiciary make a circuit twice a year to the different districts of Scotland. One lord can hold a Circuit Court; and it has been found, by a decision in 1763, that the judgments of Circuit Courts are not liable to be reviewed by the High Court of Justiciary.

III. The COURT of EXCHEQUER has the same powers, privileges, jurisdiction and authority over the revenue of Scotland, as that of England over the revenue of England. This court consists of a lord chief baron, and four other barons, two remembrancers, a clerk of the pipe, &c.

IV. The COURT of ADMIRALTY. The office of lord high admiral of Scotland is very ancient, as well as the Court of Admiralty; but the form of their proceedings of old is not much known, as most of their ancient records are lost. The lord high admiral was, before the Union, his Majesty's lieutenant and justice general upon the seas, and in all creeks, harbours, and navigable rivers beneath the first bridge. He exercised his jurisdiction by deputies, the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the judges of inferior Admiral Courts in the different districts. By an article of the Union, the jurisdiction of the Admiralty in Scotland is said to be under the lord high admiral of Great Britain; but this does not seem to infer jurisdiction in a judicial capacity; for the decrees of the Admiralty Court are in civil cases subject to the review of the Court of Session, and in criminal to that of the Justiciary. The judge of the High Court of Admiralty is appointed by the lord vice admiral of Scotland, an officer of state nominated by the crown; and those of inferior courts, by the judge of the High Court. They have a jurisdiction in all maritime cases, civil or criminal; and, by prescription, the High Court has acquired a jurisdiction in mercantile causes, nowise maritime. The inferior courts imitate the example, although their jurisdiction is disavowed by law in all causes but those strictly maritime, and very properly; for the judges of the inferior courts are, by station and education, less qualified to act as judges than those of any other court in Scotland.

V. The COMMISSARY COURT of Edinburgh, like that of the Admiralty, is in some respects supreme, in others inferior; it can review the sentences of the other Commissary Courts; but its own decrees are subject to revisal by the Court of Session. There are many other Commissary Courts in the country; the judges or commissaries are nominated by the crown. The court of Edinburgh has four Commissaries. These courts were instituted by Queen Mary, and are the general consistorial courts of Scotland. Their nature is to confirm testaments, to ascertain debts contracted by persons deceased, and to give decree of payment thereof; especially if the debts relate to the last illness of the deceased, the funeral charges, or obligations arising from testaments, or from the

ties of nature, supported by law, requiring alimony out of the effects of the deceased; to decide in all cases of scandal, and in general upon debts not exceeding 40l. sterling. The Court of Commissary of Edinburgh reviews the decrees of the other Commissary Courts; takes cognisance of all actions to prove a marriage; and particularly, to try all causes of matrimony and adultery, in order to a divorce, not only *a mensa et toro*, but also *a vinculo matrimonii*.

VI. SHERIFF COURTS. As Scotland is divided into counties, shires, or stewartries, the sheriff or steward, the king's lieutenant, enjoys an extensive jurisdiction, civil and criminal. Of old, the sheriff or steward reviewed the decrees of the Baron Courts within his territories: he mustered the military companies or militia, whose exercises were known by the name of *weapon-sharwing*; and the same office is now renewed in the establishment of the militia in Scotland, the officers of which receive their commissions from the lieutenant, steward, or sheriff of the county: he receives the royal revenues from the collectors within his district, which he pays into the exchequer: he summons juries for the trials before the courts of Justiciary: he returns, as member of parliament for the county, the person having a majority of suffrages upon the roll of freeholders: he establishes, with the assistance of a jury, the *fiars* or rates to be paid for grain, that ought to be delivered when no precise price is stipulated: he has a civil jurisdiction in all cases, except in a contest for the property of a landed estate; and a criminal one in cases of theft, and other smaller crimes. The office of sheriff was of old hereditary in the great families; but, by an act of parliament in 1748, this and all other offices possessing hereditary jurisdiction were either dissolved or annexed to the crown; the jurisdiction of the magistrates of royal boroughs being preserved entire. The office of sheriff is now exercised by a judge, called the *sheriff-depute*, and his substitute. They are appointed by the crown; and the former must be a member of the faculty of advocates. The decrees of this court are subject to review by the supreme Courts of Session and Justiciary.

VII. COURTS OF ROYAL BOROUGHS. The powers of jurisdiction vested in the magistrates of cities and of royal boroughs, are somewhat similar to those of the sheriffs, but are subject to the review of the Sheriff Court. The Dean of Guild Court has lost considerably of its former importance; being formerly authorized to decide in all causes between merchants, and between merchant and mariner. Its office at present is, to take care that buildings within the city or borough are carried on according to law; that encroachments be not made in the public streets; to judge in disputes between conterminous proprietors; to consider the state of buildings, whether they be in a safe condition, or whether they threaten damage to those dwelling in them, or to the neighbourhood, from their ruinous state; and to grant warrant for repairing, pulling down, or rebuilding them, according to the circumstances of the

case. The royal boroughs of Scotland also form, as it were, a commercial parliament, which meets once a year at Edinburgh, consisting of a representative from each borough, to consult upon the good of the whole. Upon the establishment of royal boroughs, which took place about the 8th or 9th century, the judgments of the magistrates of these boroughs were made subject to the review of the chamberlain of Scotland, and the Court of the Four Boroughs, the *curia quatuor burgorum*. This court was composed of certain burgesses from the towns of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh,* who were appointed to meet annually at Haddington, to deliberate and determine in all matters respecting the common welfare of the royal boroughs. Upon the suppression of the office of chamberlain, the power which he possessed, and that of the *curia quatuor burgorum*, was transferred to the

VIII. CONVENTION OF ROYAL BOROUGHS. This court was constituted in the reign of James III. and was appointed to be held at Inverkeithing; but it does not appear that it met earlier than 1552. Since that period, its constitution has been considerably altered, not only by sundry acts of parliament, but also by its own decrees. At present, the Convention meets annually at Edinburgh, and consists of two deputies from each borough. The lord provost of Edinburgh is perpetual preses, and the city clerks of Edinburgh are clerks to the Convention. It commonly sits four days. From the institution of the *Court of Four Boroughs*, the powers of the Convention may in part be collected. They chiefly respect the establishment of regulations respecting trade and manufactures; and to this effect the Convention has established, and from time to time renewed articles of staple contract with the town of Campvere.† As the royal boroughs pay a sixth part of the sum imposed as a land-tax upon the counties of Scotland, the Convention is empowered to consider the state of trade and revenues in the individual boroughs, and to assess their respective proportions according to their abilities. This court also has been in use to examine the conduct of magistrates in the administration of the borough revenues, although this properly falls under the jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer; and to give sanction, upon particular occasions, to the town council of boroughs, to alienate a part of the borough estate. The Convention likewise considers and arranges the political *setts* or constitutions of the different boroughs, and regulates matters concerning elections brought before them.

IX. BARON COURTS belong to those who hold baronies of the crown; and are held by a baron-bailie or judge, under some other title similar to the courts of royal boroughs; but their authority extends in civil cases only to causes not exceeding forty shillings sterling, and in criminal cases to petty actions of assault and battery; and, in the latter case, the pu-

* When Berwick and Roxburgh were taken by the English, Lanark and Linlithgow were substituted in their place.

† Maitland's History of Edinburgh.

nishment is not to exceed a fine of twenty shillings sterling, or setting the delinquents in the stocks for three hours in the daytime. The Courts of Regality had more extensive powers than the Baron Courts, being invested with the power of life and death. But these were so dangerous and so extravagant, that all the Scottish regalities were dissolved by act of parliament; and the powers of the Baron Courts have been greatly curtailed.

X. The JUSTICE OF PEACE COURT is of no earlier institution than A. D. 1609; and is, in almost every respect, similar to those of England: but the powers of the justices of the peace are not so well understood or defined as in the latter kingdom. Generally speaking, they are to judge in riots and breaches of the peace; appoint constables; regulate highways, bridges, and ferries; they have authority to punish vagrants, and offenders against penal laws; to judge upon transgressions of the game laws, and concerning frauds against the duties of customs and excise, besides various other branches of jurisdiction. There is also a Justice of Peace or Small Debt Court held monthly in every town, where causes not exceeding 5*l.* Sterling are decided in a summary manner, and at a small expence.

XI. CORONERS. The institution of Coroners is of very ancient date, being as old as the reign of Malcolm II. They took cognisance of all deaths that happened suddenly, especially in-breaches of the peace: but, except in a few districts, the office is much neglected in Scotland.

From the above general summary of the institutions and civil government of Scotland, it is evident that they were principally the same with those of England. The English allege that the Scots borrowed the contents of the *Regiam Majestatem*, their oldest law book, from the work of Glanville, a judge during the reign of Henry II. of England. The Scots, on the contrary, claim the priority, alleging that Glanville's work is copied from the *Regiam Majestatem*, even with the peculiarities of the latter, which do not now, and never did exist in the laws of England. The conformity between the practice of the civil law of Scotland and that of England is remarkable. The English law reports are similar in nature to the Scottish practice, and their acts of sederunt answer to the English rules of court; the Scottish wadsets and reversions, to the English mortgages and defeasances; their poinding of goods, and letters of horning, are very similar to the English practice in case of outlawry. Many other usages are similar in both kingdoms, which prove the similarity of their constitutions. Another similarity may be noticed in the early ages of both kingdoms. In Scotland the monarch held his parliament, and promulgated his edicts seated on a hill, called in Gaelic *Tom'm'hoid*, i. e. *Moot* or *Mote-hill*, or the hill of meeting; and in England, the Saxon princes issued their laws in what is named *Folk-mote*, a term implying a parliament of the same kind as that of the early Scots.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The military establishment of Scotland consists of a lieutenant general, three major generals, and the staff of North Britain, who are under the command of the commander in chief of Britain. There are four forts, which, by the articles of Union, are to be kept constantly in repair, viz. Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Blackness; and there are several other forts which are kept in repair, rather as barracks for soldiers, than as objects of military strength. These are, **Forts George, Augustus, William, and Charlotte, &c.** By a late act of parliament the militia establishment has been extended to Scotland; and in this respect North Britain is now on the same footing with the sister kingdom.

POLITICAL DIVISION.

Scotland is divided into thirty-one shires or counties, and two stewartries, which send thirty representatives to parliament, viz. one for each of twenty-seven counties, and three for the remaining six; Bute and Caithness, Nairn and Cromarty, Clackmannan and Kinross, choosing alternately.

ANTIQUITIES, MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS.

Of the military and religious antiquities of Scotland, it would too far exceed our limits to give an exact enumeration. The most ancient remains of fortifications now to be traced, consist of an area, surrounded by a strong rampart formed of earth and stones, and generally situated upon the top of a hill or mountain. Thither did the inhabitants drive their herds and flocks for shelter, and there also, in huts or wigwams, lodged themselves, and deposited their stores. At that period their weapons seem to have consisted of spears, arrows headed with barbed flints, and stone battle-axes, some of which have been dug up in sepulchral tumuli or *cairns*.

Vitrified forts seem to have been an improvement upon these simple ramparts. By some, these forts are supposed to have been the production of ancient volcanoes; Pennant the celebrated tourist adopted this opinion: But by others they are conjectured to be the works of art; and among those who support this opinion are the late Dr Walker and Mr Williams. Without entering into the merits of the question, we shall only remark, that this singular method of building is of the highest antiquity. Not only history, but even fable is silent as to their origin. The largest and most

complete specimen of these vitrified forts is situated on Knockfallaric, 2 miles from Dingwall in Ross-shire. There is another very complete vitrified fort upon Craig-phatric, 2 miles west from Inverness. (*Vide* Knockfallaric and Craigphatric of the Gazetteer.)

The next improvement upon the mode of fortification by vitrifying the walls, seems to have been those *conical towers* so accurately described by Pennant. One characteristic of this species of building is the total absence of mortar. On the outside the wall tapers like a line, but the inner walls are perfectly perpendicular. In the heart of the walls are tiers of apartments, communicating with one another. These apartments are lighted by apertures which look into the circular courts. Of the origin of these towers little is with certainty known. The largest and by far the most complete of this species is that called Dun-Dornadilla, on the banks of the Strathmore, in Sutherlandshire. Tradition ascribes the building of this venerable pile to Dornadilla, king of Scotland, who died 233 years before the Christian æra.

“ Seven miles from ocean, in a cheerful dale
 Stands the large tower where Dornadilla reigns ;
 From hence, when war or civil feuds prevail,
 The warriors pour into the Caithness plains.”

These are perhaps the only remains of fortifications in Scotland that we can with certainty refer to a period more remote than the invasion of Agricola. The Romans have left us to this day a great many proofs of their enterprize and civilization. These are chiefly camps, highways, bridges, and tumuli inclosing urns with the ashes of their heroes. The great Roman pretenture, which extended from the Frith of Forth to that of Clyde, may still be traced. The camp of Agricola at Ardoch is the most complete one remaining ; and was probably the chief station held by him when he fought and conquered the brave Calgacus on the Grampian mountains.* The grand Roman temple vulgarly called *Arthur's Oven*, or according to Buchanan *Templum Termini*, stood on the banks of the Carron. It was accounted the most complete one in Britain ; but was a considerable time ago destroyed by the proprietor, that with the stones he might patch a wretched mill-pond. The Naiads of the stream, says Mr Pennant, were so enraged at this sacrilege, that they came down in a flood, and swept it completely away. A model of this Roman temple is however to be seen in the neighbourhood of Pennycuik House, Edinburghshire.

Many *Pictish Monuments* still remain ; but the tower of Abernethy and that of Brechin are those of most note. They appear to have been erected before the annexation of Pictavia to the Scottish territory. The

* Roman camps are generally distinguished from those of the Danes or Saxons, by being rectangular ; whereas, those of the other nations are oval, circular, or following the windings of the hills on which they are situated.

country of the Picts consisted of the eastern division of Caledonia, being separated from Alba, the western division, inhabited by the Scots, by the chain of mountains which extends nearly from Tain to Dumbarton. Both Abernethy and Brechin lie on the eastern side, and the former is mentioned by Buchanan as the capital of the Picts.*

It is highly probable that *square towers*, built with cement, succeeded the conical ones. The most ancient of these are generally to be met with on projecting cliffs, overhanging the sea, and were perhaps intended to repel the invasions of the freebooters of Denmark and Norway. They seem to be but a small improvement upon the conical ones before mentioned. The walls are enormously thick, and contain small chambers, with narrow stairs of communication between the lower and upper apartments, which are lighted by windows looking into the square area or middle of the tower. Oldwick Castle, on the coast of Caithness, is a square tower which answers this description, and is perhaps one of the oldest of this kind in Scotland.

An improvement in the construction of square towers next took place: the inner area was covered with a strong vaulted roof of stone. These kind of buildings were called in Scotland *Peels*, and in England *keeps* or *dungeons*. Many specimens still remain in Scotland, such as Dunstaffnage in Argyll, Dunnoby in Lorn, Rothsay in Bute, Dunvegan in Sky, &c. Several of these very ancient towers were built upon islands in deep lakes, such as Elanstalker in Loch Linnhe, Kilchurn in Loch Ow, the castle of Rive in Galloway, Lochmaben in Annandale, and Closeburn in Nithsdale. It is highly probable that the Caledonians learned from the Romans the art of constructing vaulted chambers. This improvement must no doubt have had a wonderful change in the comfort as well as the stability of their strongholds and fortresses. If a conjecture may be allowed, it is probable that the castle of Dunstaffnage was the first that underwent this material alteration, being supposed to have been the chief residence of the Scottish kings, from the period that Dun Dornadilla was deserted by them, until the capture of Scone from the Picts, which then became their favourite residence.

The repeated invasions of the Danes gave rise to many camps and forts, some of which are still to be seen in the northern counties. Of the Saxon and Norman invasions, some rude memorials still remain on the shores of Scotland.

The *Scottish Obelisks* are probably of great antiquity. The pillar at Forres, in Morayshire, is, on account of its size, one of the most remarkable, and is probably among the most ancient in North Britain. That at Sandwich in Ross-shire is one of the most splendid. St. Andrew and the cross evidently evince its origin to be Scottish.

* Hist. lib. 1. Qua Iarnam contingit, est Abrenethiam, vetus Pictorum regia. Hic in Taum influit Ierna.

It would too much enlarge the present article, to endeavour to trace the different improvements in building, which succeeded the vaulted towers, through a lapse of centuries. Before the accession of James to the English throne, the situation of Scotland was such as rendered it necessary for every baron to have his residence more or less fortified, according to the local situation of his castle, or according to his power and consequence in the country. If it stood near Edinburgh or Stirling, where the inhabitants were more polished in their manners, and over-awed by the seat of government, all that was necessary was a fortalice, capable of resisting the cursory attacks of robbers, or the attempts of a hostile neighbour, who, so near the royal authority, never dared to make a regular investment, but only attacked by surprize, and if repulsed instantly fled. Many of the old mansion-houses in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh are to be seen answering this description, such as Merchiston Tower, Grange House, &c. But when the seat of a baron was more remote from the royal protection, as in the counties of Perth, Ross, or Caithness, it was necessary, in addition to the ancient *peel*, to call in the aid of outer-walls, turrets, ramparts, and wet-ditches, to enable the owner to resist the formidable attacks of a powerful adversary. The reign of James VI. affords a number of melancholy instances of the inveterate feuds that raged with unrelenting fury among the great lords and lesser barons of that period; and every mode of fortification then in use proved often of little avail in defending the castle against the storm or blockade of the enraged and relentless foe. Of this kind were the castles of Duffus in Moray, Dunrobin in Sutherland, Dunnottar in the Mearns, and a great many others.

The invention of heavy artillery, it deserves to be mentioned, introduced new plans of fortification. The castles of former days could not resist those awful instruments of destruction. Forts were at this time furnished with batteries planted with cannon, instead of the loop-holes for the archers of former days. Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton castles, may be mentioned as the most conspicuous examples.

For a particular account of the chief castles and fortresses in Scotland, the reader is referred to "Grose's Antiquities of Scotland," "Cardonnell's Picturesque Ruins in Scotland," "Pennant's Tour," and "Cordiner's Remarkable Ruins and Remarkable Prospects in North Britain."

The most ancient places of worship in Scotland now to be traced, are the *Druidical Temples*. They consisted of stones set in a circular form, in the centre of which they performed their religious rites. Druidical temples are for the most part situated, either on eminences, in the recesses of woods, under the shade of venerable oaks, or in frightful glens, that the awful and sublime appearances of nature might strike the worshippers with reverential awe. The priests that officiated in these temples were the *druids*; who, in the early periods of our history,

presided in all sacred matters over the British isles. The civil disputes of the Britons were often decided by them; they were the first order of nobility; their presence was necessary in all acts of devotion; they took care of all sacrifices, and explained every thing relative to religion. In almost every district of Scotland, remains of these simple temples may be seen; and at Uig, in Ross-shire, there still exists one in a very complete state.

After the introduction of the Christian religion, many magnificent churches and abbeys were erected. The *Saxon* remains in Scotland are not very numerous. The Saxon builders seem to have taken the whole of their ideas from models of religious edifices then in Palestine; and their buildings are only a bad copy of the Grecian architecture. But, though very much inferior to the original, still the footsteps of ancient art appear in the circular arches, the entire columns, the division of the architrave, frieze, and cornice, and a solidity equally diffused over the whole mass.

The species of architecture called *Gothic* is said to have taken its rise from the following circumstance. When the Goths had conquered Spain, and the religion of the old inhabitants had ripened their senses, and roused their mistaken piety, they struck out a new species of architecture, unknown to Greece and Rome, upon original principles, and ideas much nobler than what had given birth to classical magnificence; for, having been accustomed, during the gloom of Paganism, to worship the deity in groves, a practice common to most nations, when their new religion required covered edifices, they ingeniously contrived to make them resemble groves, as nearly as architecture could be made to imitate nature, at once indulging their old prejudices, and providing for their present convenience, by a cool receptacle in a sultry climate. With what success they executed their project appears from this, that no attentive observer ever visited a regular avenue of well grown trees, intermixing their branches over head, but it presently put him in mind of the long vistas through a Gothic cathedral; or ever entered one of the larger and more splendid edifices of this kind, but it represented to his imagination an avenue of trees. This is what may be called the Gothic style of building. Of these kind of buildings the number remaining in Scotland is numerous; indeed it is only within a century past that a different style of building with regard to edifices of this kind has prevailed. Glasgow cathedral, the cathedral of St. Andrews, and Melrose Abbey, may be mentioned as splendid monuments of this species of architecture.

HISTORY.

The ancient history of Scotland is involved in so much fable, and so much obscurity, that, in our narrow limits, to attempt to unravel the

confused tissue, and to separate truth from fable, would be futile and useless. It would be equally vain to give an abridgment of the modern history, as it would be impossible to state the important particulars in an Introduction to a Gazetteer. We can only refer the reader to a few histories, where the transactions of the kingdom are detailed with truth and elegance. “Hailes’s Annals of Scotland;” the late celebrated Dr. Robertson’s “History of Scotland;” and the “History of Scotland” by Malcolm Laing, Esq. in particular may be consulted.

CONCLUSION.

In other respects, Scotland is similar to the southern district of Great Britain; and the intercourse between the two countries is every day growing more frequent, to the mutual advantage of both: this has the effect of rendering their manners, dress, language, and indeed every particular, alike; and, of course, we may anticipate, at no very distant period, the time when national distinctions and prejudices shall be known no more, and BRITAIN will form, as it ought to be,—only ONE NATION.

GAZETTEER

GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

A

ABB

ABBAY (Str. BATHANS); a parish in Berwickshire, situated in the midst of the Lammermuir hills, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The soil is light and dry, and, on the banks of the Whittader, fertile and well cultivated; but the hilly district is barren, and covered with heath. Here are the remains of an ancient abbey of Bernardines, founded in 1170, for which Ada Countess of March swore fealty to Edward I. of England, in 1296. The Earl of Wemyss has lately built an elegant sporting villa, called the Retreat, about a mile from the small Kirktown of Abbay. Population in 1801, 138.

ABBEY PARISH of PAISLEY. *Vide* PAISLEY.

ABBEY-GREEN; a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Lesmahagoe; so named from being built around the remains of a monastery, dependent on that of Kelso, founded by King David I. in 1140, and dedicated to St. Macule. All that remains of the monastery is a square tower, with battlements, now converted into a steeple to the church of Lesmahagoe.

The village lies 12 miles S. of Hamilton, and 4 from Lanark. It contains about 430 inhabitants.

ABBOTRULE; a parish in Roxburghshire, lately suppressed, and divided between the parishes of Bedrule and Southdean.

ABBOTS-HALL; a village and parish in the S. coast of the county of Fife. The parish is small and irregular, being in its utmost extent not more than 2 miles each way. Its general appearance is very pleasant, rising gradually from the coast northward, into pretty high grounds. The soil is thin but exceedingly fertile, particularly in warm, showery summers. Mr. Ferguson of Raith, one of the chief proprietors of the parish, has lately made out some extensive plantations round his seat, and erected a fine observatory on the highest ground in the parish, which has a very commanding prospect. The district abounds with coal and limestone. In a quarry of the latter, are found some beautiful specimens of petrified *patelle*, *entrochi*, *cornua ammonis*, and other marine productions. The village of Abbots-hall has long

been noted for the manufacture of checks. Population in 1801, 2501.

ABB'S (ST.) HEAD; a promontory of land, well known by seamen, lying in the parish of Coldingham, county of Berwick, about 10 miles N. of Berwick, and the same distance S. of Dunbar. Longitude $1^{\circ} 56'$ W. latitude $55^{\circ} 54'$ N.

ABDIE; a parish in the county of Fife, of considerable extent; but, from its being much intersected with other parishes, it is impossible to give an exact idea of its length and breadth. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Tay, amongst those high lands which, to the westward, acquire the appellation of the Ochil hills. The surface is remarkably uneven; but there is a good deal of arable land. The soil is in general pretty fertile; and the farmers, by adopting proper methods of agriculture, have greatly meliorated the soil, and increased the annual returns of grain. The Tay has gradually carried away with its current many acres of the finest land; but embankments are now erected to prevent this in future. There are 3 quarries of granite in the parish, from which a considerable quantity is shipped for paving the streets of London. Two hills in the parish, viz. Clatchart Crag and Norman's Law, are remarkable for their height and precipitous fronts. Traces of fortifications are to be seen on the tops of these hills. There is little old wood; but a considerable extent of young plantations. There are several old mansion-houses in ruins, and the remains of different fortifications, supposed to be the works of the northern invaders, or places of strength erected to repel their hostile visits. Near the village of Lindores are pointed out the supposed remains of a castle, said to have belonged to the celebrated Macduff, Thane of Fife. Population in 1801, 723.

ABERBROTHOCK, or **ARBROATH**; a royal borough in Forfarshire, situated at the æstuary of the river Brothock, on a small plain, surrounded on the W., N., and E. sides, by eminences, in the form of an amphitheatre, commanding an extensive prospect of the Friths of Tay and Forth, and the elevated parts of Fife-

shire and Lothian. It lies in the direction of the great N. road, about 17 miles E. from Dundee, 58 N. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 12 W. from Montrose. The body of the town consists of one street, nearly half a mile in length, running N. and S. from the sea, and another on the W. side of smaller extent. Both these are intersected by other cross streets, and are in general well built, though without much regularity. To the eastward of the town, and locally situated in the parish of St. Vigeans, there are two neat regular streets, at the top of one of which is an elegant *chapel of ease*, built about 6 years ago. On the W. side of the river Brothock there are also several neat streets newly built, consisting chiefly of small houses of one floor, forming a suburb of considerable size. The town-house is situated nearly in the middle of the W. side of the High Street; and, though scarcely distinguished in its external appearance from the other inhabited houses, possesses two elegant rooms for public meetings, besides accommodation for the town-clerk's office and prisons. The harbour is small but commodious, and can be taken by vessels in a storm, when they cannot enter any of the neighbouring ports. It is entirely artificial, being well sheltered from the sea by a long pier; and, during storms, the inner harbour is so secured by wooden gates, that the vessels lie in the smoothest water. It can admit vessels of 200 tons at spring tides; but, at ordinary tides, vessels of 100 tons only can enter. The harbour is defended by a neat battery, mounting six 12-pounders, erected in 1783, on account of an attack made on the town by a small privateer, commanded by one Captain Fall, during the American war. The port of Aberbrothock is of great antiquity; but its situation was more to the eastward than at present. The site of the ancient harbour is still named the Old Shore-head; and an agreement is extant between the abbot and burghers of Aberbrothock, in 1194, concerning the making of the harbour. Both parties were bound to contribute their proportion; but the largest fell to the share of the former, for which he was to receive an annual tax, payable out of each of the borough

woods. The glory of the place was the abbey, the venerable ruins of which are much admired by all travellers, and still convey an idea of its ancient magnificence. It was founded in 1178 by William I. surnamed the Lion, King of Scotland, and dedicated to the memory of Thomas à Becket, the celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury. The founder was interred here; but there are now no remains of his tomb. This monastery was one of the richest of the whole island, and its abbots were frequently the first churchmen of the kingdom. Cardinal Beaton, the Wolsey of Scotland, was the last abbot, at the same time that he was Archbishop of St. Andrews. The monks were of the Tyronensian order, and were first brought from Kelso, whose abbot declared those of this place, on their first institution, to be free from his jurisdiction. This monastery formerly enjoyed great and uncommon privileges; and a charter is still extant from King John of England, under the great seal of that kingdom, by which the monastery and citizens of Aberbrothock are exempted, *a teloniis et consuetudine*, in every part of England, except London and Oxford. It has also been of considerable note in the Scottish history, particularly as the seat of that parliament, during the reign of King Robert Bruce, in which the celebrated manifesto was addressed to the Pope, on account of the hardships which Scotland lay under from the anathemas of his Holiness, and the invasions of Edward I; a manifesto almost unequalled for the spirit of its remonstrance, and the liberty of sentiment which it avowed. (*Vide Hailes's Annals of Scotland.*) After the death of Beaton, the abbey felt the destructive fanaticism of the reformers; and its revenues were erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of a Lord J. Hamilton, son of the Duke de Chatelherault. Lord Aberbrothock is still one of the titles of the Duke of Hamilton. The ruins of the abbey are strikingly picturesque, consisting of ruinous towers of the most solid construction, columns overthrown and broken in pieces, Gothic windows, cloisters, staircases, &c. all exhibiting, as well the ravages of time, as the frenzy of religious zeal.

The prosperity of the town shared the fate of the abbey, till about the year 1736, when its commerce began to revive. At that time a few gentlemen of property engaged in the manufacture of osnaburghs and brown linens, which succeeded well, and is still the principal branch of manufacture. In 1802, there were stamped at the stamp-office, 1,457,851½ yards of those kinds of cloth, valued at 63,908l. 8s. 5¾ Sterling; and, prior to the conclusion of the late war, the sail-cloth manufacture produced nearly as much. There are about 84 vessels belonging to the place, each from 60 to 160 tons burden, employed in the Baltic and coasting trade. Aberbrothock is a royalty of very ancient erection; it being the general opinion, that it was erected into a royal borough by King William the Lion, about the year 1186; but this cannot exactly be ascertained, owing to the loss of the original charter, which was taken by force out of the abbey, where it was lodged in the time of the civil wars, during the minority of James VI, by George Bishop of Moray, called Postulat of Arbroath. It was, however, confirmed in its privileges by a writ of *novodamus* from James VI. in 1589. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 counsellors, and has 7 incorporated trades. The revenues arising from the shore dues, and other public property, is upwards of 900l. Sterling. It unites with the boroughs of Aberdeen, Montrose, Inverbervie, and Brechin, in sending a representative to parliament. In 1801, the population, including that part of the town situated in the parish of St. Vigean, was nearly 7000. Its fairs are on the 31st January, 3d Wednesday of June, and 18th July. The parish of Aberbrothock or Arbroath is of small extent, being an erection about two centuries ago, of the town and royalty into a separate parish from St. Vigean, in which it formerly was included. Around the town the soil is rich and fertile; but towards the N. W. there is a considerable extent of muir ground, the property of the community, which is now covered with thriving plantations. About half a mile W. from the town is a considerable com-monty, in which is a strong chaly-

beate spring, much resorted to. Population in 1801, 4943.

ABERCORN; a parish in Linlithgowshire, of a rectangular figure, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth, about 12 miles W. from Edinburgh. The surface is irregular; but, except two eminences, none of the rising grounds deserve the name of hills. The whole is arable; but, about two thirds are occupied by plantations, and the *policies* around Hopetoun House, the princely seat of the Earl of Hopetoun. The village and church of Abercorn are delightfully situated on an angular point, where two small rivulets unite, about 100 yards before their junction with the Forth. It gives the British title of Marquis, and the Scottish title of Earl, to a branch of the family of Hamilton. It is generally believed that the wall of Antoninus began in this parish; but it is more probable that it did not extend quite so far; the point on which Blackness Castle is built having been its eastern extremity. The monastery of Abercorn, one of the most ancient in Scotland, is mentioned as existing in the 7th century. Abercorn Castle was a place of great strength, in the possession of the family of the Douglasses, dismantled in 1455, during the rebellion of the Earl of Douglas. There are now no remains either of the monastery or castle. The minerals of the parish are freestone, limestone, coal, and ironstone; but only the limestone, which is of superior quality, is wrought. Population in 1801, 814.

ABERDALGY; a parish in Perthshire, united to that of Duplin. The united parish extends about 2½ miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The surface rises gradually from the banks of the Erne, which washes it on the S. side, affording a great variety of soil, from the richest clay to the poorest thin sand; but it is in general pretty fertile. About a mile from the river stands Duplin Castle, the elegant seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, surrounded with fine plantations, and commanding an extensive and varied prospect of the plain of Stratherne. Population in 1801, 542.

ABERDEENSHIRE. This extensive county is bounded on the N. and E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W. by Banff, Moray, and Inverness-shires. It extends in length about 90 miles, from S. W. to N. E., and about 46 in breadth, from the mouth of the river Dee to where it is bounded by the shire of Banff. Its extent in square miles may be estimated at 1170. It comprehends the districts of Marr, Garioch, Formartin, and great part of Buchan. The district of Marr, which may be considered as the centre of Scotland, is wild, rugged, and mountainous; some of the hills rising precipitously to the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The sloping sides of the hills are covered with extensive natural forests; in many places impenetrable to human footsteps. Buchan is less hilly; but very barren, bleak, and inhospitable to the view. The rest of the country is more fertile; having a gradual descent from the central district eastward to the sea. The coast is in general very rocky. The Boilers or Bullers of Buchan arrest the attention of all strangers, by their stupendous craggy precipices. The soil, in so extensive a district, is as various as can well be supposed. The state of agriculture in the interior parishes of the county is very rude; but the example of many patriotic proprietors is producing wonders even in the most unpromising soils. Prejudices in husbandry, when deeply rooted, are with difficulty overcome; but even these are yielding to a modern and more regular system. The average produce of the farms in the whole county, is estimated in proportion to the rent, as 5 to 1. This produce, considerable as it is, is scarcely one half of what may be expected from the improvements which are daily made. The rivers of Aberdeenshire are, the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Bogie, the Urie, the Ugie, and the Cruden; the Deveron also, for many miles, forms its boundary with the county of Banff. All these rivers have been long celebrated for the excellence of the salmon with which they abound. The rents of the fishings are estimated at 2480*l. per annum*, and the produce at upwards of 10,000*l.* Be-

sides the fishings of the rivers, the sea coast of Aberdeenshire abounds with all kinds of excellent fish; and a number of fishing vessels are fitted out from the sea ports of the county, particularly Peterhead and Frazerburgh. Under the article of fisheries we may mention the celebrated pearl-fishing in the river Ythan. In this river some pearls have been found, which sold singly as high as 2l. and 3l. With regard to mineralogy, little wealth of that description has hitherto been found in this county. The granite quarries are the most valuable articles. From those in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, 12,000 tons and upwards are annually exported to London; the value of which may be estimated at about 8400l. There are several quarries in the parish of Aberdour, which yield excellent millstones; a quarry of blue slate is wrought in the parish of Culsalmond; and a vein of manganese in the neighbourhood of Old Aberdeen. In the parish of Huntly there are many indications of metallic ores; and considerable quantities of *plumbago* or black lead was lately discovered. The county abounds with limestone; but, from the want of coal, it cannot be wrought to much advantage, except near a sea port. In Old Machar and Old Deer parishes, about 55,000 bolls of lime are annually burnt, valued at 2750l. Some kelp is made on the coast, the value of which must be considerable. Many small pieces of amber are found on the Buchan coast; and Camden mentions a piece of such a size found on that coast, that it requires the utmost stretch of belief to allow it credit. In the parish of Lesly, a beautiful green amianthus, with white and grey spots, is found in considerable quantities. It is easily wrought, and is often formed into snuff-boxes and other ornaments by the country people. Amethysts, emeralds, and other precious stones, particularly that kind of topaz called Cairngorm stones, are found in the mountains in the parish of Crathy; and agates of a fine polish, and beautiful variety, are found on the beachy shore, near Peterhead. On the estate of Invercauld are found large specimens of rock crystals; and one of these, in the possession of Mr. Farquharson the proprietor, is by far the

largest ever found in this part of the kingdom. Besides these, asbestos, talc, mica, schistus, and other curious minerals, are found in many parts of the county. Several of the mountains in the district of Marr shew evident signs of volcanic origin. There are many famous mineral waters; and those of Peterhead, and Glendee or Pannanach, are deservedly celebrated for their efficacy in curing diseases. Aberdeenshire has been long noted for its woollen manufactures, particularly the knitting of stockings and hose, in which great numbers of the common people are constantly employed. Of late the linen and sail-cloth manufactures have been successfully introduced, particularly in Aberdeen, Peterhead and Huntly; which last, according to the report of the minister of a neighbouring parish, "promises shortly to become the Paisley of the north." Aberdeenshire contains 8 royal boroughs, viz. Aberdeen, Kintore, and Inverury; and several large and handsome towns, as Peterhead, Frazerburgh, Huntly, Keith, and Old Meldrum. It is divided into 85 parishes, which, by the returns made to government in 1801, contained 123,071 inhabitants. The chief seats in this county are, Huntly Lodge, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly; Slain's Castle, of the Earl of Errol; Keith-hall, Earl of Kintore; Aboyne Castle, Earl of Aboyne; Marr Lodge, Earl of Fife; Philorth House, Lord Saltoun; Putachie, Lord Forbes; Ellon Castle, Earl of Aberdeen. Besides these, Monymusk, Fintry House, Fyvie Castle, Invercauld, Pitfour, Logie-Elphinstone, Leith-hall, Freefield, Abergeldy, Skene House, and Cluny, are elegant residences. Aberdeenshire sends one member to Parliament. The valued rent of the whole county is in Scottish money 235,665l. 8s. 11d., and the real land rent is estimated at 133,632l. Sterling.

ABERDEEN (NEW); the capital of Aberdeenshire, and the chief city of the N. of Scotland, is situated on a rising ground near the æstuary of the river Dee into the German ocean, 120 miles N. E. from Edinburgh, in 57° 9' N. latitude, and 1° 45' W. longitude. It is a large and handsome city having many spacious streets, lined on each side by elegant houses,

generally four floors in height, built of granite from the neighbouring quarries. The market-place, in the centre of the city, is a large oblong square. On the N. side of it is the town-house, with a handsome spire; and adjoining to it the prison, a square tower, 120 feet high, also surmounted with a spire. Close to this is an elegant mason-lodge; and opposite to the town-house, the Aberdeen Banking Company have lately erected an elegant office of polished granite. In the middle of Castle-street is the cross, the most complete, perhaps, of any of the kind in the kingdom. It is an octagon stone building, highly ornamented with neat bas-relievos of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VI. with a Corinthian column in the centre, on the top of which is an unicorn. By virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1800, several new and elegant streets have been opened, passing over other streets by arches, and facilitating the approach to the town in every direction. The Marischal College and university was founded, and richly endowed, by George Earl Marischal of Scotland, by a charter, dated the 2d of April, 1593. The original foundation was a principal, and two professors of philosophy; but, by some munificent donations, there have been since added another professorship of philosophy, one of divinity, and others for mathematics, chemistry, medicine, and Oriental languages, and many bursaries for poor students. The buildings are situated in the Broad-street of New Aberdeen, and contain, besides lecture rooms for the different classes, the public school for the conferring of degrees, a common-hall, ornamented with some fine paintings by Jamieson and others, the library, and a small museum of natural history and antiquities. The college also contains an observatory, well furnished with astronomical apparatus. The officers are, the chancellor, the rector, the dean of faculties, the regent, who is also professor of Greek, and the principal. The number of students varies from 120 to 140. Various attempts have been made to unite the two colleges of New and Old Aberdeen, but hitherto without effect. The crown is superior of both col-

leges: having succeeded to the King's College upon the abolition of episcopacy, and to the Marischal College on the attainder of the late Earl Marischal; but has never interfered in the election of their chancellors or rectors. The grammar school is a low but neat building, under a rector and 3 teachers, who have good appointments. There are a number of charitable institutions, of which the chief are, 1st, the Poor-house, a large building, appropriated to the reception of aged poor, and destitute children, supported by its own funds, contributions from the town and kirk-sessions, and voluntary donations: 2d, till lately, there was a Guild Brethren's Hospital; but it was found more agreeable for the lodgers to receive an annual pension, and it was accordingly sold, and the charity put on that footing: 3d, Lady Drum's Hospital, for old unmarried women, founded in 1663 by Lady Mary, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, and widow of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum: 4th, Gordon's Hospital, founded in 1733, and the governors incorporated by royal charter in 1772: it has a good revenue; and from 60 to 66 boys are clothed, maintained and educated on the establishment: 5th, the Infirmary, a large plain building, established in 1742, and supported by subscriptions, collections, and donations; the number of patients annually relieved is about 900: 6th, the Lunatic Hospital, built by subscription, about half a mile from town, in 1800: 7th, the Dispensaries, also supported by voluntary contributions, and having from 2000 to 3000 patients annually on the books of the charity. Besides these every incorporated trade has a fund for decayed members; and there are many Friendly Societies, for the same end. A little to the E. of the town are the Barracks, erected in 1794, on the site of a fortification built there by Oliver Cromwell. They are elegant and commodious, and capable of accommodating upwards of 600 men. The ancient religious establishments in the city were numerous; but only four have been handed down to us by history. 1st, A convent of Mathurines, or the order of the Trinity, founded by King William the Lion: 2d, the Dominican, or Black,

friars monastery, founded by Alexander II. : 3d, the Observantine priory, founded by the citizens and other private persons : and 4th, the Carmelite, or White friars monastery, founded in 1350 by Philip de Arbuthnot. The trade of Aberdeen is considerable ; but it might be greatly extended by the prosecution of the white fisheries. The harbour, which is formed by the Dee, was long a detriment to its trade, and occasioned the loss of many lives and much property. It was much interrupted by a bar of sand, which shifted its situation so much, that a vessel could never depend on finding it as it was left. This inconvenience is now removed by a new pier, on the N. side of the river, which was erected according to a plan designed by Mr. Smeaton. It is 1200 feet long, and gradually increases in thickness and height as it approaches to the sea, where the head or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the base, and the perpendicular elevation 38 feet. The whole is built of huge stones of granite, at the expence of about 20,000l. which is defrayed by doubling the harbour dues. Near the great pier are two batteries, mounting ten 12-pounders, erected in 1781-2 for the defence of the harbour and shipping. Aberdeen once enjoyed a great share in the North American trade ; but at present its chief imports are from the Baltic : a few merchants trade to the Levant and the West Indies. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon, grain, and meal : the first is the most important article, being estimated at no less than 183,000l. annually. The manufacture of fine thread is carried on by several companies to a considerable extent ; and a few gentlemen have lately begun to manufacture brown linens, osnaburghs, and canvass. The salmon fishings of the Dee and Don are a valuable branch of trade ; the annual average of exported salmon being 167,000 lb. of pickled fish sent to London, and 900 or 1000 barrels of salted fish sent to the Mediterranean. Aberdeen also exports a considerable quantity of pickled pork, which was formerly disposed of to the Dutch for victualling their East India vessels and ships of war ; the pork of Aberdeen having a high reputation for being well cured,

and for keeping on long voyages. It is however remarkable, that there is not a single decked vessel fitted out from this port for the herring or white fisheries, for the prosecution of which it is so admirably situated. Aberdeen has two private banking companies, who issue their own notes ; and an insurance company against losses by fire has been lately established on a respectable plan, and with a large capital. Aberdeen is said to be one of the oldest communities, and to have been erected into a royal borough so early as 893 ; but the most ancient charter now extant is from King William the Lion, of which the date is wanting : but it must have been between 1165 and 1214, the period of his reign. Many other charters have been given by successive monarches. Its civil government is vested in a provost, denominated lord provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and town-clerk, a town-council, and 7 deacons of the incorporated trades. An act of parliament was also passed in 1795, empowering the inhabitants to elect 13 commissioners of police, and for raising an assessment, *pro re nata* for paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, supplying the city with water, &c. Aberdeen, as a royal borough, enjoys parliamentary representation, uniting with Aberbrothock, Brechin, Inverbervie, and Montrose, in sending a member to parliament. Its fairs are on the second Tuesday of June, last Thursday of August, and first Tuesday of October. The parish of Aberdeen (New), or St. Nicholas, is of small extent, being confined to the limits of the town on every side, except the S. E., where it extends to the sea, including Footdee, a considerable village, having in it a neat *chapel of ease*, lately built. There is a fine bridge of 7 arches over the Dee, built in 1530 by Bishop Dunbar, and repaired, or rather rebuilt, by the magistrates of Aberdeen, in 1724. Amongst the many eminent characters born in this place, we shall only mention Jamieson the celebrated painter, afterwards named the Scottish Vandyke. Several works of this artist may be seen in both the colleges of Aberdeen. Population of the city and parish in 1801, 17,597.

ABERDEEN (OLD), *olim* Aberdon; an ancient borough in the county of the same name, and formerly an episcopal see. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the river Don, about a mile N. of the city of New Aberdeen, and nearly the same distance from the sea. It is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance, so long ago as the end of the 9th century, when, according to tradition, King Gregory the Great conferred on it some peculiar privileges. But no authentic records are extant prior to the year 1154, in which year David I. translated the episcopal see from Mortlach to this place; and in the same year the town of Old Aberdeen was erected into a free borough of barony, holding directly of the crown. This charter has been renewed by many successive sovereigns, and was finally confirmed by a charter from King George I., by which the power of electing their own magistracy is vested in the free burgesses of the town. The magistrates are a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and council, with the deacons of 6 incorporated trades. There is a neat town-house, built about 10 years ago by the community; and a Trades' Hospital for decayed freemen and their widows. There is also an hospital for 12 poor men, founded in 1532 by Bishop William Dunbar. The King's College, the chief ornament of the place, is a large and stately fabric, situated on the E. side of the town. It appears that there existed, so long ago as the reign of Malcolm IV., a "*studium generale in collegio canonicorum Aberdoniensium*," which subsisted till the foundation of this college by Bishop Elphinstone. In the year 1594, Pope Alexander, by a bull dated Feb. 10th, instituted, in the city of Old Aberdeen or Aberdon, an university, or "*studium generale et universitatis studii generalis*," for theology, canon and civil law, medicine, the liberal arts, and every lawful faculty, privileged to grant degrees, according to the merits of the students, which degrees "bestowed all privileges, &c. *ubicunque terrarum*, which belong to any other university." James IV. applied for this bull on the supplication of Bishop Elphinstone, who is considered as the founder. Though this bull was granted in 1494, the col-

lege was not founded till the year 1506. It was dedicated to St. Mary; but, being taken under the immediate protection of the king, the sainted Virgin gave place to royal patronage, and it was denominated King's College. King James IV. and Bishop Elphinstone endowed it with very large revenues. The bishop of Aberdeen for the time was declared to be chancellor of the university; but upon the abolition of episcopacy the patronage became vested in the hands of the crown. The building is ancient, and contains a chapel, library, museum, and common-hall; rooms for the lectures; and a long uniform range of modern houses for the accommodation of the professors, and such students as choose to reside in the college. Behind is the garden of the college, and the principal's house and garden. The library and museum are well furnished. There are a number of bursaries for poor students, the funds for the support of which amount to about 17,000*l*. The session lasts five months, beginning in November. The officers are, a chancellor, generally a nobleman of high rank; a rector, entitled lord rector; a principal, a sub-principal, and a procurator, who has charge of the funds. The professors are of Humanity, Greek, three of Philosophy, Oriental Languages, Civil Law, Divinity, and Medicine. The annual number of students is from 120 to 160. Hector Boethius was the first principal of the college, and was sent for from Paris for that purpose, on a salary of 40 merks Scots, or 2*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. Sterling. In Old Aberdeen there was formerly a very magnificent cathedral, dedicated to St. Machar, which, with the Bishop's palace, fell a sacrifice to the religious fury of the reformers. Two antique spires, and an aisle, now used as the parish church, are its only remains. The cathedral was founded in 1154, when the bishopric was translated from Mortlach; but, having become ruinous; or not being of sufficient elegance, it was demolished, and a new one founded by Bishop Alexander Kinninmonth, in 1357. This was nearly 80 years in building, and was finished by Bishop Elphinstone. In the cathedral was a valuable library, which was almost totally destroyed at the Reformation. The

parish of Aberdeen (Old), or Old Machar, is of considerable extent, being about 8 miles long from E. to W., and from 4 to 5 broad, comprehending the space (except that occupied by the town of New Aberdeen) which lies between the rivers Dee and Don. The surface is agreeably diversified by rising grounds, interspersed with gentlemen's seats, villas, plantations, and numerous manufactures. Over the Don there is a fine bridge of one Gothic arch, built by Bishop Cheyne, in 1281. The arch is 67 feet span, and $84\frac{1}{2}$ feet high from the surface of the river. Near the banks of the Don, a rich vein of manganese has been lately opened, and promises to be of considerable value. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 9911.

ABERDOUR; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Buchan. Its form is very irregular, extending along the shores of the Moray Frith, from E. to W. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from N. to S. its greatest extent is nearly 10: but in many places the breadth is not more than a mile and a half. The surface is uneven, being formed into three dens or hollows, in the bottom of which run the *burns* or rivulets of Auchmedden, Aberdour, and Troup. These small rivulets, at their æstuaries into the Frith, form a like number of creeks for boats, at which are built 3 fishing villages. At the mouth of the burn of Auchmedden, about 60 years ago, there was a small and convenient harbour, sheltered by a pier, where small vessels used to winter and deliver cargoes; but, from being neglected, is now totally destroyed, and the stones which formed the piers being washed into the former bason, it is with difficulty that fishing boats can enter, especially if there is any considerable roughness of the sea. Upon a rocky precipice, rising 68 feet perpendicular to the beach of the coast, is the ruin of the ancient castle of Dundargue. It was a place of great consequence in the feudal times, and is noted for a long siege, in 1336, when Henry de Beaumont, the English Earl of Buchan, was obliged to capitulate to Andrew Murray, regent of Scotland, during the captivity of King David Bruce. The soil of the parish of Aberdour is exceedingly various; the greater part is moss and muir, interspersed with

small patches of cultivated land. The only plantations are around Aberdour House. Two millstone quarries of excellent quality are wrought to good account. Population in 1801, 1304.

ABERDOUR; a parish in Fife-shire, forming a square of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, lying along the N. bank of the Frith of Forth. It is divided into two districts by a small ridge of hills, running from E. to W. Of these the N. district is wet, cold, poorly cultivated, and altogether unsheltered by inclosures, while the S. is fertile, and agriculture is well attended to. The town of Aberdour has a good harbour on the Forth, about 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and contains about 840 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable antiquity. In the 12th century it belonged to the family of the Uiponts, from which it went to the Mortimers by marriage, and afterwards to the Douglasses, one of whom, in 1457, was created Lord Aberdour and Earl of Morton. The nuns, commonly called Poor Clares, had a convent here; and there is an hospital for four widows, founded by Anne Countess of Moray. The chief manufacture is of coarse tickings or checks; and, of late, a small manufacture of spades, shovels, and other iron utensils, has been established. The small island of Inch-Colm, upon which are the ruins of a monastery, founded in the 12th century by Alexander I. belongs to this parish. (*Vide* INCH-COLM.) The venerable old castle of Aberdour, the property of the Earl of Morton, rising amidst spreading trees, stands on the eastern border of the parish, on the banks of a rivulet, which, winding beautifully in front, shortly falls into the Frith of Forth. Towards the N. of the castle, is the elegant mansion of Hillside, commanding different views of the Forth, and exhibiting the richest and most diversified prospects. The minerals are coal, limestone, freestone, and ironstone, all of which are abundant. Population in 1801, 1620.

ABERFELDIE; a small but improving village in the county of Perth. It is situated on the banks of the Tay, about 6 miles from Kenmore. The situation is very romantic, surrounded with thick woods of hazel and birch, and having the *burn* of Moness, on

which are the romantic falls of the same name, gliding by it. There is a thriving muslin manufacture in the village. Near it is a very complete druidical temple. It lies on the great Highland road, 76 miles from Edinburgh.

ABERFOIL, or **ABERFOYLE**; a parish in Perthshire, 11 miles long, and 5 broad, forming the S. W. corner of the county, and the extreme precinct of the Highlands. It consists of a long valley, and the surrounding hills; forming together a great variety of landscape and mountain scenery. The bottom of the valley is occupied by the beautiful expanses of water formed by the river Teith, which has its rise on the borders of this parish with Dumbar-tonshire. The chief of these lakes are Loch Catherine, Loch Ard, and Loch Con; all of which abound with trout and pike. The scenery in this district is uncommonly picturesque, and exhibits similar grandeur with that described under the article Catherine (Loch), Trosachs, and Callander. The chief mountains are Ben-ivenow and Benchochen, which are nearly 3000 feet above the sea level. On the banks of the lakes the soil is early and fertile, but is little cultivated. The hills afford excellent sheep pasture; and many of them are covered with oak woods of great value. The rocks are chiefly composed of micaceous granite: there is plenty of limestone and coarse marble, and some good slate. Few districts in Scotland are better suited for the researches of the botanist, from the variety of rare plants which this parish affords, of which a copious list is given by Mr. Graham, in his statistical report. Population is 1801, 711.

ABERLADY; a parish in Haddingtonshire, upon the coast of the Frith of Forth, about 15 miles E. from Edinburgh. It is watered by the small river Peffer, which at spring tides is navigable for vessels of 60 or 70 tons about a quarter of a mile from its mouth, as far as the village of Aberlady, which, in 1792, contained about 390 inhabitants. Along the sea coast there is a considerable extent of sandy links; above this the soil is light and early. The middle district is poor and unproductive; but to-

wards the S. there is a fertile bank, extending the whole length of the parish. Gosford, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, and Balincriff, a seat of Lord Elibank, are the only mansions of note in the parish. Population in 1801, 875.

ABERLEMNO; a parish in the county of Angus. Its extent is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 5 broad. The surface is various, part being hilly, and covered with heath; but the greater part is flat and fertile. It lies on the banks of the South Esk, which is sometimes apt to overflow its banks. There is plenty of free and whinstone, and some excellent slates. Neither coal nor lime are found in the parish. There are two obelisks, which are very fine pieces of antiquity; one in the church-yard, and the other on the road from Brechin to Forfar; erected to commemorate the total defeat of the Danes. They are about 9 feet high, covered with rude hieroglyphics. Tumuli are also to be seen in the parish; a few of which have been opened, and were found to contain human bones. Population in 1801, 945.

ABERLOUR, a parish situated in the western part of the county of Banff. It is nearly of the form of a wedge, being 9 miles long, and 7 broad at the longest end. It lies on the south bank of the river Spey, which contains salmon and trout. Besides the Spey, it has the Fiddich and a few more rivulets, which abound with trout and eel. The soil on the banks of the Spey and Fiddich is flat and sandy; but towards the south it is hilly, with a deep clay bottom. The whole is tolerably fertile. In the middle of the parish stands the hill of Belrinnes, which is elevated 2650 feet above the level of the sea. Few mineral productions are found in this parish; and there are no remarkable antiquities. Population in 1801, 815.

ABERNETHY; an ancient town in Perthshire, formerly the capital of the Pictish kingdom. It is said to have been founded about the year 460 of the Christian era. It was intended as a retreat to St. Bridget, and 9 other virgins, who were introduced by St. Patrick to Nectan I. the Pictish monarch. Shortly after, it was erected into an episcopal see, and was the re-

science of the metropolitan, if not of all Scotland, at least of that part which was subject to the Pictish kings, during the existence of that government. But when Kenneth II. King of Scots had entirely subdued the Picts, he translated both to St. Andrews, in the year 854. After this the cathedral of Abernethy became a collegiate church, and an university for the education of youth, in the possession of the Culdees. In the year 1273, it became a priory of regular canons. The town is a borough of barony, of which Lord Douglas, as representative of the heiress of Abernethy, is superior. Its government is vested in 2 bailies, and 25 counsellors. There is carried on a considerable manufacture of household linen and silesias, for the Perth market. The parish of Abernethy is of an irregular figure, extending about 4 miles each way. It is situated a little below the conflux of the Earn with the river Tay. A considerable part of the parish is situated in the Ochil hills. The soil on the banks of the river is mostly blue clay; but there is also clay of different colours, mixed with sand. Agriculture is yet in its infancy in this district; and but a few inclosures are to be seen. About 25 feet below the surface, and 4 feet below the highest spring-tide of the river Tay, is uniformly a stratum of moss, from 1 to 3 feet thick, with large trees intermixed. The hills and outfield, which are reckoned to occupy one-half of the parish, are appropriated to the rearing of cattle. There is a small island in the midst of the Tay, called Mugdrum's isle, in this parish. Besides the rivers Tay and Earn, several rivulets water the parish. There are some excellent salmon fishings belonging to different proprietors. The church is remarkable for its antiquity. It is supposed to be the cathedral which was founded at the time the town was built. In the church-yard is one of those towers, of which this and the one at Brechin are the only in Scotland, and which have puzzled antiquarians to find their use. This one consists of 64 courses of hewn stone, laid regularly. The height is 74 feet, and the circumference 48. (*Vide BRECHIN.*) Balvaird Castle, the property of the Earl of Mansfield stands among the hills. Population in 1801, 1355.

ABERNETHY and KINCARDINE. This united parish is nearly equally divided between the counties of Moray and Inverness. It is about 15 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. The surface is partly flat, and partly mountainous. The soil is as various. Along the banks of the Spey there is a large space of meadow ground, liable to be overflowed by the river. The Nethy is the only rivulet of any note, which here empties itself into the Spey. There are several lakes, of which Loch Aven and Glenmore are the chief. The Cairngorm mountain is in this parish, celebrated for the topazes found there. (*Vide CAIRNGORM.*) There are some very extensive forests of natural wood, particularly the great fir wood of Abernethy, the property of Sir J. Grant; and Glenmore wood, the property of the Duke of Gordon. This wood was the oldest, and best quality of any fir wood in Scotland; and his Grace lately sold it to an English company for 10,000l. Besides these, there are several other fir woods of many miles in extent. Considering these great forests, it is very probable that the fir woods of this country exceed all the natural fir woods in Scotland put together. The produce of the arable farms is not sufficient for the consumption of the parish. A number of sheep and black cattle are reared in the hills. There is abundance of freestone in the parish; and most of the hills are composed of granite. There is an old castle, called Castle Roy, of which there is no satisfactory tradition. Castle Grant, the seat of Sir James Grant, is an elegant seat, in this parish. Population of the united parish in 1801, 1457.

ABERNYTE; a parish situated in the county of Perth, amongst those hills that rise gradually from the Carse of Gowrie to the top of Dunsinnan. It is of an irregular oblong form, being 3 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The low grounds are light, dry, and fertile; but the more elevated are of a loose, poor, and gravelly soil. The tops of the hills are bare and rocky, producing little but coarse grass mixed with heath. Considerable improvements in agriculture have taken place within these 30 or 40 years. Lime is

much used as a manure, and would be more so, but the badness of the roads presents a great obstacle. Marl was found some time ago; but it appears to be now exhausted. There is a remarkable fall of water, nearly 60 feet perpendicular, at the head of a den, which extends to the Carse of Gowrie. Here a copper mine was attempted, but without success. There are a few cairns and druidical circles. Part of the hill of Dunsinnan, famous from the residence of Macbeth, is in this parish; but the castle is in the parish of Collace. King Seat, a part of Dunsinnan hill, in this parish, commands a most extensive view of the country, from the Southesk river to the Frith of Forth. Population in 1801, 271.

ABERTARFF; a parish in Inverness-shire, united to that of Boleskine. *Vide* **BOLESKINE** and **ABERTARFF**.

ABOYNE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, composed of the districts of Aboyne and Glentanar. The cultivated part of the parish extends on both sides of the river Dee, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; but the mountains and forest of Glentanar extend nearly 10 miles farther. The soil is very sandy and thin, particularly on the banks of the Dee, where in dry seasons the crop is very scanty. Among the farmers in general agriculture is neglected, and they employ their servants too much in cutting and driving wood for sale; but Lord Aboyne's own farm is in a state of high cultivation; indeed, his Lordship, by his encouragement and example, is beginning to awaken their attention to regular husbandry. Charlestown of Aboyne is a pleasantly situated little town, a good deal frequented by invalids, for the benefit of the goat whey. It is a borough of barony, of which the Earl of Aboyne is superior, and has a weekly market and 4 fairs. The forest of Glentanar is very extensive, containing excellent oak trees, from which the Earl draws about 500l. or 600l. yearly from his sale of wood. His Lordship generally resides in the parish, of which he is nearly sole proprietor. There is a hill called Mulach's hill, on which there is a number of cairns. Population in 1801, 916.

ACHESON'S HAVEN; a small harbour and village near Prestonpans, in the county of East-Lothian. It car-

ries on a considerable manufacture of coarse stoneware, and had formerly a glass-work. It is often named Morrison's Haven.

ACHILTY LOCH; a lake in the parish of Contin, in Ross-shire, of considerable extent. It is noted, that except in the time of very high speats, there is no visible running water issuing from it, though a great quantity runs into it. It certainly discharges itself by subterraneous passages into the river Rasay, distant about a mile. It has an artificial island, with the ruins of a house upon it.

ACHNAR; a small island of the Hebrides, lying on the S. side of Ilay.

ACHRAKIN (LOCH); a small arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Ross-shire.

AD; a river in Argyleshire; has its source in the marshes, in the northern extremity of the parish of Glasary, and in its course through the moorlands, by the junction of several tributary rivulets, forms a considerable body of water. It falls into the sea at Crinan, where there is a salmon fishery.

AE; a small river in Dumfriesshire, which joins its waters to the Annan, near the royal borough of Lochmaben.

ÆBUDÆ, and **ÆMODÆ**. *Vide* **WESTERN ISLES**, and **HEBRIDES**.

AFFULA; a small island of the Hebrides, at the mouth of Loch Broom.

AFTON; a small river in Ayrshire, a tributary stream of the Nith. It gives its name to a barony or district in the parish of New Cumnock, where there is a valuable lead mine.

AGAISH, or **AIGASH**; a small and beautiful island in Inverness-shire, formed by the waters of the Beaulie river. It is of an oval figure, about a mile and an half in circuit, and beautifully covered with natural wood. On the S. side of the island is a large saw-mill, erected in 1765 by Mr. Chisholm of Chisholm, the proprietor.

AILSA; an insulated rock, on the western coast of Scotland, betwixt the shores of Ayrshire and Cantyre. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and rises to a great height, in a conical form. Its top is covered with heath and grass. Goats, rabbits, and sea-fowl, in countless numbers, are its on-

ty inhabitants. It is rented at 30*l. per annum* of the Earl of Cassils, the proprietor; and this rent is paid from solan geese, the feathers of the sea-fowl, and the skins of rabbits. Ailsa is surrounded with excellent fishing banks, well stocked with cod and other fish. It has on it a ruinous castle, built by the direction of Philip II. of Spain, when he indulged the vain hope of annexing Britain to his dominions.

AIR, and AIRSHIRE. *Vide* AYR, and AYRSHIRE.

AIRDRIE; a small town in the parish of East Monkland, in the county of Lanark, situated between two rivulets, on a beautiful rising ground. It is regularly built, with fine wide streets extending nearly a mile in length. It was by act of parliament in 1695, erected into a market town, with the privilege of holding a weekly and 4 annual markets. It carries on a considerable trade in the distillation of malt spirits. There is also an iron foundry. The population of the town is about 1800.

AIRLY; a parish in the county of Angus, extending about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. It is situated partly in the vale of Strathmore, and partly in the Grampian hills, which bound the *Strath* on the north. The surface, even of the lower part, is by no means level. Of the 5900 acres which the parish is supposed to contain, 4000 are arable; the rest being muir and moss, and a small part occupied by plantations. The soil varies from a light sand to a deep black mould, but is in general productive of good crops. There are several extensive mosses in the parish; in most of which there are inexhaustible beds of rock and shell marl. Airly Castle, the residence of the Earl of Airly, is a fine modern house, erected on the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name. It is situated on a promontory, at the conflux of the rivers Isla and Melgums, elevated 108 feet above their level. The ancient castle has been a strong fortress, secured on the only accessible part by a deep fossé and a draw-bridge. The surrounding scenery is very romantic. The castle of Balrie is another ruin, of considerable extent. Population in 1801, 1041.

AIRTH; a parish in Stirlingshire, about 6 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The whole parish is a plain, with the exception of the hills of Airth and Dunmore. The soil is a strong clay, abundantly fertile. It is situated on the banks of the Forth, and has 8 harbours for small vessels. On Dunmore hill, a few years ago, in digging, an anchor was found, at least half a mile from the present course of the river. There is a considerable extent of plantations of oak, &c. in the parish. Both the hills of Airth and Dunmore contain coal and freestone. There are three ancient towers, at Airth, Dunmore, and Powfouls. The first is called Wallace Tower, and makes part of the house of Airth. There are 3 ferries across the Forth. There is also a mineral spring of great reputed medical virtue. Population in 1801, 1855.

AISLA. *Vide* AILSA.

AITHSTING; a parish in the mainland of Shetland, to which that of Sandsting is united. The united parish is situated in the middle of the Mainland, and is about 9 miles long and 6 broad. The appearance of the parish is hilly, and the cultivated grounds lie mostly on the sea coast, or on the coasts of long narrow *voes* or friths with which it is every where intersected. The number of sheep is about 9000, of milk cows 850, and of horses 800. Population in 1801, 1493.

ALBANY, or ALBAIN; the ancient name of the interior of Scotland, which formerly gave title of Duke to the royal family of Scotland.

ALCLUID, or ALCLUYTH; the ancient name of the castle of Dunbarton, (supposed to be the Balclutha of Ossian,) the capital of the kingdom of Strath-clyde.

ALE a small rivulet, which takes its rise from Ale Moor loch, on the borders of Selkirk and Roxburghshires; and holding a northerly course, and joining with other rivulets, falls into the Tweed, a little above Kelso. It abounds with trout; and at spawning time a few salmon are caught in it.

ALFORD; a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated on the banks of the river Don, about 15 miles from Aberdeen. Its extent in length is about 8, and in breadth about 4 or 5 miles. It

contains 8000 Scots acres, of which there may be 4000 arable; 3000 hill, moor and moss; and 1000 of plantations of oak, larches, ashes, &c. The arable soil lies mostly on the banks of the Don, and is generally a light loam, tolerably early and fertile. A considerable extent of clay, with loamy soil, lies in the eastern part of the parish. There are few of the lands inclosed; and agriculture is perhaps in as low a state here as in any part of Scotland. The fuel of the country is peat, wood, turf, heath, &c.; but the trouble of procuring these is so great, that coals are now beginning to be brought from Aberdeen. Among the antiquities of this parish we may mention two cairns of immense extent. A man in armour, on horseback, was lately discovered in one of the mosses, supposed to have been drowned in attempting to escape after the battle of the 2d July, 1645, in which the Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters. The battle took place in this parish. Population in 1801, 614.

ALFRAIG; a district in Ross-shire, abounding with fir woods.

ALGRISTON-HEAD; a promontory on the W. coast of Ross-shire.

ALLACHY; a small river of Aberdeenshire, which joins the Tanar near the junction of that river with the Dee.

ALLAN PORT. *See* **PORT ALLAN**.

ALLAN (BRIDGE of); a small village, situated on the banks of the river Allan, in the parish of Lecropt.

ALLAN; a small river in Perthshire. It takes its rise at Gleneagles, in the parish of Blackford, and, after passing Dumblane, falls into the Forth, a little above Stirling bridge. Its course is rapid. Some salmon are got in it after summer floods.

ALLARTOWN; a small village in Berwickshire, in the parish of Edrom, at the junction of the rivers Whittader and Blackadder.

ALLOA, or **ALLOWAY**; a town in the county of Clackmannan, seated on the Forth, about 27 miles above Leith. It lies in a parish of the same name, which is about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. The grounds on the banks of the Forth are level, and of a rich soil. Those on the banks of the

Devon are a good clay, though not quite so fertile. The other parts of the parish are of a light and fertile soil. The situation of the town is uncommonly beautiful; and its harbour is very commodious, receiving vessels of the greatest burden. It is a place of considerable trade and shipping. An excellent dry dock has been lately erected; and Alloa has long been famous for building ships. A very considerable quantity of coal is raised in the neighbourhood; and vessels are expeditiously loaded at this place, from a new waggon-way of singular construction. A large manufacture of glass, an iron-foundry, a tan and tile work, increase the trade of the town. Near the town stands the tower of Alloa, which was built about the 13th century. It is about 90 feet in height, and the walls are 11 feet in thickness. The tower and lands of Alloa were exchanged, in 1365, by David II. with Lord Erskine, for the estate of Stragarthney, in Perthshire. Since that time it has been the favourite residence of the Erskine family. In this residence many of the Scottish princes received their education, while under the wardship of the Earls of Marr. The representative of this family still retains many memorials of the affection which subsisted between the Stuart and Erskine families; in particular, the private signet of Mary, when obliged to desist from wearing the arms of England; the child's chair of James VI.; and a festive chair, with the motto on it, *solī deo, honor et gloria*, presented to Thomas 2d Earl of Murr. The gardens are uncommonly extensive and beautiful; and the surrounding park contains about 40 acres of the finest old trees in Scotland. Farther north than the tower is Tulibody, the seat of the family of Abercrombie, where the late Gen. Sir Ralph, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Abercrombies, two distinguished characters in the military memoirs of Great Britain, were born. Shaw Park, the residence of Lord Cathcart, is also in the parish. The river Devon waters the parish, and falls into the Forth, a little above the town. In both these rivers are great quantities of excellent fish; and several of the fishings yield a considerable revenue.

to the proprietors. Population in 1801, 5214.

ALMOND or **AMON**; a river in Perthshire, which rises in the top of a *glen* in the Grampians called the Narrow Glen. It runs through the parishes of Monzie and Foulis, and, continuing its course between Logie-Amon, Methven, and Regerton, falls into the Tay above Perth, after a course of near 18 miles. The banks of the river are rocky, and often present to the eye the most picturesque scenery. The Almond possesses many waterfalls, on a number of which extensive machinery have been erected. Several bleachfields are also watered by its streams. It is celebrated for a particular species of fine trout.

ALNESS; a parish in the county of Ross, situated on the coast of the Frith of Cromarty. Its extent is about 12 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. Contiguous to the sea, and extending two miles up the country, the surface is flat, and the soil is arable: the remainder of the parish is mountainous, and more fit for pasture. There are two beautiful lakes in the parish, which discharge themselves by rivulets through two fertile *straths* or vallies. There is a very rich ore of iron, which seems to be of considerable extent. By analysis it was found to yield about 75 lb. *per* cwt. of excellent iron. On the estate of Lealdie a rich vein of silver ore has been discovered. Navar and Feaninich are the chief seats in the parish. Population in 1801, 1072.

ALSTAY; a place in Invernessshire, on the N. side of Loch Ness, where there is a safe harbour and good anchorage.

ALSVIG; an island on the N. W. coast of the isle of Sky, about 2 miles in circumference, and very fertile.

ALTIVAIG; a small island on the coast of the isle of Sky, with a good harbour.

ALVA; a little parish or barony, which, although surrounded with the county of Clackmannan, is annexed to Stirlingshire. It extends over a part of the Ochil hills, and the valley on the banks of the river Devon, and is about 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The highest of the Ochil hills, Benclack, which is about 2420 feet above the level of the Devon, is

partly in this parish. The sides of the hills are clothed with the richest verdure, and afford pasture to a considerable number of sheep. The arable soil is various; part being a rich mould with gravel, part clay, and part *haugh* or meadow grounds, liable to be overflowed by the Devon. The proprietors of this parish have of late years made out some plantations of trees, which are very thriving. Alva has been distinguished for the great variety of minerals with which it abounds. A very valuable vein of silver ore was wrought some time ago, and silver to the value of 40,000l. or 50,000l. was computed to be raised. Besides the ore, which was exceedingly rich, considerable quantities of native malleable silver have been dug out. Cobalt, arsenic, lead, copper, and iron, have also been discovered at the foot of the hills. Extensive seams of coal have been begun to be wrought. In the village of Alva, a manufacture of coarse serges and Scottish blankets has been carried on for more than a century. Population in 1801, 787.

ALVAH; a parish situated in the county of Banff. It extends in length about 6 miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly the same. The river Deveron divides the parish into two parts, winding at the bottom of a beautiful valley. At one part the river is contracted by its banks, having on each side rugged precipices, about 50 feet deep. The scenery in this valley, naturally picturesque in itself, has been much embellished by the proprietor, the Earl of Fife. The soil on both sides of the river is fertile, but subject to frequent inundations. As it recedes, the surface becomes hilly and barren. The hill of Alvah rises majestically to a considerable height, serving as a land mark to mariners. In this district inclosures are few, the roads are bad, and agriculture has not made much progress in improvement. Here are the ruins of a castle and chapel, said to have been built by an earl of Buchan. Population in 1801, 1057.

ALVES; a parish in the county of Moray, containing nearly 21 square miles. The surface is agreeably uneven, and the plantations lately made out by the Earl of Moray will soon in-

crease its beauty. The soil is very fertile, being mostly clay and loam. It is well cultivated, and is particularly adapted for the raising of wheat. The road from Elgin to Forres passes through the parish. Peat moss was once plentiful in this district; but now it is all exhausted, and the inhabitants are necessitated to purchase coals. There are several inexhaustible quarries of freestone, fit either for building or for millstones. In the parish is a very large cairn, near which some Lochaber axes and other ancient weapons were lately found. An inscription on a grave-stone in the church-yard, dated in the year 1590, records a very uncommon circumstance. It runs thus: "Here lies Anderson of Pittensere, maire of the earldom of Moray, with his wife Marjory, *whilk him never displicit*." Population in 1801, 1049.

ALVIE; a parish in the county of Inverness, of a very irregular shape. The inhabited part of it extends along the banks of the rivers Spey and Fessie: taken altogether, about 16 miles in length, and from 3 to 2 in breadth; but the mountainous part extends much farther. The hills are very lofty, and are either barren rocks, or covered with heath. The interjacent vallies afford excellent pasture. The lower or arable soil is light and dry, upon a gravelly bottom, yielding in showery seasons luxuriant crops. There is a small lake, which, with the other rivers, contain trout, and the Spey contains salmon. The great military road to Fort George from the south passes through the parish. Within a few yards of the road is an artificial cave, 60 feet long, 9 broad, and 7 high. It is covered with large flat stones. Some tumuli are also to be seen. Population in 1801, 1058.

ALYTH; a parish and village in the county of Perth, on the N. side of the valley of Strathmore. The parish is about 12 miles long, and on an average 3 broad. It lies on the N. bank of the Isla, which river abounds with trout. The part of the parish along the Isla is flat and fertile: towards the N. it is more hilly. The mountains which are situated in this parish are covered with verdure, and afford pasture to a considerable number of sheep. The soil is in a parti-

cular manner adapted to the culture of flax, of which a considerable quantity is annually raised. The village of Alyth, which was erected into a borough of barony by James III, is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, and carries on a considerable trade in the linen manufacture. The rivulet of Alyth passes through the village. Marl is found plentifully scattered over the parish; and considerable quantities of lime are brought from Dundee (15 miles) for the purpose of manure. Very extensive mosses supply fuel to the country. Game is plentiful in the heathy moors which are situated on the N. side of the parish. Mount Blair, with a base of five miles circumference, rises in a conical form to the height of 1300 feet, and the hill of Barry is elevated 688 feet above the level of the sea. Limestone abounds in the parish; but the want of coal to burn it is an insuperable objection to its use. Population in 1801, 2536.

AMALRIE or **AMULRIE**; a small village in Perthshire, being a stage on the military road from Stirling by Crieff to Inverness. It lies about 66 miles from Edinburgh; and has a great fair on the first Wednesday of May.

AMON, or **AMOND**; a small river in Mid-Lothian, which rises in the south boundary of that county, and, after a precipitous course, nearly north, falls into the Forth at the village of Cramond.

ANCRUM; a parish situated nearly in the centre of the county of Roxburgh. It stretches 6 miles in length along the N. side of the river Tiviot; its breadth does not exceed 4 miles. The rivulet Ale runs through the parish, which, with the Tiviot, contains plenty of trout. The soil is rich, consisting of clay and sand, and in some places of a loam. There was formerly a great extent of wood in the parish; but none of long standing remains, except in the environs of Ancrum House, on the banks of the Ale. Several young thriving plantations, however, are now beginning to embellish the country. The site of Ancrum House is very picturesque. Freestone of an excellent quality is found in the parish; and shell marl has been got in some of the mosses. The Ro-

man road from York to the Forth passes through the N. corner of this parish. There are the remains also of a Roman encampment. The district of Langnewton is annexed to this parish. Population in 1801, 1222.

ANDERSTON; a populous village in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and one of the suburbs of that city, containing nearly 4000 inhabitants.

ANDREWS (ST.); an ancient royal borough in Fifeshire, once the metropolis of Scotland, an archiepiscopal see, and still the seat of the oldest Scottish university: St. Andrews is about a mile in circuit, pleasantly situated on a bay, into which the rivers Eden and Kenlowie empty themselves. It was erected into a royal borough by David II, and the confirmation of its privileges, by a charter from Malcolm II. is still preserved in the town-house. Here are also kept the silver keys of the city; and in this place is to be seen the monstrous ax which took off the heads of Sir Robert Spottiswood and other distinguished loyalists. The town underwent a siege in 1337, while in possession of the English; but the loyalists, under the Earls of March and Fife, made themselves masters of it in three weeks, by the help of their battering machines. It once engaged an extensive foreign trade; and so late as the reign of Charles I. had 30 or 40 trading vessels belonging to it. At present the chief manufactures are of sail-cloth and osnaburghs. The harbour is safe and commodious; but not easily taken when the wind is easterly. The university of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, was founded in 1411 by bishop Wàrdlaw. It formerly consisted of three colleges, viz. St. Salvator's, founded in 1458 by James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews; St. Leonards, founded in 1512 by Prior Hepburn; and St. Mary's, founded by Bishop John Hamilton, in 1553. In each of these colleges, theology, philosophy, literature, and other branches of science, were taught by able professors. About the year 1579, under the direction of the celebrated George Buchanan, the university was completely new modelled, St. Mary's college being appropriated to the study of divinity, and denominated Di-

vinity or New College. In 1747, by an act of parliament, St. Leonard's and St. Salvator's were conjoined, under the name of the United College. The two colleges thus formed are perfectly distinct, and independent of one another; but have the library in common. The *Senatus Academicus* or university meeting is composed of the professors of both colleges. To this court, in matters of discipline, an appeal lies from the sentence of either college. The professors of both colleges are under one chancellor, with a principal to each. The united college has two professors of philosophy, one of mathematics, of humanity, Greek, logic, civil history, and medicine. The new college has professors of Hebrew, ecclesiastical history, and divinity. The students have apartments in each of the colleges; and there is a public table for the bursars on the foundation. The session lasts about six months and a half. The annual average number of students at both colleges is about 150. The retired situation of St. Andrews, its distance from all places of fashionable resort, and, above all, the celebrity of the university, as a school of morals and philosophy, renders it perhaps the most eligible place of education for students which Scotland affords. The ruins of the ancient religious establishments still shew a part of the former magnificence of this ancient city. It may not be improper here to mention a few of the most remarkable. The cathedral was founded in 1161, and destroyed in 1559 by the reformers. Its length from E. to W. was 370 feet; that of the transept, 322. The chapel of St. Regulus, the spire of which, rising 103 feet, is still nearly entire; but the arches and architecture afford undoubted proofs of its great antiquity. The Augustine priory, founded in 1122 by Alexander I, was endowed with immense revenues and extensive dependencies. The Dominican abbey was founded in 1274 by Bishop Wishart. The abbey of Observantines, founded by Bishop Kennedy, and finished by his successor Patrick Graham, in 1478, was, according to many, a Carmelite monastery. Immediately above the harbour stood the church of Kirkcaldy, founded by Constantine III.

who here retired, from the cares of royalty and the world, in the habit of an Augustine monk. On a rock, overlooking the sea, are the ruins of a fortified castle, built by Bishop Trail in 1401, with this singular inscription over the gate :

*Hic fuit ecclesie directa columna fenestra
Lucidia, thuribulum, redolens, campana
sonora.*

The castle was the residence of Cardinal Beaton, who was here murdered by Lesly and others. The entrance to it is still entire ; and the window is shewn out of which the cardinal looked, to glut his eyes with the cruel martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on a spot beneath. Not many years ago, a secret apartment was discovered in the castle, of a conical figure, cut out of the solid rock. It is about 24 feet high, 18 in circumference at the base, and 6 at the top. It was no doubt a place of confinement, where the unfortunate victims perished ; for several cartloads of human bones were dug out of it. It is now used as a powder magazine. In the church of St. Salvator is Bishop Kennedy's tomb, of exquisite workmanship. In the top is represented our Saviour ; around are angels, with the instruments of the passion. A few years ago, six magnificent silver maces were discovered within the tomb, exact models of it. One was presented to each of the other 3 Scots universities, and 3 are retained here. With these are shewn some silver arrows, having silver plates affixed, with the arms and names of the noble youth, victors in the annual competitions in archery, which were dropt but a few years ago. Golf is now the favourite amusement here. In the town church, which was lately rebuilt, is Bishop Sharp's tomb, representing the assassination of that unfortunate bishop on Magus muir. The library is magnificent, and esteemed one of the best in the kingdom. In it are preserved a number of natural curiosities. On the ground floor is a spacious hall, where the students are generally examined. In this hall the parliament formerly sat. The parish of St. Andrews extends about 10 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. A considerable part of it is covered with heath ; but along the coast the soil is fertile, and well cul-

tivated. The population in the town does not exceed 2000 ; but the country part of the parish being populous, the number of inhabitants amounted, in 1801, to 4203.

ANGUS, or FORFARSHIRE.

This county and that of Kincardine were anciently a part of the Pictish kingdom, and known under the general name of *Horestia*, or *Forestia*. Upon the extinction of that government by Kenneth II, about the year 851, he divided this district into two shires, and bestowed them on his two brothers, Eneas or Angus, and Mearns ; and from these brothers Angus and Mearns received their names. Angus-shire lies on the N. bank of the river Tay, and its boundaries are as follows. On the N. E. it is bounded by the Northesk river, which separates it from Kincardineshire ; from the mouth of that river, proceeding S. and W. to the Frith of Tay, the German Ocean forms its boundary on the E. and S. E. ; the Tay, from Barry sand to the quarry of Kingoody, is its boundary on the S. : it then extends in an indistinct line about 40 miles, as far as the source of the Isla, bordering with Perthshire on the W. ; and on the N. it is separated from Aberdeenshire, for the space of 26 miles, by the Grampian mountains, which here are named the Binchinnans. The extent of the whole, from the eastern coast to the Grampians, is about 48 miles ; and from Mount Petie, on the borders of Perthshire, to the mouth of the Northesk river, about 42. The country is divided in many places by hills of considerable elevation, forming valleys or glens between them. At the foot of the Grampians lies the valley of Strathmore, which extends from Dumbartonshire to Aberdeen, nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. In Angus-shire this valley is formed on the S. by the Sidlaw or Sudlaw hills, which divide it from the less elevated part of the country. Besides Strathmore, there are other valleys of less note, which receive their names from the rivers which run through them ; as Glenisla, Glen Prossin, Glenesk, &c. These are the chief rivers ; but there are many others which deserve notice, as Melgums, Carrity, Moran, Lunan, Elliot, Dichty, &c. All the rivers of the

county arise in the northern parts; and all (except the Isla, which runs W. in the valley of Strathmore, to fall into Tay,) empty themselves into the German Ocean, towards the S. and E. There are a few lakes in the county; but as none are of any remarkable extent, they will come more properly to be described in the account of the parishes to which they belong. From what has been said of the course of the rivers, it is almost needless to mention, that the surface has a gradual descent from the northern parts of the country to the S. In consequence, the lower parts enjoy a fine S. exposure, well sheltered from the bleak, cold, northerly winds. The Frith of Tay is every where interspersed with sand banks, which much increase the danger of the navigation, from their frequent changes of situation. To obviate this difficulty, two light-houses are erected on the sands of Barry; and, from one being made moveable, it can at once be adapted to the changes of the sand. From the mouth of Tay to about 2 miles east of Aberbrothock, the coast is sandy, with frequent sunk rocks. About 12 miles S. E. of Arbroath is the dangerous rock, called the Bell-rock or Cape, upon which so many vessels have been lately wrecked. From the place where the sandy shore terminates, the coast becomes bold and rocky, presenting dreadful precipices to the sea. The rocks are every where excavated into extensive caverns, into some of which the sea runs a considerable way. These are about 20 in number, and are worthy the attention of the traveller. The Red Head, a well known promontory, upwards of 200 feet perpendicular, terminates this rocky front. There Lunan bay begins, with a sandy shore, and safe anchorage, for nearly 3 miles. It again becomes rocky as far as the Southesk river; and from this to the Northesk, it has a sandy shore, with sunk rocks. Besides the principal harbours of Dundee, Aberbrothock, and Montrose, there are a few places where small vessels may unload. A very considerable number of vessels belong to these ports, which are mostly employed in bringing flax and hemp from the Baltic, and in exporting sail-cloth and brown linens, the chief manufacture of the county,

and the superabundant produce of the farms. As sail-cloth is the staple manufacture, the increased demand in time of war for that article is very advantageous to the county; and peace, which is so desirable for the re-establishment of other manufactures, is the cause of almost a total stagnation of the trade of this county. Angus-shire contains 5 royal boroughs, viz. Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Forfar, with the small towns of Glammis and Kärriemuir, which are all employed in the linen manufacture. It contains also 53 parishes, in many of which a considerable quantity of cloth is made. The soil of the low country is various, but generally fertile. Agriculture is much attended to, and making rapid strides to improvement; and the encouragement which the farmers receive from their landlords, is every where producing inclosures, by stone fences and ditches. The produce in wheat and barley is generally far more than sufficient for the consumpt of the county; but it, in most seasons, requires a supply of oats. There are a number of black cattle reared in the county, many of which are annually purchased by the south country drovers. A few sheep are reared on the mountains. There is little wood of great age in the county, except in the neighbourhood of some ancient seats; but a number of very fine young plantations of larix and Scots fir are lately laid out on almost every estate. The inhabitants on the coast are well supplied with English and Scottish coal; but in the more inland parts, peat, turf, and furze, form the principal fuel. There are many mosses of considerable extent. The whole county is interspersed with fine seats of nobility and gentry; the chief of which are, Brechin Castle, and Panmure House, the seats of the Hon. W. R. Maule, the greatest proprietor in the county; Ethie House, the seat of the Earl of Northesk; Glammis Castle, of the Earl of Strathmore; Kin-naird, of the lineal descendent of the family of Southesk; Airly Castle, of Lord Airly. Besides these, Ross of Rossie Castle, Lindsay of Boysack and Kinblythmont, Guthrie of Guthrie, Rait of Arniston, Dempster of Dun-nichen, Gardyne of Middleton, Gut-

thrie of Craigie, Graham of Fintry, Henderson of Lawton, Ogilvie of Clova, Fotheringham of Powrie, and a great many others, possess beautiful villas and ornamented estates in the county. Angus-shire possesses very few valuable minerals. Freestone abounds in most parts of the county, and there are several limestone quarries; but the great distance and expence of coals renders void many of the advantages which might accrue from this mineral. Lead has been found in one place, but in very inconsiderable quantity. A vein of silver ore was once opened in the parish of Essay; but to so little advantage that it is now no longer wrought. Pebbles, porphyry, and jasper, with a few carnelians, are perhaps the only mineral substances of any value to be met with, if we except marl, which is found in most of the lakes. Many years ago, pearls of considerable size were found in the Southesk; but of late they have become more rare. The animals are common to other parts of Scotland; and the county is well supplied with fish. Upon the whole, for trade, agriculture, and ornamented surface, Angus-shire can vie with almost any district in the kingdom. The valued rent of the county is stated in the county books at 171,636*l.*; and the real land rent is estimated at 122,000*l.* Population in 1801, 97,127.

ANNAN; a royal borough in Dumfries-shire, and capital of the district of Annandale. It is situated near the discharge of the river Annan into the Solway Frith. It is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, having received its charter from Robert Bruce, who was lord of Annandale, before his accession to the Scottish throne. The houses are decent, and well built. There was a fine castle built here by the Bruces, the ruins of which still remain. There is a bridge of 5 arches over the Annan at this place. Formerly this town carried on a very considerable trade in wine, and annually exported nearly 15,000 bolls of corn. The mouth of the river forms an excellent harbour, having water sufficient to permit vessels of 250 or 300 tons to approach within half a mile of the town; and vessels of 60 tons can come up as far as the bridge. The borough posses-

ses extensive borough-roads and commonties. Its revenue, arising from fisheries, tolls, and feu-duties, is about 300*l.* Sterling *per annum*. A cotton manufacture has lately been established on a small scale. Annan joins with Lochmaben, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar, in sending a member to the British parliament. The population of the town is about 1620. The parish of Annan is about 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth. The surface is mostly level, and the soil a rich clay. There are some tracks of heath-covered muir; but these are very trifling. The sides of the Annan, and the elevated part of the parish, are ornamented with belts of planting. There is a salmon fishery on the river, which lets at about 220*l.* *per annum*. Several turnpike roads intersect the parish, viz. from Dumfries to Carlisle, from Annan (town) to Edinburgh, &c. Lime, stone, granite, and freestone, abound in the parish. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2570.

ANNAN; a river which takes its rise in the shire of Peebles, and runs southward through that district of Dumfries-shire to which it gives its name. Its banks are highly fertile and ornamented, and its beautiful meanderings add much to the romantic appearance of the surrounding scenery. It discharges itself into the Solway Frith, after a course of nearly 30 miles. It abounds with salmon, and other fish in great variety.

ANNANDALE; a stewartry or district of Dumfries-shire, anciently was a part of the Roman province of Valentia. It became a lordship under the Bruces, who took their title from it. About the year 1371, upon the demise of David II, son of Robert, it fell into the hands of Randolph Earl of Murray, regent during the minority of David; and, with his sister Agnes, it went to the Dunbars, Earls of March. After their forfeiture, it fell to the Douglasses, who lost it by the same fate. It is now a Marquisate, in the Johnstone family. Lochmaben castle was the chief fort in this district; and when from its vicinity to the borders of England it was exposed to hostile attacks, it was deemed almost impregnable. Annandale is a fertile vale, lying on both sides of the

ANNA, about 25 miles long, and 14 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the shires of Lanark and Peebles; on the W. by Nithsdale; on the S. by the Solway Frith; and on the E. by Eskdale. From its vicinity to the borders, and the continual predatory excursions to which it was exposed, the greatest part was uncultivated, and common; but, within these 50 years, from the division of the commons, the inclosures, and the great improvement of the roads, it has assumed a very different appearance. There are several lakes in the district, which abound with fish. Coal and lime are found in considerable quantity. From having been a Roman province it abounds with Roman stations and antiquities. Part of Severus's wall, the camps of Birreus and Brunswark, and the remains of a great military road, are easily and distinctly traced. The ruin of the castle of Auchincass, once the seat of Randolph the regent, covers an acre of ground, and still conveys an idea of the strength and extent of the building. The castle of Hoddam, and of Comlongan, are in tolerable preservation; but, except these, all the forts and towers erected on this part of the border are in ruins.

ANNAT or **CAMBUS**; a small rivulet in the parish of Kilmadock, county of Perth. It joins the Teith at the church of Kilmadock, and is remarkable for numerous cascades and romantic banks.

ANNOCK; a small river in Ayrshire, which falls into the sea near the town of Irvine, after a course of about 12 miles.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER; a royal borough in the county of Fife, being little more than a paltry fishing village. The parish is small and the soil sandy and unproductive. Population in 1801, 969.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER; a royal borough and parish in Fifeshire. The town was constituted a borough of barony in 1554, and in 1583 was erected into a royal borough. It is governed by 3 bailies, a treasurer, and any number of counsellors from six to eleven. It joins with Anstruther Easter, Craill, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in sending a member to the British parliament. Like most of the other fishing towns in Fifeshire, An-

struther Wester has fallen into decay, and it does not now contain more than 270 inhabitants. The harbour is small and inconvenient; but a little to the westward is a creek, called Westhaven, which at a small expence might be made an excellent harbour. The parish does not contain more than 600 acres; but the most approved modes of husbandry are followed. Population in 1801, 296.

ANTONINUS'S WALL; the barrier which the Romans erected to protect their conquests in the southern parts of Scotland. It was constructed by Lollius Urbicus, the lieutenant of the emperor Antoninus, about the year 138, to connect the chain of forts, formerly erected by Agricola, between the Friths of Forth and Clyde. It consisted of a ditch from 12 to 15 feet wide, the wall being formed of the earth thrown up in making the ditch. In a few of the most exposed situations it was built of stone. It afterwards received the appellation of **Graham's Dike**, from a chieftain of that name who first broke through it. This wall, the monument of Roman usurpation, is now nearly demolished by the ploughshare; and we may fairly apply to it the celebrated words of the Roman poet, "*Jam seges est, ubi Troja fuit.*"—Ovidii Epistolæ.

ANWOTH; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its extent is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The river Fleet runs on the borders of the parish for 7 miles, and the sea bounds it on the S. for $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles. The sea coast is very rocky, not affording a harbour to any shipping. The mouth of the Fleet, however, is navigable to vessels of 50 tons for 3 miles, as far up as Gatehouse of Fleet, a village in the parish of Girthon. The surface has in general a hilly appearance; one of the hills, *Cairnharrah*, rising to the height of 1100 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is, from the nature of the surface, more fitted for plantations and pasture than tillage; but, a few spots near the sea are arable, and produce excellent crops. The Fleet yields salmon, and river trout; but the fishery is not so productive as formerly. There is a bridge over the Fleet at Gatehouse, and a small village is erected on the Anwoth side of the river,

There are several relics of antiquity in the parish, of which the tower of Rusco, and castle of Cardoness, are the chief. They are both situated on the banks of the Fleet, and are of very ancient erection. On the top of a hill is one of those structures which have been denominated vitrified forts. The top of the hill is about 300 feet above the level of the sea, and is strewn with fragments of stone (*schistus*), twisted, and bearing all the marks of fusion. Population in 1801, 637.

AOREIDH, or ARAY; a river in Argyllshire. It rises amongst the mountains at the back of the borough of Inverary, and takes its course through rugged and uneven ground, mostly covered with natural forests, forming several fine cascades. After emerging from the mountains, it assumes, as well as the surrounding grounds, a more pleasing appearance, being formed into beauty by the hand of art and of taste: the lawn, the forests, the surrounding mountains, the rapid stream, and the princely edifice of the castle of Inverary, forming at once a grand and delightful scene. Its course does not exceed 9 miles, when it falls into the ocean at the head of Lochfyne.

APPIN; an extensive Highland district on the mainland of Argyllshire, lately united to the parish of Lismore; but as Lismore is an island, it has been thought more proper to consider them separately. The extent of Appin is not ascertained; but it cannot be estimated at less than 50 miles in length, and on an average 10 in breadth. Like the greater part of Argyllshire, there is more attention paid to sheep-farming than agriculture, although many parts of Appin are arable. Glencoe, the scene of a transaction which will for ever tarnish the memory of the perpetrators, is in this district. (*Vide GLENCOE*). Through this glen runs the water of Coe (the Cona of Fingal), which abounds with trout. Besides this stream, the district is watered by the rivulets Coinich, Durror, Ballychelish, Laroeh, and Leven. There are several fresh water lakes, and extensive arms of the sea which bear the name of *lochs*, viz. Loch Linnhé, Loch Creran, Loch Eil, and Loch Leven. There are several appearances of lead mines in the district, but none of these

have been wrought to any extent. Black and white marble are found in different places. At Ballychelish, near the head of Loch Leven, is a quarry of very fine blue slate, of which great quantities are exported to Leith, England, and even America. Limestone also abounds in the parish. Near Appin House, the property of the Marquis of Tweeddale, are several enormous blocks of quartz, which have been detached from the mountains, Castle-Stalkir, a ruin of great beauty, stands upon a small island in Loch Linnhé. On an island in Loch Leven are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Mungo. Glencoe, the birth-place of Ossian, and the neighbouring mountains, recal to our remembrance his description "of the days that are past." The house of Airds is pleasantly situated on Loch Creran. Inverscaddle House, the seat of Macdonald of Glencoe, is a fine building; and near the top of Loch Eil is a good house, the occasional residence of Cameron of Loch Eil. For the population of this district, *Vide LISMORE and APPIN*.

APPLECROSS; a parish in Ross-shire, extending at least 25 miles along the coast. Its surface is mountainous and rocky; yet between the hills, which are covered with heath, and dreary to the eye, are beautiful and fertile vallies. In these the soil is various; but some are rendered almost inaccessible, from the steep precipices of the surrounding mountains. From the rugged appearance of the country, it cannot be supposed that agriculture is much attended to. Rearing of cattle is the principal employment of the farmer. Game of all kinds abound in the hills, and the sea contains plenty of almost all kinds of fish. The rivers, of which Firdon and Applecross are the chief, abound with trout and salmon. A few natural and artificial subterranean cavities, with the remains of a Danish dun or fort, form all the curiosities worth notice in the parish. There is a rich copper mine in the northern district, and a limestone quarry of excellent quality. In different places of the parish are natural woods. Population in 1801, 1896.

APPLEGARTH; a parish situated on the banks of the Annan, in the district of Annandale, Dumfriesshire,

Its greatest extent in length may be about 6, and its greatest breadth nearly 5 miles. The lands of the parish are in general good, especially on the banks of the Annan, and the Dryfe, a small river which waters the parish. Lime is here very much used as a manure, and commonly produces good crops. The great road from Carlisle to Glasgow and Edinburgh passes through the parish. Sir W. Jardine of Applegarth is the principal proprietor, and commonly resides at his seat in the parish. Population in 1801, 795.

ARAY; a river in Argyllshire. *Vide* AOREIDH.

ARBIRLOT; a small parish in Angus-shire, extending about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It extends along the sea coast for about 2 miles, where the soil is sandy, and very early. Contiguous to this it becomes a rich loam, capable of producing almost any crop. The little river Elliot runs through the parish, in the bottom of a deep den, the sides of which are very romantic. The ancient and deserted castle of Kelly, belonging to the Panmure family, has been much admired for its romantic situation. There are several mineral wells in the parish; but one in particular, a strong chalybeate, is much resorted to, not only on account of its own virtues, but also, from its vicinity to the sea, which gives the valetudinarians the advantage of sea-bathing. A number of cairns are to be seen in this parish. Population in 1801, 1050.

ARBROATH; a royal borough and parish in Forfarshire. *Vide* ABERBROTHOCK.

ARBUTHNOT; a parish in Kincardineshire, of an irregular triangular form, nearly 5 miles in length. Its surface is unequal, having two vallies with their corresponding ridges. In one of them runs the water of Bervie, whose banks are very picturesque, beautiful, and adorned with the elegant mansions of Arbuthnot and Alardyce. The soil is various; part being a strong clay, with a moist cold bottom, and part being light and dry. There are excellent freestone quarries. A few pebbles and some green jaspers are sometimes to be met with. There are also two or three weak chalybeate springs. The roads are very bad in

the parish, which presents a great obstacle to agricultural improvement. The celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, the intimate friend of Pope and Swift, was a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 942.

ARCHAIG LOCH; a fresh water lake, in the county of Inverness. It is 16 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, of great depth, and abounds with several kinds of trout. It discharges itself by the river Archaig into Loch Lochy, which is about a mile distant.

ARD LOCH; a lake in the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire. It is the last of a chain of lakes through which the river Forth passes, at a short distance from its source, and which contribute to form it into a river. At the lower extremity of Loch Ard it bursts forth with great magnificence over a rock near 30 feet high. The lake is finely skirted with natural woods, and surrounded by high mountains. Its extent is about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth.

ARDARGIE; a small village in Perthshire, in the parish of Forgan-denny, situated amongst the Ochil hills. Near it is a very entire rectangular encampment, the erection of which is generally attributed to the Romans.

ARDCHATTAN and **MUCK-AIRN**; an united parish in Argyllshire, about 24 miles in length, and on an average 20 in breadth. The surface is mountainous, and mostly appropriated to the pasturage of sheep, and the rearing of black cattle. Very little is under crop. In the vallies are several rivers, abounding with trout. The most considerable are, the Aw, the Kinloss, and the Etie. Beinn Cruachan, one of the highest mountains in Scotland, is in this parish. (*Vide* CRUACHAN.) Loch Etive, an arm of the sea, is a fine sheet of water, with ornamented banks. In this district stood the celebrated city of Beregonium, which is said to have been for many ages the capital of Scotland, and the foundation of which is ascribed to Fergus II. It was situated between two hills. A street, paved with stones, running from the foot of the one hill to the other is still called, in the language of the inhabitants, *Struid-mharagaid*, "the market street." About 20 years ago, a man,

cutting peats in a moss between the two hills, found one of the wooden pipes that had conveyed water from the one hill to the other, at the depth of 5 feet below the surface. Tradition reports, that this city was destroyed by fire from heaven. In confirmation of this tradition it may be mentioned, that a high hill in the immediate neighbourhood has much the appearance of having been a volcano; and, in most places, pumices and scoræ of different kinds are dug up in great quantities. It is generally believed by mineralogists, that pumice stone is a certain indication of volcanic fire. These circumstances tend strongly to prove this hill to be an extinct volcano. The rocks are mostly of that kind called pudding-stone. In this parish is still standing a part of the walls of an old priory, founded in the 13th century; and numberless druidical monuments, cairns, and obelisks, are in many places to be seen. Ard-mucknage is the only mansion of any note in the district. Population in 1801, 2371.

ARDCLACH; a parish situated in the S. E. extremity of the county of Nairne, on each side of the river Findhorn. It is a hilly, mountainous district, extending in length 12, and in breadth 7 miles, mostly covered with heath, and here and there a few clumps of trees. There is little arable land in the parish, and even that is very poor. The attempts which have been made to discover limestone in this district have been hitherto unsuccessful. From the poverty of the soil and of the inhabitants, there has been little improvement in agriculture. A few black cattle and sheep are reared in the parish. There is plenty of moss, which supplies the inhabitants with fuel. Salmon and trout abound in the Findhorn. Population in 1801, 1256.

ARDERSIER; a parish in the county of Inverness. Its length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its breadth the same. The surface is flat, with a few eminences: towards the sea it is bold and rocky, being nearly 100 yards perpendicular. The soil is various, but generally fertile, except close by the shore, where it is sandy. Agriculture is little attended to. The vicinity of Fort George, which is situated in this pa-

rish, and the village of Campbelltown, afford a ready market for the produce of the farms. There is only one piece of antiquity which is worth notice. This is a stone about 6 feet high and 3 broad, supposed to be erected to the memory of some chieftain. Population in 1801, 1041.

ARDIESCAR; a small island of Argyllshire, in the sound of Mull.

ARDLE; a river in Perthshire, in the parish of Kirkmichael, formed by the junction of the Arnot and Briarchan; which, after watering the valley of Strathardle, unites with the Shee or Black water, in forming the Erich.

ARDMEANACH, or **BLACK ISLE**; a district in Ross-shire and Cromarty, containing eight parishes, which form a peninsula. It has received that name from being mostly a black uncultivated moor. The parishes are Avoch, Rosemarkie, Killearnan, Urquhart, Kirkmichael, Kilmuir Easter, Kincardine, and Logie. The ridge of hills called Mulbuy extends nearly the whole length of the district.

ARDNAMURCHAN; an extensive parish in Argyll and Inverness-shires, being formed by the annexation of five parishes under this general name. Its extent may be reduced, taking one district with another, to the superficies of a square of 20 miles, comprehending about 273,280 acres, of which it is supposed 200,000 are land. Part of the parish is a peninsula, formed by two arms of the sea, called Loch Sunart and Loch Sheil; in the last of which is a beautiful little island, named St. Finan, where formerly a church was erected. The *Ru*, or extremity of the peninsula above mentioned, is the most westerly point of the mainland of Great Britain, and the most remarkable headland from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Kintyre, between which it is centrally situated. A minute description of so extensive a district cannot be expected. Its general appearance presents moors, mountains, and lakes. The mountains are not of the first order, few being elevated above the height of 2700 feet; but there are several which approach to that elevation. Mingary castle, Castle Tioram, Morir House, and a few other buildings, are in a ruinous state.

About 700l. worth of wood is cut down annually. Lead mines are wrought at Strontian to the value of about 4000l. annually. In these mines a new mineral was discovered a few years ago, the properties of which were analysed by Dr. Hope, professor of chemistry in Edinburgh, who distinguished it by the title of *Strontites*. It resembles barytes very much in appearance; but its chemical qualities are different in many respects. The muriate of barytes communicates a blue colour to flame, while that of strontites (the new mineral,) communicates a deep red colour. It is also lighter than the barytes, and is generally of a greenish hue. It is not convertible into a lime, nor does it effervesce with acids. Near the mines of Strontian are found beautiful specimens of talc; garnets, asbestos, &c. Population of the whole district in 1801, 4829.

ARDOCH; a small village in the parish of Muthil, Perthshire. Near it is the most complete Roman camp that remains in Scotland. It was probably established during the fourth campaign of Agricola, in the year 48. It is 1060 feet in length, and 900 in breadth, and could contain 26,000 men, according to the ordinary distribution of the Roman soldiers in their encampments. There appears to have been 3 or 4 ditches surrounding the camp, strongly fortified. The four entries crossing the lines are still distinctly to be seen. The general's quarter rises above the level of the camp, but is not exactly in the centre. It is a regular square of 20 yards, inclosed by a stone-wall, and containing the foundation of a house 30 feet by 20. There is a subterraneous communication with a smaller encampment at a short distance, in which several helmets, spears, &c. have been found. From this place the great Roman highway runs east to Bertha, about 14 miles distant, where the Roman army passed over the Tay into Strathmore.

ARDOCH; a rivulet in Perthshire, which rises from Loch Maghaig, in the parish of Kilmadock, and runs into the Teath at the castle of Doune.

ARDROSSAN; a parish in Ayrshire, extending along the western coast about 6 miles in length, and

about 4 in breadth. The surface is a mixture of hilly and flat country, in most places fit for the plough, though even the best lands of the parish are under pasture. It is capable of great improvement; but agriculture is rather neglected. The soil is loamy, with a mixture of sand, and in some places it is a strong deep clay. There are few inclosures. A great quantity of sea-weed is annually thrown upon the coast, which affords excellent manure. Lime and coal are found in great abundance. The town of Saltcoats is situated partly in this parish, and partly in the parish of Stevenston. (*Vide SALTCOATS.*) There are some remains of Danish encampments, on a hill in the N. side of this parish. The ruins of the castle of Ardrossan, which was partly taken down by Cromwell, shew it to have been a place of great extent. Population in 1801, 1846:

ARDSTINCHAR or STINCHAR; a river of considerable size, which takes its rise in the eastern part of Ayrshire, in the parish of Barr, about 12 miles above the village of Colmonell. It continues a very rapid course for the space of 26 or 27 miles, till it falls into the Atlantic, at Ballantrae, near which village is a salmon fishery, which rents at about 100l. a-year. Several streams or rivulets fall in its course into the Ardstinchar, particularly the Ashill, the Dusk, the Muick, and the Feoch.

ARGYLLSHIRE; anciently called Argathalia, is said to have been a part of the ancient Caledonian kingdom, while the Romans and Picts were in possession of the greater part of Scotland. It extends about 114 miles in length, and 43 in breadth, excluding the isles. It contains 2 royal boroughs, and 49 parishes. It is divided into 5 districts, viz. Kintyre, Knapdale, Cowal, Lorn, and Argyll Proper; bounded on the S. by the Irish sea and the Clyde; on the E. by Perth and Dumbartonshire; on the N. by Inverness-shire; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. Argyllshire was much infested, in ancient times, by predatory intruders, and was in consequence the scene of many engagements. The deeds of Fingal and his heroes were mostly atchieved in this district; and many monuments of the remotest an-

equity still remain to demonstrate the warlike spirit of the former inhabitants. In this district the feudal system remained longest unaltered. The chieftain, perhaps not so much the master as the father of the family, upon the smallest alarm of invasion, could summon all his dependents and relations to his standard. They attended, not with the same sentiments as a servant would the commands of a master; but they loved him with an enthusiasm, which made them cheerfully undergo any trouble and fatigue. This sort of princely command was often the cause of great inconvenience. The ambition, the wants, or the quarrels of a chief, was sufficient to embroil the neighbourhood in war. In these disputes the weakest party was obliged to submit, till time or opportunity enabled him to take the field against his antagonist. At this time Argyllshire seemed by no means to form a part of what may properly be called the kingdom of Scotland. The Macdonalds of the Isles, having subdued the neighbouring chieftains by their powerful clan, assumed regal authority, held parliaments, and enacted laws. Robert Bruce king of Scotland, upon his being established on the throne, endeavoured to bring them under subordination. He travelled into that part of his dominions, subdued the rebellious clans, and curbed their disposition to plunder by building fortresses, and placing in them strong garrisons. From this time the clannish attachment began to slacken. The Highlanders were employed in the English wars, and the chieftains taxed their dependants to procure the luxuries of the low country, and to defray the expence of attending upon their sovereign. This innovation, and the new mode of life which was introduced, dissolved the ties of friendship; and to enforce obedience it became requisite to have recourse to penal laws. Thus was the feudal despotism established, which enabled every baron to punish his vassals at his pleasure, without trial, and without redress. To remedy this flagrant evil, juries were afterwards introduced; but the influence of the chief was sufficient to bias their conduct. In short, till parliament reformed this despotic system in 1748, by abolish-

ing these abominable jurisdictions, gibbets were erected on almost every estate, on which the vassals were executed without remorse. Since the reformation of these abuses, the Western Highlands, and Argyllshire in particular, are wonderfully improved. Protection to property, and liberty to the vassal, has introduced that emulation in industry and agricultural improvement, which will ultimately render Argyllshire perhaps one of the most valuable provinces of the British empire. The surface of this county is, like the other parts of the Highlands, mountainous, bleak, and uncomfortable to the view, covered with heath, and in some places exhibiting rugged and bare rocks, piled on one another in dreadful disorder. The coast is rocky; but, indented with navigable bays and lakes, it affords safe harbours for shipping. The lakes abounding with myriads of fish, the mountains affording pasture to numerous herds of black cattle and sheep, the heaths with game, and the bowels of the earth teeming with the wealth of copper, iron, and lead mines, we may anticipate, at no great distance, the time when Argyllshire will become a great commercial county. But, notwithstanding these advantages, the Highlands labour under many great obstacles to improvement. The want of leases is one of the most material. When a man, upon taking a farm, is obliged to build himself a hut, and after all holds his farm only from year to year, on the precarious tenure of his *laird's* pleasure, what inducement can he have to improve his land by manure or inclosures? When he also reflects that his rent, which this year he is with difficulty able to pay, may next year be nearly doubled; how can such a dependent afford the necessary expence of such improvement? Yet this system, evidently alike detrimental to the interests of the landlord and tenant, is very generally followed, not only in Argyllshire, but in most parts of the Highlands. Should proprietors at length see their own interests, and grant leases of considerable length, and either build houses for the tenants, or encourage them to do so, by paying the extra expence, at the termination of the lease their lands would be improved.

and become more valuable; their rent-roll would be considerably augmented; they would have surer payments of their rent; and the tenants would enjoy some of the comforts of life, to which as fellow men they are entitled. For further particulars on this interesting subject, which it would be foreign to the present work to enter too minutely upon, the reader is referred to Dr. Smith's "Agricultural Survey of Argyllshire." Another great obstacle to improvement, may be found in a practice lately become very common, viz. the introduction of sheep, and the conversion of many small farms into one extensive sheep-walk. By this system, 12 or 13 families are thrown out of their usual line of employment, and the greater number obliged to emigrate. The public loss can by no means be compensated by the gains of a few individuals. To banish that hardy race by whom our fleets are manned and our battles fought, is surely a national loss; and it must be a serious misfortune to any district to have its number much diminished, for it is certain that, if industry be properly directed, the riches and prosperity of any country must be in proportion to its population. For the honour of Argyllshire it may be mentioned, that this practice is not followed by every proprietor. Dr. Smith, in his Survey, reports the following reply of a Highland chieftain, who was advised to remove his people, and put his land under sheep, as more profitable: "Their forefathers," said he, "got and secured my estate by their blood and their lives, and I think they have a natural claim to a share of it." But, besides the injury to population, sheep-walks totally prevent cultivation. No country can become rich by pasturage alone; and what is worse, if the present system is followed, that ground which has been rescued from its wildness by the labour and industry of ages, will shortly return to its former state; and, though the rents have been considerably raised at first by the introduction of sheep, they will, from want of improvement, again fall, but can rise no higher. A number of islands are attached to this county, of which the chief are Tyrie, Coll, Mull, Iola, Jura, Staffa, Icolm-Ill,

&c. which will be severally described under each article. Argyll gives the title of Duke and Earl to the chief of the family of Campbell, one of the most powerful of the Scottish nobility. The county is mostly peopled with this clan; and many gentlemen have seats here who count themselves allied to the duke. Argyllshire sends one member to parliament, who is generally a near relation of the Duke. The valued rent of the county is 149,595*l*. 10*s*. Scots, and the real rent 112,752*l*. Sterling. Population, including the islands, in 1801, 75,700.

ARISAIG; a promontory on the western coast of Inverness-shire, in the district of Glenelg.

ARMDALE; a village in Sutherlandshire, seated on a bay of the same name, which is an excellent fishing station.

ARNGASK; a parish nearly circular, having a diameter of about 4 miles. The soil is various. On some of the hills it is light and shallow; but many fields are rich and fertile, and capable of producing almost any crop. The hills afford excellent pasture, of which there is more than tillage in this parish. It supplies itself with the necessaries of life, and sends to market a good deal of the produce of the farms. The air is pure and wholesome, not exposed to great variations of the weather. There is one quarry of good moor-stone, which is sufficient for all the building in the parish. Three counties join in this parish, viz. Perth, Kinross, and Fife, and the road from Perth to Queensferry passes through it. Population in 1801, 564.

ARNIFORD (LOCH); a safe harbour on the W. coast of the isle of Sky.

ARNOT; a small river in Perthshire, which runs through the valley of Glenfernat, in the parish of Moulin; and, uniting with the Briarachan, forms the Arde.

ARNTILLY or ARNTULLY; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Kinclaven, consisting of 60 or 70 houses scattered in every direction, and exhibiting a striking picture of the ancient villages of the kingdom. In 1796, it contained nearly 300 inhabitants.

AROS; a village and harbour on the sound of Mull, in the parish of Kilninian, and county of Argyll. The harbour affords safe anchorage. In this neighbourhood are the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by Macdonald, lord of the Isles.

ARRAN; an island lying in the Frith of Clyde, between Ayrshire and Kintyre. It was by the Romans called *Glotta*, or *Glotta Æstuarium*. Its form is in some degree oval, and extends from N. to S. nearly 24 miles, and from E. to W. about 14. It is probable that this island was of considerable importance in ancient times. There are many traditions of Fingal, who is supposed to have here enjoyed the pleasures of the chase; and some places retain his name. Arran was ceded by Donald Bane to the Norwegian invader Magnus; but it was recovered from Acho his successor about the year 1264. It then became the property of the crown. Robert Bruce retired here during his distresses, followed by his faithful vassals. About the year 1334, it formed part of the estate of Robert II. steward of Scotland. James III. when he married his sister to Lord Boyd, created him Earl of Arran, and gave the island for her portion. On his disgrace it was bestowed on Sir James Hamilton, and in the Hamilton family it still remains. The coast is in many places indented with safe harbours. In particular, at the S.E. quarter is the beautiful and commodious harbour of Lamlash, covered by an islet, where 500 vessels may ride at anchor. To the northward of Lamlash is Loch Ransa, another spacious harbour, but inferior in extent and safety to Lamlash. The face of the country is rugged and mountainous. Goatfield or *Gaoilbhein*, the highest hill, rising 1840 feet above the level of the sea, is nearly in the centre of the island. The other principal mountains are Beinnbarran, Cumnacallach, and Grinnanathol. The Coek of Arran, towards the northern extremity, is a famous sea mark. The lakes in the island are about 5 in number, and from 2 of them issue fine rivers. The lofty parts of the island are either bare rocks, or covered with heath and fern. In the vales and on the borders of the lakes, the ground is tolerably fertile

and well cultivated. The island is divided into two parishes, viz. Kilmore and Kilbride, and forms part of the county of Bute. One part has been found to furnish coal and limestone. Freestone and marble are in considerable abundance; and on Goatfield jasper and fine agates are found. There are annually exported about 1000 black cattle. On the hills are wild deer, and the rivers contain salmon. The coast abounds with white fish and herrings. There are several cairns, and some remains of druidical edifices. The castle of Broadwick, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, is an extensive building. There are also many ruins of ancient fortresses; and some natural caves, remarkable for their great extent, are to be seen. Many parts of the island exhibit marks of volcanic fire: in particular, a sort of basaltic trap or lava, which scratches glass, but does not strike fire with steel. The population of the whole island is about 6000.

ARROQUHAR; a mountainous parish in Dumbartonshire, about 16 miles long, and 3 broad. It lies on the E. side of Loch Lomond, the banks of which are covered with fine plantations. The surface, which was formerly covered with heath and coarse grass, is now beginning to assume a better appearance, from the introduction of sheep, the rearing of which occupies the chief attention in this district. Population in 1801, 470.

ARST-MERIGIE; a place in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Laggan, which has been accounted sacred ground from the most remote antiquity; and it is reported by tradition to be the burial-place of 7 Caledonian monarchs. It is situated on the N. bank of Loch Laggan.

ARTHUR-SEAT; a high hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which rises in a conical form, with a rugged and very steep ascent, to the height of 796 feet above the level of the sea. On the S. side it is in many places a perpendicular rock, exhibiting a range of basaltic columns, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in length, and of 5 feet in diameter. Adjoining to this hill on the W. are Salisbury Crags, which present to the city the appearance of a lofty terrace, forming a sort of am-

phitheatre of solid stone, with an awful front of broken rocks and precipices. Backward from the craggy top, it gradually descends into an extensive valley. The rock in digging affords spars, zeolites, hæmatites, jaspers, and it is said agates; besides an inexhaustible supply of whinstone for paving the streets of the city. At the bottom of Arthur-seat, on the S. is the lake of Duddingston; and on the N. side of the hill are the ruins of the chapel and hermitage of St. Anthony, near which is a spring of fine water called St. Anton's well. The hills abound with rare Alpine plants, and afford frequent specimens of that singular phenomenon in vegetation called *Fairy rings*. These semicircular withered traces in the grass are occasioned by the deleterious spawn of the mushroom *agaricus terreus*. From the pinnacle of Arthur-Seat the view is remarkably noble and extensive. The traveller may sit at his ease, and look down on the metropolis as on a map; while the German Ocean, the course of the Forth, the Grampians, and a large portion of the most populous, and best cultivated part of the kingdom, form a landscape, at once beautiful and sublime.

ASHKIRK; a parish lying partly in Roxburgh and partly in Selkirkshire. It is about 7 miles long, and 2 broad. The surface is mostly hilly; but they are free of heath to the very top. The soil is light and fertile. There is a moss containing marl, of great extent, and four small lakes, which, with the river Ale, abound with trout. Population in 1801, 511.

ASKERME; a small island on the S. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

ASSINT, situated in the county of Sutherland, is a very extensive parish, being no less than 25 miles long, and about 15 broad. Its surface presents an assemblage of lofty mountains, huge barren rocks, precipices, extensive heaths, lakes, mosses, and rivers. It lies on the W. N. W. coast of Sutherland, and has a number of islands annexed to it. From the broken surface of the ground, it cannot be supposed that agriculture has made much progress: indeed, there is scarcely 1 acre in 100 under crop. The hills furnish pasture to a few cattle and sheep, and the rivers contain salmon.

The rearing of cattle and fishing, therefore, afford employment to the inhabitants. The coast much resembles the surface of the country, being rough, and presenting dreadful precipices to the stormy sea. However, at one or two places, there is a tolerably safe anchorage. Formerly iron mines were dug here; and they might yet be worked, if coals could be procured. Marble and limestone are found in considerable quantities. As yet no coal has been discovered. The common fuel of the people is peat moss. A number of antiquities are scattered over the parish, supposed to be Scandinavian. Cairns of stones and druidical temples are frequent. Population in 1801, 2395.

ATHELSTANEFORD; a village and parish in Haddingtonshire. The parish extends about 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. From the Garleton hills, which bound the parish on the S. the land by a gentle declivity extends to the shore of the Frith of Forth, containing a tract of country, which, for beauty and fertility, is perhaps inferior to none in Scotland. The soil is mostly a light loam; but part is gravelly, and part inclining to clay. Almost the whole parish is cultivated and inclosed. The village of Athelstaneford stands on the side of the Garleton hills, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Frith of Forth, and adjacent places. Blair, the author of "the Grave," was a native of this parish; and here the author of "Douglas" held his pastoral charge, till the ill-placed zeal of the *Kirk* of Scotland deprived him of his situation. He, however, did not leave the parish; but built a neat ornamented villa, which is a pattern of his taste. The seat of Gilmerton, also beautifies this parish. Here are the remains of an extensive Danish camp; and the ruins of Garleton House still retain some of its ancient magnificence. Population in 1801, 897.

ATHOL; the most northern district of Perthshire. It extends in length about 45 miles, and in breadth 30; bounded on the N. by Badenoch; on the W. by Lochaber; on the E. by Marr and Gowrie; on the S. by Strath-erne, Perth Proper, and Breadalbane. The country is very rough and mountainous, and contains a great part of

the ancient Caledonian forest. The mountainous surface is, however, interspersed by very fertile vallies. There are no towns in this district; but several populous villages are scattered over the country. The most noted seat is the castle of Blair, belonging to the Duke of Athol, who is superior of the whole district, and takes his title from it. Blair-castle is pleasantly situated on the Tilt, a small limpid stream, near its conflux with the Garry. The noble owner often makes it his residence. About 15 miles from it is the Pass of Killicrankie, rendered famous from the battle fought here between the Highland adherents of King James, and the forces of King William.

AUCHABER; a mountain in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Fergie, on the S. E. declivity of which are the remains of a circular encampment.

AUCHANSKAICH; a place in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Craighy, near Castletown of Braemarr, noted for a great annual fair on the 3d Monday and Tuesday of September, O. S.

AUCHENAIRN; a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Cadder.

AUCHENCRAW; a small village in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire.

AUCHENLOCH; a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Cadder, about 4 miles from Auchenairston.

AUCHENREOCH; a village in Kirkcudbright stewartry, in the parish of Buittle.

AUCHINBLAY; a village in the parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire. It contains about 150 inhabitants, and is noted for a great market for black cattle and horses, held weekly from Michaelmas to Christmas.

AUCHINDINNY; a village in the county of Mid-Lothian, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Edinburgh, where there is an extensive paper manufacture.

AUCHINDOKE, or **AUCHINDOIR**; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 7 miles long, and 5 broad, exhibiting in general a hilly, nay, mountainous surface. The soil is mostly thin, dry, and early; but scarce more than 2500 acres are under crop. The sides of the hills are more fitted for pasture than tillage, and "the heath-covered mountains" afford the sports-

man plenty of game. The only river of note in the parish is the Bogie, which contains plenty of trout. Freestone is found in great abundance, and a vein of good limestone, which might be quarried and burnt to good account. A bluish-coloured fibrous asbestos is found in great quantities in the fissures of the rocks, which the sportsmen often use for wadding to their fowling-pieces. There are a few antiquities here, such as tumuli, barrows, cairns, and the remains of an extensive fortification. Several hundred acres were lately planted, which are in a very thriving state, and add much to the beauty of the place. Population in 1801, 532.

AUCHINLECK; a parish in the county of Ayr, is a bleak, naked country, about 18 miles long, and on an average 2 broad. About the middle of the parish the soil is clay, upon a cold till bottom. The extremities lie upon a freestone rock, which appears in most places through a thin sandy soil. Several arable farms are lately converted into farms for grazing cattle. An extensive district, named Glenmore, at least 6 miles in length, is entirely covered with heath. Salmon and pike are caught in the rivers Ayr and Lugar, which run through the parish. Coal may be wrought in every part of the district. There is plenty of freestone, of excellent quality; and a lead mine, which has never been wrought, said to be very rich in silver. There is a quarry of black fire-proof stone, which is much used for fire-places and ovens. The ruins of the ancient castle of Auchinleck, the date of the erection of which is unknown, stands in this parish, on the banks of the Lugar. Near the old castle is the new house of Auchinleck, erected by the late Lord Auchinleck, father to James Boswell, Esq. the well-known companion of Dr. Johnson, and the friend of General Paoli. Population in 1801, 1214.

AUCHINLECK; a hill in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Closeburn, elevated 1500 feet above the sea level.

AUCHLOSSEN (LOCH); a lake in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Lumphanan, about a mile long, and nearly half a mile broad. It abounds with various kinds of fish, and is frequented by numerous flocks of aquatic

tic fowls. Pikes have been caught in it measuring 6 feet in length, and weighing 25 lb.

AUCHMACHER; a hill in Aberdeenshire in the parish of Deer.

AUCHMITHY; a fishing village on the coast of Angus-shire, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Arbroath. It is situated on a high rocky bank, rising about 120 feet above the sea; is irregularly built, but contains several good houses, upon feus granted by the Earl of Northesk. The harbour is only a level beach, in an opening between the high rocks which surround this part of the coast; and, after every voyage, the boats are obliged to be drawn up from the sea, to prevent their being destroyed by the violence of the waves. The inhabitants, who are about 200 in number, are all fishers, and have 8 or 9 large boats. Near the village in the Gaylet Pot, a remarkable cavern, into which the sea flows. *Vide* St. VIGEANS parish, in which it is situated.

AUCHNACRAIG; a village in Argyllshire, in the island of Mull, at which there is a post-office, and a regular ferry to Oban on the Mainland, by the island of Kerrera.

AUCHREDDY; the ancient name of the parish of New Deer. *Vide* DEER (NEW).

AUCHRONIE; a hill in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Kinnellar, on the top of which is a high cavern.

AUCHRY; a small rivulet in the parish of Montquhitter, in Aberdeenshire, which runs by the village of Cumfestoun, and falls into the Ythan.

AUCHTER; a rivulet in Lanarkshire, which runs through the parish of Cambusnethan into the Clyde.

AUCHTERARDER; a parish extending 5 or 6 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth, situated in the county of Perth, on the S. bank of the river Earn. Besides the plain on the banks of the Earn, this parish takes in part of the Ochil hills; one of the highest of which, Craig Rossie, is situated in this parish. The hilly part produces good pasture; and the low ground is arable, with a good, though not a strong soil. The Earn abounds with trout and salmon; and the Ruthven, a small beautiful river, which also runs through the parish, contains ex-

cellent trout. The village of Auchterarder, which once enjoyed the privilege of a royal borough, extends nearly a mile in length. The parish abounds with stone, fit for building; and a few quarries furnish a particular kind of thin gray slate. The village labours under great disadvantage from want of water. Here are the ruins of an old castle, said to have been a hunting-seat of King Malcolm Canmore. There are also some traces of Roman encampments. Neither coal nor lime are found in the parish. A little marl was lately discovered, but it is now exhausted. About 24 years ago, there was found in a marl pit, a pair of large horns, supposed to be those of the Elk or Eurus. These are now in the possession of the society of antiquaries in Edinburgh. Population in 1801, 2042.

AUCHTERDERRAN; a parish in the county of Fife. Its extent is 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The soil is mostly clay and black earth, moist, and not very fertile. There are many inequalities in the fields, which appear broken and separated. Basaltes, and other volcanic productions, are often to be met with. A great part, if not the whole of the parish, lies above coal, of which there is annually raised to the value of 700l. About one-fifth of the parish only is under tillage; the remaining four-fifths are pastured; but every where the fields are of a dusky tinge, as if the plant did not delight in its soil. There is plenty of limestone; and the inhabitants are now applying themselves more to agriculture, which is rapidly improving the appearance of the country. The crops are scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the parish. Though the air is moist and cold, yet there is no very prevalent complaint. There is a considerable quantity of peat moss; but the great plenty of coal makes it but little used for fuel. In the village of Lochgellie, in this parish, are a number of weavers, most of whom are connected with the manufacturers of Kirkaldy. Population in 1801, 1045.

AUCHTERGOVAN, or **AUCHTERGAVEN**; a parish in the county of Perth, situated on the turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld, extending about 9 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. A great proportion of it is

covered with moors, hills, and mosses. On the arable land the improvements in agriculture have been so rapid for these 20 years, that the country has assumed quite a different aspect. Marl is found in the parish. There are also several extensive mosses, from whence the inhabitants used to procure peat fuel; but of late the farmers have rather been at the expence of coals from Perth, thinking they can employ their servants to greater advantage in ploughing the land, than in digging peats. A large cotton spinning-mill was lately erected in the village of Stanley, in this parish. A few druidical circles are the only antiquities of consequence. Population in 1801, 2042.

AUCHTERHOUSE; a parish in the county of Angus, situated on the S. side of the Sidlaw hills. It contains nearly 4000 acres. The soil is rather thin and moorish; but when well cultivated produces tolerable crops. Inclosures are pretty general. There are 3 small villages, Dronlaw, Kirk-town and Newton, the largest of which contains 112 persons. There is plenty of excellent peat moss; and rock marl and freestone abound in the parish. Dichty water runs through the parish. There are several antiquities; but none of importance to deserve notice. The road from Dundee to Meikle runs through the district. Population in 1801, 653.

AUCHTERLESS; a parish in the county of Aberdeen, about 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The soil is various; in some places a deep black mould; but the greatest part is light and gravelly, intermixed with clay, which is early and very productive. A small river called Ithan or Ythan, which passes through this parish, contains a few trouts. From the improvement of the land, the farmers are enabled to export considerable quantities of the produce of their farms, with the price of which they annually purchase great quantities of lime for manure. On the S. of the Ithan is an extensive tract of muir, covered with short heath, almost incapable of improvement. Neither coal, lime, nor marl, are found in the parish. There are a few stone quarries, but of so bad quality, that the stone cannot be used even for fences. Earth fences,

with hedges and ditches, are therefore the only inclosures. Here is a most extensive fortified camp, which is well worthy the attention of the antiquarian. The profiles of the *vallum* are very distinct, and in great preservation; the inclosed area is computed at 120 acres. No monuments, inscriptions, or pieces of armour, have been discovered, which can with certainty determine by what nation those military works have been constructed. Population in 1801, 1129.

AUCHTERMUCHTY; a town and parish in the county of Fife. The parish extends about 2 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The surface is various: towards the S. it is low and flat; and were it not for drains, a great part, after heavy rains, would be covered with water: towards the N. and W. it is hilly, and covered with heath. The soil around the town is stony; but the rest of the parish is remarkable fertile. Marl is found in some places; and the whole parish abounds with freestone. The town of Auchtermuchty was constituted a royal borough by James IV. and it still retains all the privileges of a royal borough, except that of sending members to parliament. The revenues of the town amount to 106*l. per annum*. A considerable manufacture of brown linens and silesias is here carried on, to the annual amount, on an average, of nearly 20,000*l.* It has four annual fairs. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2060.

AUCHTERTOUL; a small inland parish in the county of Fife, extending about 2 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The situation is elevated, commanding an extensive prospect. The surface is varied with eminences and little hills, which causes a considerable difference in the nature and quality of the soil. Toward the S. the soil is light and fertile; but farther N. it becomes wet, and better fitted for pasture than cultivation. There is a small lake in the parish, called Camilla loch, from which a small rivulet, the Teel, or Toul, takes its rise. There are several new plantations made out of late by different proprietors. There are both freestone and limestone in the district. Coals are brought from the neighbouring parish of Auchterderran. In the parish is a small village. On

the side of the lake above mentioned are the ruins of Camilla Castle, or Hallyards. It received the name of Camilla from one of the family of Campbell, who was a Countess of Moray. Population in 1801, 396.

AUCHUIRN; a place in Ross-shire, in the parish of Kintail, where there was formerly a considerable and populous town, which was completely destroyed in 1745, by a mountain torrent, called in Gaelic *Seriddan*.

AUGUSTUS (FORT), is situated at the extremity of Loch Ness. It is a regular fortification, with four bastions; and barracks capable of accommodating 400 soldiers, with proper lodging for the officers. It is garrisoned by a company of soldiers, and is supplied with provisions from Inverness by a sloop of 60 tons. Though the fortification is in good repair, it is so commanded from the neighbouring hills, on every side, that it is by no means a place capable of resistance. It is a very neat looking place; and the surrounding plantations, and the river Tarff which runs by it, give it very much the appearance of an English country seat. It was taken by the rebels in 1746; who deserted it, after demolishing what they could. This place has been recommended as an excellent station for a woollen manufacture.

AULD-DAVIE; a rivulet in Aberdeenshire, tributary to the Ythan. Near the confluent of the two streams are some relics of Roman antiquities, supposed by many to point out the *Statio ad Ithunam* of Tacitus.

AULDEARN; a parish in the county of Nairn. It extends 4 miles along the Moray Frith, being in length about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in breadth about $5\frac{1}{2}$. The ground rises gradually from the coast to the inland part of the parish, where it becomes hilly. The soil is generally light and fertile, in proportion to its vicinity to the sea. There is an inexhaustible fund of marl in Loch Lity, on Lord Cawdor's estate. On the coast in the N. part of the parish is another small lake called Loch Loy, about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile broad. The appearances of coal are very flattering; but no attempts to discover it have been successful. In a deep moss, on

the estate of Colonel Brodie, have been found fir trees 60 feet in length. The village of Auldearn is a borough of barony, under the superiority of Col. Brodie. Population in 1801, 1401.

AULD TOWN; a village in Ayrshire, in the parish of Loudon.

AULTGRANDE; a river in Ross-shire, in the parish of Kiltearn, which rises from Loch Glass, about 6 miles from the sea; and, after a winding course, falls into the Frith of Cromarty. For a considerable way it runs through a vast chasm, called the *Craig-grande*, or Ugly rock, of which the Rev. Dr. Harry Robertson, in the statistical report of Kiltearn, gives the following description. "This is a deep chasm or abyss, formed by two opposite precipices, that rise perpendicularly to a great height, through which the Aultgrande runs for the space of two miles. It begins at the distance of four miles from the sea, by a bold projection into the channel of the river, which diminishes in breadth by at least one half. The river continues to run with rapidity for about three quarters of a mile, when it is confined by a sudden jutting out of the rock. Here, the side view from the summit is very striking. The course of the stream being thus impeded, it whirls and foams, and beats with violence against the opposite rock, till, collecting strength, it shoots up perpendicularly with great fury, and, forcing its way, darts with the swiftness of an arrow through the winding passage on the other side. After passing this obstruction, it becomes in many places invisible, owing partly to the increasing depth and narrowness of the chasm, and partly to the view being intercepted by the numerous branches of trees, which grow out on each side of the precipice. About a quarter of a mile farther down, the country people have thrown a slight bridge, composed of trunks of trees covered with turf, over the rock, where the chasm is about 16 feet wide. Here the observer, if he has intrepidity enough to venture himself on such a tottering support, and can look down on the gulf below, without any uneasy sensations, will be gratified with a view equally awful and astonishing. The wildness of the

steep and rugged rocks; the gloomy horror of the cliffs and caverns, "inaccessible by mortals trod," and where the genial rays of the sun never yet penetrated; the waterfalls, which are heard pouring down in different places of the precipice, with sounds various in proportion to their distances; the hoarse and hollow murmuring of the river, which runs at the depth of near 130 feet below the surface of the earth; the fine groves of pines, which majestically climb the sides of a beautiful eminence that rises immediately from the brink of the chasm; all these objects cannot be contemplated without exciting emotions of wonder and admiration in the mind of every beholder. The appearance of this singular and picturesque scene, will naturally bring to the recollection of the classical spectator those beautiful lines of Virgil, in which he describes the gulf through which his Alecto shoots herself into the infernal regions.

———*densis hunc frondibus atrum
Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque
fragorus
Dat sonitum saxis, et torto vortice torrens.
Hic specus horrendum, et sævi spiracula
ditis
Monstrantur; ruptoque ingens Ache-
ronte vorago
Pestiferas aperit fauces:*

ÆNEIDOS vii. l. 505

Critics (says Dr. Robertson) may labour to convey the force and meaning of the author's words; and travellers may, by their ingenious descriptions, give us a still more lively idea of their beauty and propriety; but he who would see a living commentary on this noble passage, must visit the rock of Aultgrande."—*Vide Statistical Account, Vol. i. p. 294.*

AULTMORE; a considerable rivulet in Banffshire, in the parishes of Keith and Grange, which falls into the Isla.

AULTRAN; a rivulet in Cromartyshire, near which a bloody battle was fought between the Scots and Danes.

AVEN; a river which issues from a lake of the same name, at the foot of Cairngorm mountain, in the county of Banff, and, after a rapid and

tempestuous course of 20 miles, falls into the Spey at Inveraven. It abounds with trout.

AVEN, or AVON; a river in Lanarkshire, rises on the borders of Galston and Sorn, from Loch Aven; and, after receiving many tributary streams, in its course through the fertile vale of Strathaven, falls into the Clyde near the town of Hamilton. Its banks are high and bold, and in most places covered with natural woods.

AVEN, or AVON; is also a river in Stirlingshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Cumbernauld, from Loch Fanny-side, and, receiving considerable additions to its streams in passing through Slamannan and Linlithgow parishes, falls into the Forth near Borthostownness.

AVENDALE, or STRATH-AVEN; a large parish or barony, in the county of Lanark, about 12 miles in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth. The face of the country, as the name imports, is open, rising gradually from both sides of the Aven, and terminating in hills. The soil is various. In the low grounds it is in some places dry and gravelly, in some clay, and in others moss. The hilly part is black moor, covered with heath. A number of smaller rivers intersect the parish, which abound with trout; and salmon are sometimes caught in the Aven. There is abundance of limestone, and some coal; but the coal is not of a good quality. Freestone is rather scarce. A few specimens of iron ore have been dug up; but it has not been found worth working. The crops on the low grounds are generally good; but on the borders of the moor they are very precarious. The town of Strathaven was erected into a borough of barony in the year 1450, with the usual privileges. It has a weekly market, and a number of annual fairs; but having no public funds, has no other magistracy than a baron-bailie appointed by the Duke of Hamilton. The manufacture of muslins employ a considerable number of hands. A Roman road can be distinctly traced for several miles, on the S. of the Aven. Here are also 3 ancient chapels. The castle of Avendale exhibits an interesting ruin on a rocky eminence.

Population of the parish and town in 1801, 3623.

AVICH (LOCH), or LOCH LUINA; a lake in Argyllshire, celebrated in Fingalian tales. *Vide* **LUINA (LOCH)**.

AVICH; a river which runs from the above lake into Loch Ow.

AVIEMORE; a small village in Inverness-shire, on the great Highland road; being a stage between Pitmain and Dalmagairie, 125 miles from Edinburgh, and 30 from Inverness.

AVOCH; a parish in Ross-shire, about 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It enjoys all the variations of soil and surface, and is reckoned in general exceedingly fertile, though the arts of modern husbandry are little known. The sea coast, which bounds this parish on the E. affords employment and provision to the inhabitants. There are some excellent quarries of freestone in the parish, from which the stones were taken with which Fort George is built. It is watered by a few small rivulets, which contain a particular species of red trout. Marl is found in one lake, and it is supposed that limestone is not wanting in the parish. Rosehaugh-house, with its extensive plantations, is much admired. Avoch and Bennets-field, two other seats in the parish, are fallen into disrepair. The herring fishery employs the inhabitants of the coast, and on an average there are generally cured here about 6000 barrels. The foundation of an old castle about 350 feet long, and 160 broad, still remains, on the top of a little hill. Population in 1801, 1476.

AVON, or AVONA PORTUOSA; the former name of the island of Sanda, on the coast of Kintyre. *Vide* **SANDA**.

AVONDOW; the name of the river Forth, near its source, which it retains till it enters the parish of Port of Monteith.

AW (LOCH); a lake in Argyllshire, about 30 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth. It is reckoned the most picturesque of any in the Highlands; and it possesses many pretty islands, tufted with trees. On one of them, Inis-channel, not much larger than a church-yard, is the ruin of an ancient castle. At the north-eastern extremity rises the mountain

of Ben-Cruachan, elevated 3390 feet above the surface of the lake; from the top of which descends the river which forms this beautiful expanse of water. The lake abounds with salmon, trout, and eel, and discharges itself into Loch Etive, a branch of the Atlantic ocean, at a place called Bunaw, where is established a salmon fishery.

AYRSHIRE is bounded on the N. by the county of Renfrew; on the E. by the shires of Lanark and Dumfries; on the S. by Galloway; and on the W. by the Irish channel, and the Frith of Clyde. Its extent in length is about 65 miles, and about 36 in breadth. It is divided into 3 great bailiages or stewartries, which bear the names of Kyle, Cunningham, and Carrick. These divisions are not altogether artificial; the river Ayr, on which is the town of Ayr, forming the separation between Carrick and Kyle (or Ayrshire Proper), and the river Irvine (at the mouth of which is a borough of the same name) in the limit between Kyle and Cunningham. These districts are very different from each other in appearance. Carrick, and the interior parts of Kyle, are mountainous, and more fitted for pasture; while the coast of Kyle, and the greater part of Cunningham, exhibit a fine level country, interspersed with numerous villages and towns. The sea coast is mostly sandy, with sunk rocks, possessing several good harbours. The island of Ailsa is in this county. From the ridge of which the mountains of Carrick are a part, rise almost all the rivers of the S. of Scotland. The Tweed, the Esk, the Nith, the Annan, the Urr, &c. flow to the E. and S. while the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Ayr, and the Lugar, pouring into the Irish channel, intersect the county of Ayr with their copious streams. Besidethese, the Irvine and other smaller rivulets water the more northerly parts of the county. Ayrshire has 2 royal boroughs, viz. Ayr and Irvine; and several populous towns and villages, of which Kilmarnock, Beith, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Largs, Girvan, and Ballantrae, are the chief. Fitted as Ayrshire is in every respect for the carrying on of trade, and the extension of agricultural improvements, it is only of late year

that much has been done in that way. Possessing valuable seams of excellent coal, and enriched with the returns from its exportation, little attention was paid to the culture of the ground. The establishment of the Douglas and Heron bank, though ruinous to the proprietors, contributed greatly to promote the improvement of Ayrshire. The abundance of wealth which it fallaciously seemed to pour into the country, and the ready command of money it gave, set all the proprietors towards improving and planting their estates, furnished means for raising and burning lime for manure, and above all, with the money from the bank, canals and roads were opened through every part of the country. Upon the failure of that ill-conducted speculation, though the proprietors of many estates saw their lands brought to sale, yet by the improvement which the grounds had received during the profusion of money, the prosperity of the county was rather promoted than retarded, by an event which threatened to overwhelm not only Ayrshire, but the greater part of Scotland, in the gulf of bankruptcy. Ayrshire, besides the inexhaustible seams of coal with which it abounds, possesses several other valuable minerals; as freestone, limestone, ironstone, several rich ores of lead, and copper. A few curious specimens are also to be found in the hills of Carrick, of agates, porphyries, and of calcareous petrifications. In the parish of Stair, antimony and molybdæna have been found; and in several parts of the county is found that species of whetstone, known by the name of Ayr-stone. There is plenty of marl in most of the lakes; the chief of which is Loch Doon, from which the river of that name takes its rise. There is annually a great quantity of sea weed thrown ashore, from which many tons of kelp are made. All the rivers of Ayrshire abound with salmon, and the coasts are admirably adapted for the white fishing. To attempt to enumerate all the seats with which this county is ornamented, would extend this article far beyond our limits. A few of the chief families need only be mentioned. The Kennedies, the Cunninghams, the Cochranes, the Stewarts, the Montgomeries, the Boyds, the Campbells,

and the Boswells, are the most ancient, and most of them possess residences in the county. The valued rent of Ayrshire is estimated at 191,605l. Scots, and the real rent amounts to 105,800l. Sterling. Population of the county in 1801, 84,306.

A Y R; a royal borough of great antiquity, the county town of Ayrshire, and the seat of a justiciary court. It was erected into a royal borough by William the Lion, about the year 1180; and the privileges granted by that charter are still enjoyed by the town. It is pleasantly situated on a point of land, between the influx of the rivers Doon and Ayr into the Atlantic ocean. The principal street is a fine ornamented broad spacious way, with a row of elegant houses on each side. Its shape is somewhat of the form of a crescent, having the tolbooth and town-hall in the centre, with a fine spire, 135 feet high. In ancient times we find Ayr to have been a town of considerable trade. The merchants imported a great quantity of wine from France, and exported corn and other produce of the country. The rising trade of Glasgow proved very injurious to the trade of this town; but of late it has much revived. The sea shore is flat and shallow, and the entrance of the river Ayr, which forms the harbour, is subject to the inconvenience of a bar of sand, which is often thrown quite across the river, especially with a strong N. W. wind. The water never rises above 12 feet; but, from some improvements and extensive works now carrying on the sides of the river, it is hoped the channel will be considerably deepened. There are erected 2 reflecting light-houses to conduct vessels safely into the harbour. There are great plenty of salmon in the two rivers, the fishings of which rent at upwards of 200l. Besides the salmon fishery, the sand banks on the coast abound with all kinds of white fish, and one or two companies are established here for curing them. The principal trade carried on is the exportation of coal to Ireland, in which nearly 2000 tonnage of vessels are annually employed. There is an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. Ayr was in ancient times, however, not only distinguished for trade, but also for military strength. Here the

heroic exploits of Sir W. Wallace began and here Edward I. fixed one of his most powerful garrisons. Oliver Cromwell, too, judging it a proper place to build a fortress, took possession of the old church, and converted it and the neighbouring ground into a regular citadel. On one of the mounts, within the walls of this fortress, stood the old castle of Ayr, mentioned in ancient histories, and the old church, the tower of which still remains, noted for the meeting of the Scottish parliament, when Robert Bruce's title to the throne was unanimously confirmed. Ayr is a very gay and fashionable place. It has well attended races, and is sometimes the seat of the Caledonian hunt. It is situated 75 miles S. W. from Edinburgh. The parish of Ayr extends about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is flat and sandy, but here and there interspersed with beautiful seats and plantations. There are two small lakes, well stored with pike and trout. There is plenty of muirstone on the surface, but the freestone is neither abundant nor good. No coal is wrought, but all the neighbouring parishes possess inexhaustible pits of the finest coal. There is a strong chalybeate spring, which is famous in scrophulous and scorbutic complaints. Tradition reports an engagement to have taken place in the valley of Dahymple, between two kings, Fergus and Coilus, in which both leaders lost their lives. The names of places in the neighbourhood seem derived from this circumstance; and a cairn of stones, in the midst of the valley, is said to point out the place of the engagement. History has only recorded two distinguished characters in literature, natives of Ayr: Johannes Scotus, surnamed Erigena, celebrated for his acumen of judgment, his readiness of wit, and fluency of elocution; and the Chevalier Ramsay, author of *Cyrus's Travels*, and other works. To these may be added the late Robert Burns, whose genius at least will bear a comparison with any of the former. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 5492.

AYR (NEWTOWN of). While the borough of Ayr extends along the south side of the river Ayr, this

small parish is situated on the north side of the same river. The town is a borough of considerable domain, having in that domain baronial jurisdiction. It is governed by a magistracy elected by freemen, but not having parliamentary representation. It is of very ancient erection, owing its privileges to Robert Bruce, who, upon being attacked with leprosy, came to reside in this place, and was induced to establish a Lazar-house, and to confer considerable favours on the town, and on the small village of Priestwick, about 2 or 3 miles distant. In the Newtown of Ayr are a number of very good houses. It has a tolerable good harbour, chiefly employed in the coal trade. Lying on the banks of the Ayr and the sea coast, the soil is mostly flat and sandy. Its extent is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1 broad. Population in 1801, 1724.

AYR; a river which rises in the parish of Muirkirk, in Ayrshire; and after a course of about 18 miles nearly due W. falls into the sea at Ayr, where its æstuary forms a fine harbour. It is for a considerable course only a small rivulet; but joined by Greenock and Garpel, it becomes a large body of water. It frequently shifts its bed, and does considerable damage by its encroachments. The banks are steep, and very romantic; and the number of seats which ornament them present fine picturesque scenery. Sorn castle, Auchincruive, and Auchinleck may be mentioned as worthy of notice, for their beautiful situation. On the banks of the Ayr is the village of Catrine. The river forms the boundary between the districts of Ayrshire denominated Kyle and Carrick.

AYTON; a parish in the county of Berwick, extending about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The soil is in general fertile, and is particularly adapted to the culture of turnips and corn. The southern part of the parish is hilly; but even there the soil is productive of corn and grass. Of late this parish has been much improved in its husbandry, and the greatest part is now inclosed. The air is very dry and salubrious. As the sea forms the boundary on the E. it is in general well supplied with fish. Its vicinity to the village of Eyemouth

AYT

and the town of Berwick affords a ready market for the produce of the farms, which in general is more than necessary for its own consumption. About 15 or 20 tons of kelp are made annually. The quarries afford stone fit for building. The village of Aytton is situated on the banks of the Eye, and is neatly built upon a sloping bank fronting the south. It contains nearly 600 inhabitants. On the

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hills are the remains of two camps, supposed to be Roman or Saxon. Urns and broken pieces of armour have been found here. In the low grounds on the N. W. are the vestiges of three encampments, similar to the former. Most of the names of the places are derived from the Saxon. The great road from Edinburgh to London passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 1453.

B

BAD

BADCAUT (LOCH); an arm of the sea on the W. N. W. coast of Sutherlandshire.

BADENOCH; the most easterly district of Inverness-shire, having Inverness on the N., Moray on the E., Athol on the S., and Lochaber on the W. It extends 33 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is very mountainous and barren, having no villages, and only a few inhabitants in the valleys. It is watered by the Spey and a few rivulets. There are also several lakes, some of which are of considerable extent. The mountains are covered with natural forests, and abound with game.

BAINSFORD. *Vide* **BRIANSFOD**.

BALAGICH; a mountain in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Eaglesham, 1000 feet above the level of the sea. It contains considerable quantities of sulphat of barytes, and is said to contain ores of silver and lead.

BALAGICH; anciently the name of the hill on which the castle of Stirling is built.

BALASS; a small village in the neighbourhood of Cupar-Fife.

BALBIRNIE; a village in the parish of Markinch, in Fifeshire, containing about 250 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its extensive collieries.

BALBROGIE; a village near Cupar-Angus, containing about 160 inhabitants.

BALCARRAS; a fertile district and elegant seat in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, from whence the

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family of Lindsay have the title of Earl.

BALCARRY; a sea port on the Solway Frith, in the parish of Rerrick, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

BALCHRISTIE; an ancient village in Fifeshire, near Largo Bay, where, according to tradition, the first Christian church in Scotland was founded.

BALDERNOCK; a parish in Stirlingshire. The surface and soil are very various, part being flat and fertile, especially on the banks of the river Kelvin, while the back part is hilly, and covered with heath. A small lake, covering about 70 acres, called Baldowie, abounds with pike and perch. There is great plenty of lime and freestone; and the parish every where abounds with coal of excellent quality. The ruins of the mansion of Baldernock shew it to have been a place of great strength. There are several cairns, and the remains of an old tower. But the most curious remain of antiquity in this parish is a structure called the *Auld Wife's Lift*. It is situated near a mile north from the church, on very high ground, in a little flat of about 100 paces in diameter; surrounded by an ascent of a few yards in height, in the form of an amphitheatre. It consists of three stones only, two of which, of a prismatic shape, are laid along close by each other upon the earth; and the third, which was once probably a regular parallelopiped, is laid

above the other two. The uppermost stone is 18 feet long, 11 broad, and 6 deep, planted nearly horizontally. The others are nearly of the same size. It is supposed that this structure was used by the druids in their religious rites. Population in 1801, 796.

BALEDGARNO or BALERNO; a village in the county of Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Currie, situated on the Water of Leith. It has an excellent freestone quarry, from whence many of the houses of the New Town of Edinburgh have been built.

BALFRON; a parish in the county of Stirling, extending about 8 miles in length and from 1 to 2 in breadth. The surface of the ground is on a gentle declivity from the banks of the river Endrick, enjoying the advantage of a S. exposure. The soil is in some places light and sandy, but the greater part is wet and tilly. Bad roads, the distance from manure, and the poverty of the farmer, has in this parish greatly retarded agricultural improvements; but these obstacles are now nearly removed, and a spirit for agriculture is excited. Lime and freestone are found in great plenty; but as yet no coal has been discovered, though in the opinion of good judges the appearances are very flattering. The village of Balfron contains about 1100 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the cotton manufacture. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 1634.

BALGAVIES (LOCH); a small lake in Angus-shire, formed by the waters of the Luan, in their passage through the parish of Aberlemno. It has been lately drained, and affords immense quantities of excellent marl.

BALGAY; a hill in the neighbourhood of Dundee, from whence arises a rivulet of the same name.

BALGOLLO; a hill in the parish of Monifieth, in Angus-shire, about half a mile from the river Tay, on which are the remains of ancient fortifications.

BALGONIE; a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Markinch, containing about 250 inhabitants. Near it is Balgonie Castle, one of the seats of the Earl of Leven, from which he takes his second title.

BALLANTRAE; an extensive parish in Ayrshire, being nearly 10 miles square. It lies on the sea coast, which is bold and rocky, except opposite the village of Ballantrae. The surface is much diversified, rising gently from the shore to the top of that range of mountains which extends across the country to the Frith of Forth. The soil is generally poor and thin; but in many places there are considerable fields of natural grass, well fitted for the feeding of sheep and cattle. The fisheries on the coast are very productive; and there is always a ready market in the shires of Ayr, Lanark, and Renfrew. There is also a salmon fishery at the mouth of Ardstinchar river, where it falls into the sea at the village of Ballantrae. There are no minerals of any importance; but there is a mineral spring, which has long been esteemed as a cure in cutaneous and stomachic disorders. Population in 1801, 837.

BALLEDGARNO; a thriving village in the Carse of Gowrie, in the parish of Inchtute, the property of Lord Kinnaird.

BALLINGRY; a parish of an irregular figure, 3 miles in length and 1 in breadth, in the county of Fife. The soil is tolerably good, but one-fourth of the parish only is under crop: the remainder affords excellent pasture. There is great plenty of coal and lime; and some marl has been procured by draining a small lake in the parish called Lochore. At the eastern extremity of this lake is an islet, with a strong tower now in ruins. There are also the vestiges of a Roman camp, in the neighbourhood of which various articles have been dug up, which probably belonged to the Romans. Population in 1801, 277.

BALLO; a hill in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire, elevated 992 feet above the level of the sea.

BALLYCHELISH; a village in the parish of Appin, in Argyllshire, where there is an excellent slate quarry, and a ferry over Loch Leven into the county of Inverness.

BALMACLELLAN; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its general appearance is moor, with 5 or 6 small lakes. Its surface is level, with a gentle rising towards the N.

There are about 60 acres of natural wood, chiefly on the banks of the rivulets which intersect it. About one-fourth of the land only is arable; but this portion is very fertile. Many sheep are fed on the moors. Two turnpike-roads pass through the parish. Population in 1801, 554.

BALMAGHIE; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is about 8 miles long, and from 3 to 6 broad. The general appearance of the country is unfavourable, a great part being heath or barren rocks. There is also a considerable portion of morass, incapable of any improvement; but, notwithstanding this unpleasant aspect, the parish contains some arable ground, and very fertile meadows. There is some natural wood, and a number of plantations have been lately made out. There are several lakes, which contain pike, perch, and trout in abundance. A very powerful chalybeate spring, called Lochenbreck well, is much resorted to; besides which there are several other mineral wells. The river Dee bounds the parish on the N. Population in 1891, 969.

BALMANGAN BAY; a small but safe harbour on the coast of Kirkcudbright.

BALMERINO; a parish in the county of Fife, on the S. bank of the river Tay, extending on an average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The surface slopes gently to the banks of the river. The soil is thin and sandy. Agriculture is here practised by system, and the produce is frequently great. The harbour of Balmerino is small and inconvenient, but might be much improved. A very considerable quantity of grain is annually exported from this place; and a salmon fishery is also carried on. The abbey of Balmerino, built in the year 1229, has been once a magnificent structure. The ruins of it are still much admired. Several extensive plantations of hard wood have been lately laid out. Population in 1801, 786.

BALNAHUAIGH; a small island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire. It is altogether composed of bluish-coloured slate. About 20 families reside upon it for working the slate. It lies near the N. side of the

island of Jura, to which it may be considered as a sort of appendage.

BALQUHIDDER; a Highland parish of Perthshire, extending about 15 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. The surface is very hilly and mountainous, and very little of it is under crop. A great number of sheep are fed on the hills. The mountains are generally very high and steep. Benmore, rising 3903 feet, and Benvoirlich 3300 feet above the level of the sea, are in this parish. There is a considerable extent of the ancient Caledonian forest in this district; but the proprietors are yearly diminishing its bounds. There is abundance of limestone, but the scarcity of fuel renders it of little use. There are some appearances of lead, but no proper vein has been discovered. In this parish are many fine streams and lakes, of which the river of Balvag, the lakes of Lochdoine, Lochvoil, part of Lochlubnaig, and part of Lochearn are the chief. In these there are abundance of excellent fish. The military road from Stirling to Fort-William passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 1377.

BALREGGAN-HEAD; a promontory in the parish of Stony Kirk, in the bay of Luce.

BALTA; a small island of Shetland, near the island of Unst.

BALVAG; a river in Perthshire, in the parish of Balquhider, which connects Loch Doine, Loch Rail, and Loch Lubnaig; and forms one of the most considerable branches of the Teath.

BALVAIRD; a place in Perthshire, in the parish of Abernethy, where there is one of those monuments of druidical superstition, called rocking-stones, which has now lost its motion, being choked with earth and gravel. Near it is Balvairst Castle, the property of the Earl of Mansfield.

BALVENIE; a district of Banffshire. *Vide BANFFSHIRE.*

BAMFF and BAMFFSHIRE. *Vide BANFF and BANFFSHIRE.*

BANCHORY DAVINICK; a parish, lying partly in Aberdeen, and partly in Kincardineshires. It is situated on both sides of the river Dee, near its discharge into the ocean. It extends about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles along the sea coast, and from 6 to 7 along the banks of the Dee. The general ap-

pearance of the country is rugged, and the hills are mostly covered with heath. On the N. side of the river the soil, though rather light, when properly managed yields tolerable crops. Agriculture is well attended to, and inclosures are becoming general. There is no creek or harbour on the coast which would afford shelter to any vessel larger than a fishing boat; and the river Dee is not navigable. Several quarries of granite are wrought in the parish. There are a number of very large cairns, and a building which is supposed to be a druidical temple. Population in 1801, 1557.

BANCHORY TARNAN; a parish in Kincardineshire, lying on the banks of the river Dee, containing nearly 20,000 square acres. It is of very unequal surface, the greatest part being mossy, and covered with heath. There are 2 or 3 small lakes in the parish, in one of which, Loch Leys, is an artificial island, with the ruins of several houses upon it. Agriculture has not made much progress in improvement, though lime is to be found in many places of the parish. Population in 1801, 1465.

BANFFSHIRE is bounded on the N. by the Ocean; on the W. by Moray and Inverness-shires; on the S. and E. by Aberdeenshire. It extends in length about 36 miles, but its average breadth is scarcely more than 16. It contains 2 royal boroughs, and 24 parishes; comprehends part of Buchan, Boyne, Strathdoern, Strathaven, and Balvenie. The surface of the country is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, well watered with rivers, and ornamented with many seats and extensive plantations. The S. part of the county is very mountainous; but the northern district is level, and the soil extremely fertile. The rivers are, the Deveron and the Spey, Isla, Conglass, Avon, and Fiddich. The county of Banff abounds with the necessaries and comforts of life; and valuable minerals are often found in the district. Limestone is very plenty; and a hill in the district of Balvenie affords *hones* or whetstones sufficient to supply the whole island. There are several remarkable mountains in the county, of which Cairngorm, one of the highest in Scotland, is the chief. Belrinnes, rising 2690

feet, and Knockhill, which is 2500 feet above the level of the sea, are also in this county. At Portsoy is a beautiful vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble; and a species of granite, which when polished exhibits the resemblance of Arabic or Hebrew characters. Along the coast are frequent tumuli and Danish monuments. The Duke of Gordon, Earl of Findlater, Earl of Fife, and Lord Banff, have elegant seats in the county. The valued rent is 79,200*l.* Scots, and the real land rent 43,490*l.* Sterling. Population of the whole county in 1801, 35,807.

BANFF, or **BAMFF**; a royal borough and the chief town of Banffshire, is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the river Deveron. Tradition reports it to have been founded by Malcolm Canmore in 1163. It was erected into a royal borough, and endowed with the same privileges as Aberdeen, by a charter from Robert II, dated the 7th of October 1372, which was confirmed by others from James VI. and Charles II. The town is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 12 counsellors. The annual revenue of the borough amounts to about 300*l.* Sterling. It joins with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, and Kintore, in sending a member to parliament. Banff gives the title of baron to the Ogilvie family. It has several well built streets, and is said to be the most fashionable town N. of Aberdeen. The harbour is very bad, owing to the continual shifting of the sand banks at the mouth of the river. Manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings, are carried on to a considerable extent; and great quantities of salmon are annually exported. There is an excellent establishment for the education of the children of the poor. In the neighbourhood is Duff House, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Fife, with its extensive and beautiful pleasure grounds. The house itself is an elegant building, designed by the late Mr. Adam. It contains a well selected library, and a number of fine paintings. The parish of Banff is about 6 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The surface is beautifully diversified, and the soil, though in general good, is of various qualities. The sea coast is bold and

rocky. A great part of the parish, though it might easily be converted into tillage, is occupied by pasturage; and a very considerable number of black cattle are reared. There is an extensive nursery of young trees in the neighbourhood. Near the town is a powerful chalybeate spring. A fine bridge of 7 arches was some time ago erected over the Deveron; and a new town-house and prison have been lately built, in laying down the plan of which the genius of the benevolent Howard appears to have presided. Dr. James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, was a native of this parish. Banff lies 165 miles N. from Edinburgh. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 3572.

BANKHEAD; a mountain in the parish of Kirkconnel, in Dumfriesshire, where there are strong indications of lead ore.

BANNOCKBURN; a village in Stirlingshire, celebrated for the battle between the Scottish forces under Robert Bruce and the English army of Edward II, in which the latter, with every superiority in point of numbers, were completely defeated. The battle was fought on Monday, June 24, 1314; and Bruce's victory was celebrated in monkish rhymes by one Baston a friar, brought from England by Edward to be the historian of his successes.

BAR; a hill in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Kilbarchan, on the top of which are the remains of an ancient encampment. This hill is also remarkable for the arrangement of the stratification of its parts, which is considerably different from the prevailing theories. *Vide KILBARCHAN.*

BARA or **BARRA**; one of the Western isles. It is a small rock, about one-fourth of a mile in circumference, being one of a cluster of small islands which appear joined at low water, and named Long Island. It is altogether barren, but abounds with multitudes of sea-fowl.

BARDEN; a rivulet in Elginshire, tributary to the Lossie.

BARGARRAN: a village in the parish of Erskine, Renfrewshire, noted for being the first place in Scotland where fine thread was manufactured.

BARHEAD; a manufacturing village in Renfrewshire, near Paisley, containing about 450 inhabitants.

BARNS (EAST and WEST); two villages near Dunbar, in Haddingtonshire. The latter has a considerable rope-work, and a cotton manufacture.

BARNYARDS; a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Kilconquhar, containing about 200 inhabitants.

BARO; a parish in Haddingtonshire, united to that of Garvald. *Vide GARVALD and BARO.*

BARONY Parish of **GLASGOW**. *Vide GLASGOW.*

BARR; an extensive parish in Ayrshire, the extent of which is not well ascertained. The soil is partly arable; but the principal attention of the farmer is paid to the rearing of black cattle and sheep, for which the grounds are admirably adapted. It is situated on the river Stinchar, the banks of which are covered with fine trees. There is one relic of antiquity, a Romish chapel, remarkable only from a great annual fair which is held in its vicinity, and which receives its name (*kirk Dominae fair*) from this circumstance. There is freestone, and abundance of limestone, but no coal has yet been found, though there is plenty in the neighbouring parishes. Lead and other minerals are found in small quantities; but no vein is sufficiently extensive to induce the proprietor to open a mine. There is a strong chalybeate spring, said to be of service in debilitated habits. Population in 1801, 742.

BARR; a village in Argyllshire, in Kintyre, about 13 miles N. from Campbelltown.

BARRA or **BARRAY**; a parish in Invernessshire, consisting of the island of Barray and a number of other islands, of which the chief are Watersay, Sanderay, Dabay, Mengalay, and Bernera to the S.; Fladday, Kelleisay, and Gigay, on the E.; besides a number of smaller islets or holms. Barray is about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is fruitful in corn; but the chief attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, burning kelp, and the cod fishery. The island has a very mountainous appearance. It has a good harbour on the N. E. side. The rivulets contain a few salmon. Population of the parish in 1801, 1925.

BARRIE; a parish in the county of Forfar, extending 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, along the N. coast of the Frith of Tay. A bank running from E. to W. divides the parish into a higher and lower division, which are very different in soil and appearance. While the low ground on the banks of the river is sandy, and affording only pasture to a few flocks of sheep, the higher is a rich loam, extremely fertile, and well cultivated. The chief manufacture is brown linen; and the parish has been long famed for the excellence of the fabric, and the superiority of the workmanship. The greater part is stamped and sold at the Arbroath market. Two light-houses are erected on the side of the river, to guide the mariner safely through the sand banks, which are very numerous at the mouth of the Tay. Many tumuli are seen on the eastern border of the parish; and at Carnuistie is distinctly traced a camp of great extent, on the side of the *burn* of Loch Tay, where the Danes under Camus were totally defeated by the Scottish army under Malcolm II. Buchanan relates, (lib. 6. cap. 50, 51.) that the engagement was so desperate, that the rivulet ran with blood for 3 days. Some of the tumuli have been lately opened, and found to contain many very perfect human skeletons. Population in 1801, 886.

BARRY; a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Alyth, 688 feet above the level of the sea. On its top is an ancient fortification.

BARSICK-HEAD; a promontory on the S. coast of the island of South Ronaldshay, in Orkney.

BARVAS; a parish in Ross-shire, in the island and district of Lewis, about 36 miles long, and on an average 13 broad, occupying the northern extremity of the island. The ground is pretty level; but the soil is mostly thin, moorish, and ill cultivated. The extent of sea coast is about 45 miles. It is bold and rugged, and does not afford a single harbour where vessels may safely anchor, and but a few creeks where boats can enter, even in calm weather. There are the remains of many old Romish chapels, ancient duns, and druidical monuments. Population in 1801, 2223.

BARVIE; a small river, which rises in the parish of Monzie, in Perthshire, and falls into the Earn near Crieff.

BASS; an insulated rock, about a mile in circumference, situated in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, about a mile from the town of North Berwick. It is steep and inaccessible on all sides, except the S. W.; and even there with difficulty a single man can climb up, with the assistance of a rope and ladder. The castle, which was once the state prison of Scotland, is now in ruins. A garrison was formerly kept here; but a party of King James's adherents keeping possession of it long after the rest of the kingdom had submitted to the new government, the fortifications were ordered to be destroyed. There is a spring of excellent water on the top of the rock. This rock, with the islands of St. Kilda and Ailsa, is the only place in Scotland where the gannet or solan goose breeds. The Bass contains a small warren for rabbits, and affords pasture to a few sheep.

BATHANS (St.) ABBAY. *Vide* ABBAY ST. BATHANS.

BATHGATE; a village and parish in the county of Linlithgow. The parish is about 7 miles long, and 2 broad. Towards the N. E. it is hilly, and the Bathgate hills are the most elevated in this part of the country: on the S. the surface is level. The soil is tolerably productive, and agriculture is much attended to. The village of Bathgate, containing about 1400 inhabitants, is part of the extensive possessions granted by King Robert Bruce, in 1316, to Walter, steward of Scotland, on his marriage to lady Margery, Robert's daughter, and was the chief residence of Walter till his death in 1328. The foundations of his house are still visible, in the midst of a morass, about a quarter of a mile from the town. Freestone, ironstone, and limestone abound in the parish. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Whitburn passes through the village. Population in 1801, 2513.

BATTACK. *Vide* MONT-BATTACK.

BEATH; a small inland parish in the county of Fife, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface

is rugged and uneven, rising to an eminence called the hill of Beath, from which the prospect is extensive and beautiful. The soil is fertile, and the fields mostly inclosed. Almost every part of the parish contains coal, and plenty of freestone for building. It is watered by two small rivulets. Population in 1801, 613.

BEAULIE or **BEAULY**; a village of considerable note in the parish of Kilmorack, Inverness-shire. It is situated at the mouth of the river Beaully, where it discharges itself into a frith of the same name. It lies 12 miles W. from Inverness.

BEAULY; a river in Inverness-shire. It is formed by the union of the rivulets Earrur, Canich, and Glass, near Erkless Castle. The Beaully then takes its course easterly, and, after forming the falls of Kilmorack, and other beautiful cascades, it falls into an arm of the sea to which it gives its name. The banks are covered with natural wood, and are very bold and rocky. At one place the river divides, forming the beautiful island of Aigash, on which is erected several saw-mills. On the Beaully is a productive salmon fishery.

BEDRULE; a parish situated in the centre of the county of Roxburgh. It is about 4 miles in length and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The form of the parish is almost oval, and consists of nearly equal divisions of arable, pasture, and moor land. The surface is various, exhibiting sudden and unexpected transitions from hill to dale. The soil is uncommonly fertile; and is much improved from the quantity of marl which is found in almost every part of the parish. In this district much attention is paid to agriculture; and lime is advantageously used as a manure, though brought from a considerable distance. The appearances of coal are very flattering; but as yet none has been discovered. The hills of Dunian and Ruberslaw, the former rising 1081 feet, and the latter 1419 feet above the level of the sea, are seen at a great distance. There is abundance of excellent freestone, which supplies the neighbouring country. The roads from Berwick to Carlisle, and from London to Edinburgh, in passing through this parish, are remarkable for the variety and

beauty of the prospects which they unfold. The rivers Rule and Tiviot form the boundaries on the N. and W. Population in 1801, 260.

BEIN-ACHAOLAIS; one of the mountains of the island of Jura, named the Paps. *Vide JURA.*

BEIN-AN-INI; a mountain in Argyllshire, in the island of Mull, in which there is a seam of coal that has been attempted to be wrought, but afterwards given up.

BEIN-AN-LOCHAN; a high mountain in Argyllshire.

BEIN-AN-OIR; one of the Paps of Jura. *Vide JURA.*

BEIN-ARDLANICH; a mountain in Perthshire, in the district of Rannoch, elevated 3500 feet above the sea level.

BEIN-BHARFHION; a mountain nearly in the middle of the isle of Arran.

BEINCHONZIE; a mountain in the parish of Monivaird, in Perthshire, rising 2922 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit are 40 acres of deep moss, containing large trees of oak and fir.

BEIN-CHROMDAL; a lofty mountain in Banffshire, in the parish of Cromdale.

BEINDEIRG; a mountain in Athol, Perthshire, rising to the height of 3550 feet above the level of the sea.

BEIN-DIANABHAIG; a mountain in the isle of Sky, near the harbour of Portree.

BEIN-DONICH; a mountain in Argyllshire, in the parish of Lochgoilhead.

BEIN-DORAN; a very high mountain in Argyllshire, in the parish of Glenorchay.

BEIN-EIDEN; a mountain in Argyllshire, in the parish of Morven.

BEIN-GHIELLIEN, or **BEIN-GHULBHUIN**; a mountain in Perthshire, at the head of Glenshee, in Kirk-michael parish; mentioned in Celtic tales as the scene of a hunting-match, which proved fatal to Diarmid, one of Fingal's heroes.

BEINGLO; a mountain of Athol, the highest pinnacle of which, Cairn-an-gour, is elevated 3725 feet above the level of the sea.

BEINLAOI; a high mountain, in the parish of Glenorchay, Argyllshire.

BEIN-LUBHAIN; a mountain in Argyllshire, near Benlomond.

BEINMORE; a lofty mountain in the island of Mull. It exhibits many appearances of volcanic fire, and is mostly composed of basaltic columns of a pentagonal or hexagonal form.

BEIN-MOR-ASSYNT; a mountain in Sutherlandshire, which abounds with marble of various colours.

BEIN-THIOLAIRE; a mountain in Argyllshire, in the parish of Lochgoil-head.

BEIN-UARICH; a mountain in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Kildonan.

BEIN-VEIR; a mountain in Argyllshire, in the parish of Appin.

BEIN-UNA; a mountain in Argyllshire, in Lochgoil-head parish.

BEITH; a town and parish in the district of Cunningham and county of Ayr. The town is situated on a small eminence, and is pretty regularly built. There is a considerable trade carried on in the manufacture of linen and of silk gauze. The town, in the beginning of the last century, is said to have consisted of only 5 or 6 houses. At present the number of inhabitants amount to nearly 1800. There are 3 annual fairs, and a weekly market in the town. The parish of Beith lies on the border of Ayrshire, and a small part of it is in the county of Renfrew. Its extent is about 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The surface rises gradually to the elevation of about 400 feet, where the town is built. The lands are all arable; but particular attention is paid to the management of the dairy, from which indeed the farmer pays his rent. This and the neighbouring parish of Dunlop have been long famous for a particular kind of cheese, well-known by the name of Dunlop cheese. An ancient seat of the Montgomeries of Giffan, a branch of the Eglinton family, is now in ruins. There is a small lake, called Kilbirnie loch, which lies at the W. end of the parish, and is about a mile long, and about half a mile broad. It contains abundance of fish. Near it is a peat moss. Coal is found in many places; yet it has never been wrought to advantage. Freestone is abundant; and of limestone the quarries are inexhaustible. Several rich veins of iron-

stone were lately discovered. On the limestone are frequent specimens of vegetable impressions; and it abounds with calcareous petrifications of shells, entrochi, and other marine exuviae. There are also many siliceous petrifications of woods and mosses. Barites, that regular attendant on metallic veins, and white radiated crystals of zeolite, are frequently found. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 8103.

BELHAVEN; a village in Haddingtonshire, near the harbour of Dunbar, and within the royalty of that town.

BELHELVIE; a parish on the sea coast of Aberdeenshire. The appearance of the parish is very unfavourable, especially at a distance from the sea coast, where it exhibits nothing but heath and stones. Towards the coast, however, there is some arable ground; and perhaps the greater part is capable of cultivation, but neglected from the want of attention to agriculture. No minerals of importance have been discovered. The principal fuel is turf and peats. Population in 1801, 1428.

BELL ROCK, or **CAPE**; a dangerous ridge of sunk rocks, lying about 12 miles from Fife-Ness, between the openings of the Friths of Tay and Forth. The ridge extends about a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth, the top of the rocks being only seen a few hours at low water. This rock renders the navigation not only of the Tay and Forth very hazardous, but is also dangerous to all vessels navigating coastwise. Every year vessels of considerable value are wrecked upon it; and there is reason to suspect that many, which have been supposed to have foundered at sea, have suffered on this dangerous reef. It has been long purposed to erect a light-house on it; and surveys have been made at different times, to ascertain the possibility of its erection. A very ingenious model, by Captain Brodie, was lately sent round for the approbation of the seafaring people, and the several ports on the east coast. It is hoped that this plan, or some one similar, will be carried into execution.

BELL'S MILLS; a village near Edinburgh, with several mills on the

water of Leith, where the road to Queensferry crosses that river.

BELLIE; a parish situated chiefly in the county of Banff, but that part on which the borough of Fochabers is built, is in the county of Moray. The parish is situated on the left banks of the river Spey; and is in extent about 6 miles in length, and nearly 4 in breadth. The ancient bank of the Spey, which is very high, and now distant from the present current about 4 miles, by the shifting of the channel, bounds a fine plain, which is principally occupied by this parish. The soil is very fertile, being rich loam deposited from the river. Inclosures are not general, being only seen near Gordon Castle. Though the land is mostly arable, yet, as is frequently observed in the neighbourhood of fine seats, more attention is paid to pasture. The town of Fochabers is on the other side of the river; and the church is now built there. (*Vide FOCHABERS.*) There is an excellent salmon fishing on the Spey, the property of the Duke of Gordon, which rents at 1500*l. per annum*; and a bridge over the river at Fochabers has lately been built. There is an extensive encampment, supposed to be Danish. Upon the bank above mentioned stands Gordon Castle, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, surrounded with elegant and extensive pleasure grounds. The front of this castle is 568 feet in length; and perhaps no place in Britain can vie with it in elegance: an attempt at description would extend the account far beyond our limits. It was called, during the time of Pennant's tour, by the name of *Bogra' Godher*, or Bog of Ghight, from the place where it was built, which was marshy, and required great labour and expence to form the charming landscape it now exhibits. Population of the parish, including Fochabers, in 1801, 1802.

BELMONT; one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Meigle, 759 feet above the sea level.

BELRINNES; a mountain in Banffshire, in the parish of Aberlour, the height of which above the sea, is 2650 feet, and from its own base 1680.

BENACHALLY; a mountain in Perthshire, in the parish of Clunie, about 5 miles N. by E. of Birnam, ele-

vated 1800 feet above the sea level. At its foot, on the N. side, is Loch Benachally, about a mile in diameter.

BENALDER; a large mountain on the borders of Inverness and Perthshires, on which was a romantic building called the Cage, where the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart lay concealed several weeks, till the arrival of the French frigates which conveyed him from this country.

BENBECULA; one of the Hebrides, lying between the islands of N. and S. Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is a low island, about 8 or 9 miles each way. The soil is sandy and unproductive. A great quantity of sea weed is annually thrown on the coast, from which kelp is made. There is a Danish fort, named *Dun Elvine Nean Ruarie*. There are also several druidical edifices.

BENCAIRN; a mountain in Kirkcudbrightshire, in the parish of Rerrick, elevated 1200 feet above the sea level.

BENCHOCHAN; a mountain in the parish of Aberfoyle, in Perthshire, rising to the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

BENCLOCH, or **BENCLEUGH**; the highest of the Ochil hills, is situated in the parish of Tillicoultry, in Clackmannanshire. It is mostly composed of granite, containing large crystals of black scheorl. It rises to the height of 2420 feet above the level of the river Devon, which runs at its base.

BENDOTHY; a parish in Perthshire, situated in the valley of Strathmore, near the borders of the county of Angus. It extends from the Grampian to the Sidlaw hills, occupying the low ground of the strath. The length of the parish is about 12 miles, and its breadth from 6 to 8. The Isla bounds it on the W. and the small river Erocht divides it into 2 districts, running nearly W. to fall into the Isla. The banks of the Isla are very fertile; but often the floods of that river carry away the labours of the farmer. The soil is various, but on the low ground of the strath it produces excellent crops. The Highland district, if we may so term the front ridge of the Grampians, which is included in the parish, is fit only for pasture. A fine stone bridge of 5 arches is thrown

over the Isla, upon the road from Cuppar Angus to Fort George. There was anciently a chapel at St. Fink, dedicated to that saint. Here several sone coffins have been dug up. In the neighbourhood is a very large cairn, containing a great quantity of human bones. There are also several subterraneous houses, which are said to be of Pictish construction. Loch Stormont, which gives its name to a district of Perthshire, contains a great deal of marl, but has not yet been drained. There are, besides, a number of smaller lakes, which contain that excellent manure. The parish also abounds with excellent freestone, and some granite. Population in 1801, 860.

BENEVIS; the highest mountain in Britain, is situated in the parish of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire. It elevates its rugged front to the height of 4370 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit and broken side are covered with eternal snow. The extent of the prospect from the top is grand and magnificent. The whole of the great glen of Caledonia, from Fort George to the sound of Mull, is at once in view; comprehending the fresh water lakes of Ness, Oich, and Lochy, and all the course of the two rivers Ness and Lochy from their source to the place where they enter into the salt water, running in opposite directions, the one N. E. and the other S. W. The extent of view on the horizon of the sea is about 80 miles. One sees at once across the island eastward to the German sea, and westward to the Atlantic ocean. Nature here appears on a majestic scale; and the vastness of the prospect engages the whole attention. The torrents of water which here and there tumbles down the precipices, and in many places breaks through the cliffs of the rocks; the irregular wildness of the neighbouring hills; the shining smoothness of the seas and of the lakes; the courses of the rivers; the azure skies, and the splendour of the sun; have something so charmingly wild and romantic, and so congenial to a contemplative mind, as surpasses all description, and presents a scene, of which the most fervid imagination can scarcely form an idea. A great part of Benevis is composed of porphyry, which is remarkably fine, of a

brownish colour. There are also many specimens of green porphyry, intermixed with angular specks of white quartz. The red granite of Benevis is said to be the most beautiful in the world. There is a fine vein of lead ore, very rich in silver, found imbedded in the granite. From this mountain rises the small river Nevis, which glides through a *glen* of the same name.

BENHOLME; a parish in the county of Kincardine, forming a square of nearly 3 miles. The surface is considerably diversified, and the soil is various; but, being sheltered from the N. wind with a S. exposure, it is very fertile. John's-haven, a thriving fishing village, distant about 8 miles from Montrose, is in this parish. Here a sail-cloth manufacture was established some time ago, by a company of Dundee merchants, which has been of great service to the neighbourhood. There are several quarries of excellent freestone. The tower of Benholme has been a strong place of defence, before the invention of gunpowder. The post road leading from Montrose to Aberdeen passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 1412.

BENHOPE; a mountain in Sutherlandshire, on the borders of Loch Laoghal, upwards of a mile of elevation above the level of the sea.

BENIVAS; a mountain in Ross-shire, in the parish of Fodderty, supposed to be nearly 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

BENIVENOW; a mountain in the parish of Aberfoyle, in Perthshire, is mostly composed of calcareous matter, many pieces of which, from its fine polish, is used instead of marble. The elevation of the mountain is nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

BENLAGEEN; a mountain in Banffshire, on the banks of the Fiddich.

BENLAOGHAL; a mountain in the county of Sutherland, near the Loch Laoghal.

BENLAOI; a mountain in Argyllshire.

BENLAWERS; a mountain near Kenmore, in Perthshire, supposed to be next in height to Benevis. It is situated on the banks of Loch Tay, rising in a conical shape to the height

of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

BENLEDI, or **BENLEDIA**, "the hill of God;" a mountain in the parish of Callander, Perthshire. It rises from a small base to the height of 3009 feet above the level of the sea, commanding an extensive prospect of the windings of the Forth. Near the top of Benledi, there is a small lake, called *Lochannan-corp*, or the small lake of dead bodies, which got its name from a whole company attending a funeral having dropt through the ice, and being drowned, when passing from Glenfinglass to the chapel of St. Bridget. On the top are the remains of a druidical temple.

BENLOMOND; a mountain in the parish of Buchanan, in Dumbartonshire; is situated on the borders of Loch Lomond, from the level of which it rises majestically to the height of 3240 feet, and 3262 feet above the level of the sea. Its height is surpassed by Benevis, Benlawers, and some other mountains; but the difference is more than compensated by the magnificence of its insulated situation with respect to the neighbouring hills. Its form is a truncated cone, and its sides, particularly towards the lake, are finely covered with natural wood. The ascent is easy on the S. W. side; but the N. side is exceedingly steep, having at one place a perpendicular precipice nearly 300 fathoms deep. The view from the summit is most extensive. On the N. E. side is the source of the river Forth, here an inconsiderable rill, but very soon augmented to a river, by the numerous streams which join their waters as it passes through the valley, sometimes expanding into a small lake, and immediately after pouring its torrent over a stupendous precipice. Benlomond is chiefly composed of granite, interspersed with immense masses of quartz. Considerable quantities of micaceous schistus are found even at the top, and many rocks near the base of the mountain are entirely composed of that mineral. To the botanist, Benlomond, from the number of rare plants it possesses, will afford great amusement.

BENMORE, a mountain in the parish of Killin, in the county of Perth. It is situated by the side of Loch

Dochart, in the pass between Glendochart and Strathfillan. Its figure is conical, and, by Stobie's map of Perthshire, its elevation above the level of the sea is 3903 feet.

BENNACHIE, or **BENNOCHIE** a mountain in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

BENREISIPOLL; a mountain in Argyllshire, in the parish of Ardnarmurchan, 2661 feet high.

BENTALUIDH; a mountain in the Isle of Mull; often named from its conical shape, the Sugar Loaf.

BENTESKERNY; a mountain of great elevation in Perthshire, in the parish of Weem.

BENUAISH; a mountain of great height, in the parish of Killearn, in the county of Ross. Its top is constantly covered with snow.

BENVIE; a parish in Forfarshire, united to Liff: (*Vide* **LIFF**); also a village in that parish.

BENVOIRLICH; a mountain in Balquhider parish, in the county of Perth, is estimated by Mr. Stobie to be 3300 feet above the level of the sea.

BEREGONIUM; the ancient metropolis of Scotland. *Vide* **ARDCHAT-TAN** and **MUCKAIRN**.

BERNERA; one of the western isles. It is a beautiful and fertile island, about 5 miles in circumference. The soil is sandy, but, when manured with sea weed, extremely productive. It was formerly a druidical sanctuary; and has still a wood of yew trees, with which the groves were planted when devoted to religious purposes. In the centre of the island is a fresh water lake, called *Loch-bruist*, diversified with small islets. There are 2 chapels on the island, dedicated to St. Asaph and St. Columbus.

BERNERA (GREAT); an island on the N. side of Lewis, in Loch Roag, about 12 miles long, and 4 broad.

BERNERA (LITTLE); another island near Lewis, in Loch Roag, 4 miles long, and 1 broad.

BERNERA; a small fortress or rather barracks, in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Glenelg, situated on the inner sound of Sky, at the termination of the road from Fort Augustus to the isle of Sky. It was formerly a considerable military station, but is

now occupied by a serjeant's guard, to repress smuggling. It lies 178 miles N. W. from Edinburgh.

BERRINDALE; a river in Caithness.

BERTHA; the name of an ancient city in Perthshire, at the time of the invasion of Britain by the Romans under Agricola. It was situated on a point of land, formed by the confluence of the Tay and Almond, about 4 miles above Perth. Here the remains of a timber bridge are to be seen, consisting of stones and beams, on which the Romans passed over the Tay into Strathmore. Tradition reports Bertha to have been swept away by a flood.

BERUBIUM; the name given by Ptolomy, and ancient geographers, to Dungisbay-head.

BERVIE, or **INVERBERVIE**; a royal borough in the county of Kincardine. It is situated at the mouth of the small river Bervie, which forms a small and inconvenient harbour for fishing boats. The original plan of the streets of the borough appears to have been very regular, and judiciously laid out, but it has not been adhered to, every house being put down according to the fancy of the builder. A fine bridge was lately thrown over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as cellars, &c. Bervie was constituted a royal borough by a charter from king David, in the year 1242, as a return for the kindness and hospitality with which the inhabitants received him, when he was forced in here by stress of weather. The place on which he landed bears to this day his name, and is called Craig David. James VI. in 1595, renewed the charter, and confirmed all the privileges and immunities granted by king David. Bervie is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 9 councillors, annually elected. It joins with Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, and Aberbrothock, in sending a member to parliament. It appears in former times to have been a considerable fishing station, but all the fishermen are now removed to the village of Gourdon, a more eligible situation, about 2 miles farther S. This is the sea port of Bervie, to which 8 or 9 small vessels belong. There is a machine for spin-

ning linen yarn, which was the first of the kind in Scotland; also a salmon fishery, belonging to Viscount Arbuthnot and Mr. Barclay of Ury, of 120l. Sterling yearly rent. The revenue of the borough does not exceed 38l. *per annum*. The parish of Bervie is small, extending only 2 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth. The soil on the low-grounds is a fine deep loam, and the higher a mixture of clay and gravel. Nearly one half of the parish is under crop. A considerable quantity of sea ware is thrown ashore, which is much esteemed as a manure for raising bear or barley. Water has been lately brought into the town by means of pipes; the expence of which was defrayed by a voluntary tax amongst the inhabitants. Population in 1801, including the borough of Bervie, 1068.

BERVIE BROW, or **CRAIG DAVID**; a bold promontory, situated on the N. side of Bervie water, in the parish of Kinneff. It is a conspicuous land-mark for mariners, and is seen at sea at the distance of 15 leagues.

BERVIE; a small river in Kincardineshire. It takes its rise in the parish of Glenbervie, and, after a course of 9 miles, falls into the German Ocean. Near its influx into the sea, is the royal borough of Bervie, where a handsome stone bridge has been lately built.

BERWICKSHIRE is of an irregular square form, bounded on the N. by East-Lothian; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the river Tweed, and the English border; and on the W. by the counties of Roxburgh, Peebles, and Mid-Lothian. Its extent in length may be stated at 34 miles, and its breadth 19. This county is nominally divided into 3 districts, viz. Lauderdale, Lammermuir, and Merse or March. The first is that opening or valley in the Lammermuir hills, though which the river Leader runs. Lammermuir comprehends the ridge of hills which separate this county from East-Lothian, extending from the head of Leader water to the sea, below the town of Berwick. The Merse or March includes that fertile and populous plain, stretching from the hills, along the banks of the Tweed. Berwickshire contains one royal borough, viz. Lauder; and se-

veral large towns and villages, as Dunse, Coldstream, Coldingham, Aytoun, and Eyemouth. It is divided into 32 parochial districts; and contains, by the late enumeration in 1801, 30,206 inhabitants. The chief rivers are the Tweed, the Leader, the Eye, the Whittadder, and Blackadder. The two roads to London pass through the county. In the Merse the state of agriculture is excellent; and, though so late as 60 years ago, the greater part was barren and uncultivated, it is now mostly inclosed and improved. Many farms, which at that time brought no return to the proprietor, or so small as scarcely to deserve notice, are now rented as high as 300*l.* or 400*l.* In no county in Great Britain is there a more respectable tenantry than at present in the county of Berwick; many of them rent farms from 500*l.* to 1500*l.* *per annum*; they are almost men well informed in science, intelligent and industrious in their profession; and are generally enabled in a few years to purchase property to the amount of 200*l.* *per annum*, on which they enjoy, *otium cum dignitate*, the just reward of their labour, attention, diligence, and good sense. The county of Berwick exports from the ports of Berwick and Eyemouth, above 80,000 bolls of victual; and the same quantity is annually carried to the weekly markets of Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dunbar. There is plenty of marl in the county; but the farmers prefer lime as more profitable, though at the distance of 18 or 20 miles. The minerals in this district hitherto discovered are few, and these are by no means valuable. Coal has been found only in small quantities near Eyemouth. There is plenty of freestone fit for building; and both rock and shell marl are found in different places. Copper has been wrought in the neighbourhood of Lauder; and some years ago a mine of the same metal was discovered in the parish of Bonkle. The parish of Mordington contains ironstone, but of too small value to render it an object of manufacture. The rocks which compose the Lammermuir hills are chiefly schistus, with alternate strata of sandstone. At Eyemouth is a rock of the species called pudding-

stone, in pieces of which it is not uncommon to find fragments of porphyry, granite, and even limestone. Near the Whittadder, in the parish of Chirnside, is a species of gypsum, which has been of great use as a manure. The celebrated mineral well called Dunse Spa, which is somewhat similar to those of Tunbridge, is situated about a mile from the town of Dunse. The rivers contain trout and salmon; of which last great quantities are annually exported from Berwick to London. The principal seats in the county are Hirsell, the seat of the Earl of Home, and Marchmont House, the seat of the earl of Marchmont. Besides these, however, there are many other elegant residences. From the situation of this county, on the border of England, it was necessary that it should be strongly fortified, to guard, as far as possible, against the inroads of the English, during the wars which existed between the two nations: accordingly we find numerous strong castles and fortified places in almost every parish in the county. The valued rent of Berwickshire is 178,365*l.* Scots, and the real land rent may be estimated at 118,800*l.* Sterling.

BERWICK; a royal borough on the borders of England and Scotland, and a county of itself, stands on the N. or Scottish side of the river Tweed. It was originally a Scottish town, and is still a liberty of itself, distinct from England. It was formerly the chief town of Merse or March, a district which is now included in the county of Berwick. Berwick was the scene of many contentions between the English and the Scots; and we have accounts of its frequent change of masters. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity, close by the sea, and is surrounded with high walls, regularly fortified, having a ditch on the N. E.; the river serving for a moat on the south side. It is joined to England by a bridge 947 feet long, with 15 arches. The town is well built. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and 4 bailies. It had a strong castle, which is now in ruins. Though Berwick is not acknowledged to be either in England or Scotland, its church is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. The Eng-

fish judges also hold assizes here. Perwick sends two members to parliament. It has barracks sufficient to accommodate two regiments of foot. Vast quantities of corn and eggs are annually exported; but the principal trade is the salmon caught in the Tweed, part of which are sent to London fresh, and part pickled.

BERWICK (NORTH); a royal borough in the county of Haddington, of very ancient erection; but its old original charter being lost or destroyed, it obtained a new one from King James VI. It anciently enjoyed a considerable trade; but no manufactures are carried on to any extent; and a few cargoes of grain are the only exports from its harbour. The parish of North Berwick extends along the sea coast about 3 miles, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. The whole is arable, with the exception of a beautiful conical eminence, about 800 feet in height, called North Berwick Law, and about 80 acres of *links* or downs. The soil is generally rich, fertile, and well cultivated. The ancient castle of Tantallon stands about 2 miles from the town, on a high rock, surrounded on 3 sides by the sea, and on the 4th by a deep fossé, with a drawbridge. This castle is of considerable antiquity; but the precise time when it was built is not known. It was formerly one of the strong-holds of the Douglas family. Lindsay of Pit-scottie relates a siege of it by James V, when it held out against him for a considerable time. It was destroyed in 1639 by the covenanters, the marquis of Douglas having favoured Charles I. The ruins are much admired. The Bass rock is annexed to this parish. (*Vide* Bass.) Population in 1801, 1583.

BIROTACHAN (LOCH); a small lake in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Crathy.

BIEL; a small river in the county of Haddington, which empties itself into the Frith of Forth near Dunbar.

FIELD; a small village in Peeblesshire, on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries; 15 miles from Peebles, and 16 from Moffat. It has a post-office, and a good stage inn.

BIGGAR; a town and parish in Lanarkshire. The parish extends in length about 6 miles, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in

breadth. The surface is partly hilly, and partly level, with heathy moors and fertile fields interspersed. The soil is in general poor and thin, and a considerable portion of it is covered with natural grass. A large tumulus, and the vestiges of 3 Roman camps are in the parish. The town is small, and the only building in it worthy of notice is the church, which was built in 1545 by Malcolm the 3d Lord Fleming, and largely endowed. It is built in the form of a cross; but the steeple has never been finished. Biggar has three annual fairs. Tradition reports a severe and bloody engagement to have taken place in the vicinity of the town, betwixt the Scots under Sir William Wallace, and the English army. Population in 1801, 1216.

BIGGAY; one of the small isles of Shetland, lying between Yell and Mainland.

BIN OF CULLEN; a remarkable hill in Banffshire, about 1 mile S. W. from the town of Cullen, and 2 miles from the sea, above the level of which its summit is elevated 1050 feet. From its conical shape, it forms a conspicuous land mark at sea.

BINBHRAGIE; a hill in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Golspy, about three quarters of a mile high.

BINN-NA-BAIRD, and **BINN-NA-MUICK-DUIDH**; two lofty mountains in the parish of Crathy, in Aberdeenshire. They are covered constantly with snow; and, extending in the same ridge with the Cairngorm mountain, furnish the same species of topaz, which has got the name of Cairngorm stones. Emeralds have also been found; and a species of brown siliceous stone, which takes a fine polish.

BIRNAM; a hill in the parish of Little Dunkeld, which is rendered classic ground by the magic pen of Shakespeare. It rises with a rude and striking magnificence to the height of 1580 feet above the level of the sea. Near the foot of the hill is a round mount, called Duncan's hill, where it is said that unfortunate monarch held his court of justice: higher up is the ruin of a strong square fortress, with circular turrets at each corner. Birnam was anciently a forest, and a part of the royal domain of Scotland. It

is distant about 12 miles from Dunsinnan, once the seat and fortress of Macbeth.

BIRNIE; a parish in the county of Elgin, about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The general appearance is bleak and rugged, the greatest part being covered with heath and moss. The parish is intersected with three rivulets, viz. Lennock, Barden, and Rushcrook, which fall into the Lossie. The arable land lies principally on the banks of these rivulets. The soil is sandy and thin; but agriculture is much attended to, owing to the exertions of the Earl of Findlater. There is a large cairn, 300 feet in circumference at the base, and several natural caves, which are much admired by visitors. Population in 1801, 366.

BIRSAY; a parish on the Mainland of Orkney, united to Harray. *Vide HARRAY.*

BIRSE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the S. bank of the river Dee, and forming nearly a square of 10 miles. The surface is uneven; in some places rocky and mountainous; and beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. There are 3 districts or *straths* in the parish, divided by 3 ridges of hills, which take a S. W. direction towards the Grampians from the river Dee. In the vallies formed by the ridges run 3 streams of water, viz. the Feugh, the Chattie, and the Birse, all of which discharge themselves into the Dee. These abound with excellent trout and salmon. Of the whole extent, not more than 2500 acres are under cultivation; the rest of the parish being hill, moss, or covered with that extensive forest of natural wood called the forest of Birse. The arable soil is light and sharp; but in some places it inclines to loam, and even clay. Agriculture is yet in its infancy; and prejudices are with great difficulty overcome. The whole parish abounds with excellent limestone, of which a considerable quantity is burnt on the estate of the earl of Aboyne. The road from Dundee to Inverness by the Cairn o' Mount, runs through the parish. Large upright stones, cairns, and other relics of druidical worship, are frequent. At Tillyfrisky there is a substance which has the appearance

of volcanic lava. Population in 1801, 1266.

BLACKBURN; a small river in the parish of Castletown, Roxburghshire. It is celebrated for the romantic falls and cascades which are formed by its stream. One of the falls is $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and 20 feet in breadth. But one of the greatest curiosities in the county, or perhaps in Scotland, is a natural bridge of stone across the river. It stretches across the stream, uniting the opposite hills. It is 55 feet long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and the thickness of the arch is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of solid stone. The arch is not composed of an entire rock, but has the appearance of several square stones, united together in the neatest manner. The height of the arch from the water is 31 feet.

BLACKFORD; a parish in Perthshire, of a circular figure, having a diameter of nearly six miles. A ridge the Ochil hills occupies the southern part, which, on the S. side, towards the river Devon, is steep and craggy, but on the N. it descends gently to the flat part of the parish, watered by the Allan, which river abounds with trout. The soil is by no means good, being thin, with a gravelly bottom, and soaked with water from numerous springs. A great part is marshy; and a heathy moor of considerable extent occupies the northern part of the district. The vicinity to the Ochil hills renders the climate moist, and unfavourable to vegetation. There are a few small lakes, from which the Ruthven and Allan take their rise. The quarries afford freestone of a very hard quality, which is excellently adapted for making millstones; and detached whinstones are scattered over the whole surface. There are the remains of several ancient chapels; and the site of a small Roman camp is easily discovered, by the profile of the vallum being distinctly marked. Population in 1801, 1520.

BLACKFORD HILLS. This ridge of hills, which lies about 3 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, may almost be considered as a part of Braid hills, being composed of the same materials, and only separated from them by a small rivulet. (*Vide BRAID HILLS.*) But there is found here another mineral, which has not been discovered in the

last mentioned hills. This is a greenish earth, composed of copper pyrites and sparry crystallizations, which indicate very strongly a vein of copper ore. The highest of these hills is only 560 feet above the level of the sea.

BLACKHOUSE HEIGHTS; a ridge of hills in the county of Selkirk. The highest point of elevation of these hills measures 2370 feet above the level of the sea.

BLACK ISLE; a district in Ross-shire. *Vide* ARDMEANACH.

BLACKNESS CASTLE; an ancient fort or garrison, in the parish of Carriden, Linlithgowshire. It is one of the oldest fortifications in Scotland, built on a sort of peninsula on the S. side of the river Forth, being a regular fort of 4 bastions, which, along with the fortifications on the small island of Inchgarvie, seems completely to command the passage of the Forth to Stirling. It is one of the 4 forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in constant repair. The other three are the castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton. Blackness Castle has a governor, lieutenant-governor, and a small company of soldiers.

BLACKSIDE-END; a hill in Ayrshire, in the parish of Sorn, elevated 1560 feet.

BLACKWATER or **BLACKADDER**; a river in Berwickshire, which takes its rise in the Lammermuir hills; and, after a course of 16 or 18 miles, falls into the Whittadder near the village of Allantown, in the parish of Edrom. It is celebrated for the excellence of the trout caught in it.

BLADENOGH; a river in Galloway. It rises in the hills which divide Galloway from Carrick, and, after a winding course of 24 miles, empties itself into the bay of Wigton. Several islands are formed in its bed, famous for the resort of eagles, which have chosen them as a place of safety.

BLAIR-ATHOL; an extensive Highland parish in Perthshire, to which that of Strowan is united. The united parish extends in length about 30, and in breadth about 18 miles. In so large a tract of country, the appearance, surface, and soil, must be exceedingly various. The pinnacles of the high mountains present to the eye

nothing but bare rocks, the weather having washed away the soil. A little farther down, heath, and a few other plants, exhibit the appearance of vegetation; descending lower, a few green spots, interspersed with heath and moss, afford pasture to a few cattle. Below this the soil becomes better, and the glens between the hills are capable of cultivation, and yield tolerable crops. There are many lakes and rivers in the parish, which run in the vallies between the hills. The names of the principal mountains are Beinn-deirg, 3550 feet, and Beinn-glo, 3724 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, Strathgroy, Ratamhili, &c. are elevated to a considerable height. The rivers are, the Tummel, and Garry, Erochty, Bruar, and Tilt. There is no extensive wood; though it is probable, from many appearances, that the whole was a part of the ancient Caledonian forest. The language spoken here is the Gaelic; very few, unless the higher classes, understand English; consequently all the names of places are derived from that language, and are descriptive of some peculiarity of the place. Loch Tummel contains a small fortified island. The description of Atholhouse, and of the extensive pleasure grounds and natural curiosities that surround it, would extend this article far beyond our limits, particularly as every tourist who has visited this neighbourhood, has given a minute account of all that is worth notice. There are a number of antiquities, as forts, cairns, tumuli, &c. Granite of different colours compose the greater part of the hills. Limestone is found in 3 extensive veins; and many other minerals, as pebbles, agates, &c. abound in the district. Population in 1801, 2848.

BLAIR-GOWRIE; a village and parish in the county of Perth. The village is pleasantly situated on the N. side of Strathmore, almost close upon the river Ericht. It was erected into a borough of barony by a charter from Charles II. in 1634. It has 3 annual fairs. The parish extends in an irregular form, in length about 11 miles, and about 3 in breadth. It is divided into 2 districts by the Grampians, which form the northern boundary of the valley of Strathmore,

The hills are covered with heath, and there are considerable tracts of moor, moss, and natural wood. The arable soil is generally a stiff loam, and part is gravelly. The Isla, Ericht, and Ardale, are the rivers of the parish: all abound with trout and salmon. The Ericht is a very rapid river, and has some very fine cascades. Its banks are highly ornamented, and many gentlemen have summer quarters in its vicinity. There are many lakes of different sizes, some of which when drained have yielded great quantities of excellent marl. There are two freestone quarries, but the stone is of inferior quality; moorstone abounds in every part. There are several chalybeate springs, one of which is particularly resorted to. Considerable quantities of household linen are manufactured. The new method of husbandry is practised here with great success. The great road from Cupar-Angus to Fort-George passes through the district. Newton House, the birth-place of the justly celebrated George Drummond, Esq. six times elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, is a fine old mansion, commanding an extensive prospect. There are several cairns and druidical circles in the parish. Population in 1801, 1914.

BLAIRINGONE; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Fossaway and Tulliebole. It is a borough of barony, holding of the Duke of Athol, and has a fair in June.

BLANE; a small river in the county of Stirling. It has its source in Earl's Seat, one of Lennox hills; and after running 3 or 4 miles S. W. is precipitated over several very high falls. The most remarkable is the Spout of Ballangan, a cascade of 70 feet. Here the side of the hill, cut through by the river, discovers 192 alternate strata of earth and limestone. After a course of 8 miles farther, it joins Endrick, a short way before it falls into Loch Lomond. Several specimens of antimony are found in its bed; but the mine from which they have been washed is not yet discovered.

BLANTYRE; a parish in the county of Lanark, about 6 miles in length, and on an average 1 in breadth. In the whole parish there is neither hill nor valley. The soil is various;

but though part is clay, loam, and sand, the whole is very fertile, except towards the southern extremity, where it becomes a deep peat moss. It is watered by the Calder; and the Clyde forms the northern boundary. There was lately erected a very extensive cotton-spinning machinery, which gives employment to a great number of children, and has increased the population at least one half. On the banks of the Calder there has lately been discovered a vast quantity of iron-stone, of excellent quality, which is now wrought to great advantage. The stone is dug out, and carried to the distance of 7 miles, to be smelted in a furnace, near Glasgow. Many of these stones bear distinct impressions of pine leaves, oak branches, &c. There is a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, dissolved by means of hydrogen gas, which used to be much resorted to, and is still famed in scrophulous and scorbutic cases. The ruins of the priory of Blantyre are situated on the top of a rock, which rises perpendicularly from the Clyde, commanding a very romantic and extensive view. Urns have been dug up at different times in several parts of the parish. Blantyre gives the title of baron to the noble family of Stewart. Population in 1801, 1751.

BODDOM; a village on the sea coast of Buchan, near Peterhead, inhabited chiefly by fishers, who possess 5 or 6 boats.

BODDOM-HEAD; a promontory near that village, often named Buchan-ness.

BODOTRIA (ancient geography); the Frith of Forth.

BOGIE; a river in Aberdeenshire. It rises in the parish of Auchindoir, and, after running through a rich and beautiful valley or strath, to which it gives its name, and supplying the bleachfields at Huntly with fine soft water, falls into the Deveron, a little below that town, 12 or 13 miles from its source. It abounds with trout; and a fine bridge of 3 arches is thrown over the river at Huntly.

BOHARM; a parish situated partly in Banffshire, and partly in the county of Moray. Its figure is so irregular, that no accurate idea can be given of its extent. The rivers Spey

and Fiddich run at the bottom of an extensive valley, which is surrounded with high mountains, of which the hill of Benlageen is the most remarkable. The soil is in general a stiff, rich, deep clay, lying on a bed of limestone, which is very retentive of moisture; but is, however, tolerably fertile, particularly in dry seasons. The house of Airndilly is delightfully situated on a rising ground, on the banks of the Spey, and commands an extensive prospect. The castle of Galval, which was in the year 1200 named Castellum de Bucharin, is a ruin of great extent and solidity. Population in 1801, 1161.

BOLESKINE and ABERTARFF. These united parishes are situated in the county of Inverness. They extend in length about 24, and in breadth about 12 miles. The country, as might be supposed from its extent, is various in its surface. The W. part of the district, situated at the western extremity of Loch-Ness, is level; the eastern district is mountainous. The soil is as various as the surface, affording specimens, from the finest clay or light loam, to the worst gravel or deep flow moss. Farmers have not begun to employ lime as a manure, though plenty is to be got in the parish. There are a great many black cattle and sheep fed in the hilly part of the country. A great deal of natural wood still remains; and, from the remarkable large trunks of oak trees found in all the mosses, we may conclude the whole country has been an extensive oak forest. Fort Augustus, the centre of communication betwixt the eastern and western coasts of the kingdom, is in this district. The fall of Foyers, near which the seat of Frazer of Foyers is situated, is a remarkable cascade. The parish abounds with a number of lakes, which contain a variety of fish, and several rivers intersect it. Granite, of beautiful appearance, is found in the hills. Inexhaustible quarries of limestone are wrought in several parts. On one of the hills are the remains of an old fortification, the only relic of antiquity. Population in 1801, including the parish of Dores, 3113.

BOLITTIR; a celebrated pass in the Highlands of Braemar, whose

tremendous rocks threaten the traveller with destruction.

BOLTON; a parish of a very irregular figure, in Haddingtonshire. Its extreme length may be about 6 miles, while its breadth is not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$. The surface is level, with the exception of a gentle rising about the middle of the parish. The soil is fertile, and the farms inclosed. They hereshew a camp of 5 or 6 acres extent, with a rampart and ditch; but concerning it even tradition does not hazard a conjecture. Population in 1801, 252.

BONHILL; a parish in Dumbartonshire, forming a square of about 4 miles. It lies on both sides of the Leven, on the banks of which are established several extensive printfields and bleachfields. The parish is all inclosed. On the banks of the Leven the soil is partly loam, and partly gravelly; backwards, the rising ground is wet, and in some places covered with heath. There are two villages, principally inhabited by manufacturers. Some very large trees may be seen in the parish, in one of which, an ash, 33 feet in circumference, the proprietor has fitted up a room with benches. The diameter of the room is 8 feet 5 inches, and about 11 feet high. There are several extensive plantations of larix and Scots fir. Population in 1801, 2460.

BONKLE and PRESTON. These united parishes, lying in Berwickshire, form a square of nearly 6 miles. The soil on the high lands, towards the Lammernmuir hills, is thin, dry, and poor; but has of late been much improved with lime and marl. The rest of the parish, particularly on the banks of the Whittadder, which runs through it, is a fertile loam. A considerable number of sheep are fed for the English market. Clay marl is found in great abundance on the banks of the Whittadder, which has been of great use as a manure. There is plenty of moor and freestone. A copper mine was lately discovered on Lord Douglas's estate; but, though very rich at first, it became so poor that it was given up. Population in 1801, 674.

BONNINGTON; a small village on the Water of Leith, about a mile N, from Edinburgh.

BONNINGTON; a village in the county of Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Ratho.

BOOSHALA, or **BHU-ACHAILLE**; a small island S. of the island of Staffa, from which it is separated by a stormy channel, about 30 yards wide. It is of an irregular pyramidal form, entirely composed of basaltic pillars, inclined in every direction, but principally pointing towards the top of the cone, resembling very much billets of wood, piled up in order to be charred. Many of the columns are horizontal, and some of them bent into segments of circles.

BORERAY; a small fertile island of the Hebrides, lying northward of N. Uist. It extends only a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth, and rents at about 12l. Sterling.

BORERAY; a small island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circuit, lying 2 miles N. from St. Kilda.

BORGUE; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its extent in length about 10, and its extreme breadth is 7 miles; but from its irregularity, the superficial contents are not more than 40 square miles. It is bounded in nearly one half of its circumference by the sea, having an extent of coast of upwards of 15 miles, indented with several bays, where vessels may anchor with safety: in other places of the coast it presents a perpendicular cliff, 300 feet high to the sea. The surface is very unequal, but there are no high hills. The soil is a fine loam, tolerably productive in showery seasons. Though mostly arable, a great part of the parish is under pasture, and a good number of black cattle and sheep are reared. A small manufacture of cotton was lately begun. There is plenty of marl in many parts of the parish; and a small vein of limestone has lately been discovered. Shells are found in great abundance in the different bays, and have been successfully used as a manure; and freestone and whinstone are abundant. There are two fine ruins, called the tower of Balmangan, and Plunton castle. Besides these are many remains of ancient fortifications. Population in 1801, 820.

BORLAND; a village in Fifeshire,

in the parish of Dysart, containing about 200 inhabitants.

BORLAND-PARK; a small village in the parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire, built by government for the accommodation of the soldiers who were disbanded after the war of 1763. It contains about 140 inhabitants, most of whom are weavers.

BORLEY (LOCH); a small lake in the county of Sutherland, and parish of Durness.

BORROWSTOWN; a village on the coast of Sutherland, in the parish of Reay.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, or **BORNESS**; a town and parish in the county of Linlithgow. The parish extends 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth. The surface is various, inclining gradually on the the N. toward the Forth, and on the W. to the river Avon. The soil is a deep loam, well cultivated. Borrowstownness is a borough of barony, governed by a bailie appointed by the Duke of Hamilton, the sole proprietor. It is situated on the N. E. corner of the parish, almost on a level with the sea. At high water the tide washes the N. side of the town. The two principal streets are narrow, and, running from W. to E. about 300 yards, terminate in one which is estimated about 350 yards farther. The houses, bearing the marks of antiquity, are for the most part low and crowded, but clean and commodious. The Duke began lately to build a prison and court-room; but the design is now abandoned. The harbour of Borrowstownness is one of the safest and most commodious in the Frith of Forth. The shipping belonging to it amounts to about 10,000l. There is a very considerable trade in shipbuilding, for which this place has been long famous. There are several excellent coal pits in the neighbourhood, the exportation of which is a great increase to the trade of the town. There is also an extensive manufacture of salt and stoneware. Ironstone abounds, and there are great beds of limestone, but the quality is not good. Quarries of freestone and whinstone are wrought in the parish. A singular custom at the burials of the poor people, almost obsolete in other parts of Scotland,

still prevails here. The beadle perambulates the streets with a bell, and intimates the death of the individual in the following language: "All brethren and sisters, I let ye to wit there is a brother (or sister) departed, at the pleasure of the Almighty, (here he lifts his hat), called ——. All those that come to the burial, come at — o'clock: The corpse is at ———." He also walks before the corpse to the church-yard, ringing his bell. The house of Kinniel, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, is a great ornament to this part of the country. Population in 1801, 2790.

BORTHWICK; a parish in the county of Edinburgh, of an irregular form; but its extent in length may on an average be computed to be six miles, and its breadth about 4 miles. It lies in a pleasant valley, having an uneven surface. The soil varies according to the ground, from a light loam to a mossy soil, on a cold till bottom. The state of cultivation is perhaps equal to any part of Scotland, and the vicinity to Dalkeith affords a ready market to the farmer. There are two small villages in the parish, viz. Ford and Middleton; at the last of which is a regular post-office. Lime and coal abound in the parish. Near the church, and beautifully situated by the side of the water, are the ruins of Borthwick Castle, built in the year 1486, by Lord Borthwick. It is an amazing mass of building, seemingly of great strength, surrounded on every side with water, except on the W. where the entrance was defended by 2 towers. Oliver Cromwell besieged this castle in 1650, and it was surrendered to him on his summons. Here also the Earl of Bothwell, and his fair consort, the unfortunate Mary, took refuge, till after the battle of Carberry-hill. This parish has produced many eminent men; whose names and character are so well known, as to need only to be mentioned. In literature, the late Principal Robertson, and in law, the different Dundasses of Arniston, are yet unrivalled. In mechanics also, we may mention James Small, the inventor of the new plough, and other excellent agricultural instruments. Population in 1801, 842.

BORTHWICK; a small river in Tweeddale, which runs into the Tweed.

BOSWELL'S (St.); a parish in Roxburghshire, generally named Lessuden. *Vide LESSUDEN*.

BOSWELL'S (St.) GREEN; a place in the above parish, where one of the largest fairs in Scotland is held, on the 18th July.

BOTH-KENNAR; a small parish in the county of Stirling, forming a square of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is perfectly level through its whole extent, and every acre is inclosed and cultivated. The soil is mostly a deep clay, producing plentiful crops. There are 12 orchards of considerable extent, which are very productive. The river Carron intersects the parish, over which there is a bridge at this place. A considerable portion of ground has been lately gained by embankments from the Forth, which forms the boundary. Population in 1801, 575.

BOTHWELL; a parish situated on the banks of the Clyde, in the county of Lanark. It is nearly of an oval figure, extending $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Upon the banks of the river there is an extensive flat country, which is terminated by a gentle rising toward the N. and E. The soil is excellent; and the exposure renders it particularly adapted for culture. There is neither moor nor moss in the parish. Besides the Clyde, it is intersected by the Calder, which is beautifully skirted with wood. The roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Carlisle, pass through the parish. There are a number of good quarries of freestone, and some excellent coal. Bothwell Castle, the seat of the family of Douglas, is an extensive and noble structure. The ruins of the chapel, and the old castle of Bothwell, are much admired by all visitors. Woodhall, the seat of Col. Campbell of Shawfield, is also an elegant house. Population in 1801, 3017.

BOTRIPHNE; a parish in Banffshire, extending in length $3\frac{1}{2}$, and in breadth 3 miles. The greater part of the parish consists of one beautiful *strath*, between two ridges of hills, with the little river Isla running through its middle. The banks of the stream are adorned with fine plan-

tations of birch and alder. The soil is fertile, being generally of a rich black loam, and in some places a strong clay. Limestone is to be found in every field; but it is not much used in agriculture. Only 2 or 3 farms are inclosed. The neighbouring hills supply peat moss for fuel. Population in 1801, 589.

BOURTIE; a parish in the county of Aberdeen, 4 miles long, and 2 broad. Two ridges of hills run through the whole extent of the parish; but they are so little elevated, that the marks of the plough are visible within 50 yards of the top. A great part of the parish is inclosed, and well cultivated. The soil is generally clay, tolerably fertile, and oxen are much used for the purposes of agriculture. The great disadvantage is the distance from lime, which prevents its general use as a manure. On the hill of Barra are distinct vestiges of an extensive circular camp, which occupies nearly 3 acres, and is surrounded by 3 ditches. Tradition reports, that here Thomas de Longueville, the brave associate of Sir William Wallace, was killed. There are also 3 druidical circles, which are pretty entire. Population in 1801, 445.

BOWDEN; a parish in the county of Roxburgh, extending in length about 6, and in breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are a few eminences; but the surface is in general level, and about three-fourths are under crop: the remainder is moss, and a small plantation of Scots firs. The soil is fertile, and agriculture is practised by system. But the farmer labours under great disadvantages, from the distance from lime and coal. There are remains of a military road through the parish, and a ruin at Holydean, once a strong fortification, and the residence of the Dukes of Roxburgh. The family of Carr of Cavers, one of the most ancient in Scotland, have their seat in this parish. Population in 1801, 829.

BOWER; a parish in the county of Caithness, extending about 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The parish is flat, and the cultivated land consists principally of a long *strath*, bounded on the N. and S. by a ridge of hills. Most of the commons are

capable of being converted into excellent arable ground; but from the practice of cultivating the land in patches, with a runrig to every pendicle farm, much good land is neglected. The soil is generally a strong clay and loam. Peat moss, of which there is great abundance, is the only article of fuel. There are several cairns, and remains of druidical circles in the parish, one of which bears a name similar to Loda, one of the Scandinavian deities. Population in 1801, 1572.

BOWMONT; a small river in Roxburghshire, which rises on the English border; and, running through the parish of Yetholm, falls into the Kail, near the village of Morbattle.

BOWMORE; a parish in the island of Islay. *Vide KILLARROW.*

BOWMORE; a thriving village in the island of Islay, in the parish of Killarrow. It was begun in 1768, on a regular plan, with an elegant church, and a good harbour. In 1793, it contained 110 houses, and 500 inhabitants.

BOYNDIE; a small parish in Banffshire, extending in length 5 miles, and from a mile to a mile and a half in breadth. About one-half is arable; the rest being hilly, and fitter for pasture. The soil is various; and upon the whole agriculture is well attended to. This may be ascribed to the example of the Earl of Findlater, who first introduced into this district the practice of green crops and summer fallow. The sea bounds the parish for about 3 miles; and a thriving fishing village, called Whitehills, is built on one of the creeks. This village contains about 460 persons, most of whom are employed in the fishery. There are several young thriving plantations. Population in 1801, 1122.

BOYNE; a district and small river of Banffshire.

BRACADALE; a parish in Inverness-shire, on the W. side of the isle of Sky, of an irregular figure, 25 miles long, and from 7 to 11 broad. The shore for the most part is bold and rocky, and intersected by several bays and harbours; of which the chief are Loch Bracadale, Loch Harport, Loch Eynort, and Loch Britil. The islands are Haversay, Vuiay, Soay, and Oransay; which last is a peninsula at

low water. The surface of the parish is hilly, with some level fields near the sea. It in general affords good grazing for black cattle, and some parts of it are well adapted for sheep. Several remains of Danish forts are to be seen in this parish. Population in 1801, 1865.

BRADEN (LOCH); a small lake in Ayrshire, with an island and ancient castle.

BRADWOOD; a thriving and populous village in the parish of Carlisle, Lanarkshire, the superiority of which belongs to the Earl of Lauderdale and Lockhart of Carnwath. The great Roman road called Watling-street passes through the village. It is distant about 8 miles from the town of Lanark.

BRAE-MARR; a mountainous district of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. *Vide* CRATHY and BRAE-MARR.

BRAID HILLS are a continuation of the same ridge of hills of which the Pentlands are a part. They are situated about 2 miles S. from Edinburgh. Braid hills are not of any remarkable height; but are noted for the numerous minerals with which they abound. A stratum of petunse runs through them, continued from the stratum of the same mineral in the Pentland hills. This mineral is similar to the petunse of the Chinese, and has been employed with great success in the manufacture of British porcelain. (*Vide* PENTLAND HILLS.) Besides this mineral, petrosilex, terra ponderosa, zeolites, and agates, have been found in considerable masses. Several fine specimens of molybdæna have also been found. The surface of the hills is covered with furze, and a coarse grass. These hills are separated from the Blackford hills by a small rivulet named Braid burn, near which Mr. Gordon the proprietor has erected a retired villa, which from its situation has been called the Hermitage of Braid. The most elevated point of Braid hills is about 700 feet above the level of the sea.

BRAIDALBIN; a district of Perthshire, bounded on the N. and E. by Lochaber and Athol; on the S. by Stratherne and Monteith; on the W. by Lochaber, Lorn, and Knapdale. Its extent in length is about 33 miles,

and in breadth 31. It is a very mountainous country, lying amongst the Grampians, and is supposed to be the highest land in Scotland. It has several extensive lakes, the sides of which are finely ornamented. The soil of the vallies in this district is fertile, and productive of heavy crops. The high mountains, by their attraction of the clouds, cause the rain to fall in great abundance; the snow, too, lies long upon the hills; and, owing to these circumstances, the spring is generally late and cold; but, when summer commences, by the reflection of the sun from the adjacent hills, the heat is much greater than in the level countries, and vegetation advances with great rapidity. In some of the vallies of the Grampians, barley has often been reaped in good order, 9 weeks after it has been sown. On the hills a great many sheep are reared, and much wool is sent out of the country. A number of the inhabitants are employed during the summer in gathering from the rocks corcur, or *lichen omphaloides*, a species of moss, which is used by dyers. It is sold from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per stone. Braidalbin contains inexhaustible quarries of limestone. The high hills, of which Benlawers is the chief in this district, are mostly composed of a grey granite, containing beautiful crystals of scheorl, and micaceous fragments. There is a copper mine at Aithra, and a lead mine was formerly wrought at Tyndrum. In a mountain near Loch Dochart is a fine specimen of steatites or rock soap; and besides these, every mountain in the county contains ample fund for the investigation of the mineralogist. Peat moss is found in abundance, and is the only fuel of the country. Towards the beginning of the present century, the people were averse to industry: indeed the danger they were constantly exposed to from the incursions of the lawless banditti, was a great obstacle to the improvement, either of the land or their condition. Braidalbin, and even the whole county of Perth, so late as the year 1745, were obliged to submit either to be plundered, or to pay an infamous tax, called *black mail* or *meal*, to the plundering chieftains, as the price of their security. Lord Braidalbin, who had more spirit than

submit to these conditions, generally kept up a small army of militia, for the defence of the tenants on his estates. The act of parliament, however, which abolished hereditary jurisdictions, and vested the power of punishment in stronger and more determined hands, soon put an end to these depredations. Since that period, the people have become more industrious, and their condition has much improved. Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton, are the principal villages in the district. Braidalbin is well supplied with roads and bridges, rendering the communication more easy than could well be supposed in so mountainous a country. This district gives title to a branch of the family of Campbell, to which the princely seat of Taymouth is attached.

BRAINSFORD (*vulgo* **BAINSFORD**); a village in Stirlingshire, upon the great canal, near Falkirk, containing 758 inhabitants.

BRAN; a small river, which falls into the Tay near Dunkeld. It passes through the pleasure grounds of the Duke of Athol, where it forms one of the finest cascades in the kingdom. Here the Duke has erected an elegant *boudoir*, named "Ossian's Hall," from whence the cascade is seen to the best advantage. Mr. Gilpin, whose taste must be admired by all lovers of picturesque scenery, speaks of this scene as the most interesting of the kind he ever saw. "The whole scene and its accompaniments," he observes, "are not only grand, but picturesquely beautiful in the highest degree. The composition is perfect, but yet the parts so intricate, so various, and so complicated, that I never found any piece of nature less obvious to imitation: it would cost the readiest pencil a summer's day to bring off a good resemblance." A little below the fall is the ferry of Invar, on the road from Perth to Dunkeld.

BREACAN (GULF of). *Vide* CORYVRECKAN.

BREADALBANE. *Vide* BRAIDALBIN.

BRECHIN; a royal borough in the county of Angus, which was in former times an episcopal see, and the county town. It is situated on the side of a hill, the foot of which is washed by the river Southesk. The

royalty extends half a mile every way from the cross, but the suburbs extend a considerable way farther. Towards the E. and S. are the *tene-ments*, as they are called. They are independent of the borough, and are held in feu from the proprietor of Southesk. At the end of the tene-ments is a stone bridge over the Southesk, of two large arches. Brechin in former times was walled around, and some relics of the ancient gates still remain. It has twice been ruined by fire; once by the Danes in 1012; and again by the Marquis of Montrose, in the year 1645. It now consists of a handsome street, with bye-lanes; and is well watered by means of leaden pipes, laid down at the expence of the late Earl of Panmure. Brechin was a rich bishopric, founded in the year 1150, by David I. and very richly endowed. The cathedral is an ancient Gothic pile, supported by 12 pillars. The length is 116 feet, and the breadth 61, and is ornamented with a handsome square steeple, 120 feet high. The top has battlements, out of which rises a fine spire. Near the church is one of those round towers, of which there is only another in Scotland, at Abernethy. Antiquarians have been long divided, and are still not agreed, with regard to the erectors of these towers, or their use. While some attribute their construction to the Picts, others are inclined to suppose them to have been subservient to the purposes of religion; and others are of opinion that they have been of a warlike nature; but we are neither disposed, nor have we room, to enter into the dispute. The tower of Brechin is a circular column, with a staircase to the top. Its height is 80 feet, and the octagonal spire which covers it 23 feet high, making in all 103 feet. Its diameter at the base is 16 feet. Mr. Grose, whose description is very accurate, has noticed that the regular courses of stone amount exactly to 60. Upon the whole, the proportion gives the building a look of great elegance. The parish of Brechin is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles square. The soil is in general fertile; and its vicinity to Montrose, from which it is distant 8 miles, gives the farmer a near port for the shipping of his superabundant grain. The

tide comes within 2 miles of the town, and, at a very trifling expence, vessels of 50 tons might be brought within a mile or half a mile of it. There are several well attended fairs or markets held in the parish, particularly Trinity fair, which is the best market for cattle, sheep, or horses; in the north of Scotland. There is a salmon fishery just below the bridge, which lets from 15*l.* to 20*l.* *per annum*. The osnaburgh and brown linen manufacture has been carried on to a considerable extent, and of late a good deal has been done in the sail-cloth trade. There are the remains of a Danish camp in the northern part of the parish. Brechin Castle, a seat of the Hon. W. R. Maule, is built on the brink of a perpendicular rock, overhanging the Southesk, a little to the S. of the town. It underwent a long siege in 1303, against the English army under Edward I; and notwithstanding every effort of that prince, it held out for twenty days, till the brave governor, Sir Thomas Maule, ancestor of the Panmure family, was killed by a stone thrown from an engine, on the 20th of August, when the place immediately surrendered. A descendent of this brave man was created, in 1646, Lord Maule of Brechin, and Earl of Panmure. The present castle of Brechin is a modern edifice, and is much admired for its romantic situation. The proprietor has lately laid out gardens of great extent in a very superior style. William Maitland, who published histories of London and Edinburgh, was a native of Brechin; and Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece, whose writings are well-known, was born in this parish. Brechin joins with Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Bervie, and Montrose, in sending a member to parliament. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 5466.

BRESSAY, BURRA, and QUARFF; an united parish in Shetland, comprehending a part of the Mainland, and the islands Bressay, Burra, House, Havera, and Noss; with other smaller islets or holms. The coast of the parish is for the most part bold and rocky. There are a few small lakes and rivulets. Fishing is carried on here to a considerable extent; but agriculture is but lit-

tle attended to. There are several ruins of Pictish castles in these islands. Near Noss is a rock or holm, perpendicular on all sides, which produces excellent grass, and to which the islanders convey their sheep in a singular manner for pasturage during the summer. (*Vide* Noss.) Population in 1801, 1330.

BRESSAY; one of the Shetland isles, belonging to the foregoing parochial district, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. The soil is a fine clay, fit for pasture ground. It has several mosses of considerable extent, which supply great part of the Shetland isles with fuel. It is also famous for excellent slates.

BRESSAY SOUND; a capacious bay in Shetland, and one of the finest harbours in Britain. It is the rendezvous of the English and Dutch busses employed in the herring fishery, and is often resorted to by the whale ships, on their passage to Greenland and Davis's Straits. The sound has two entries, one from the S. and another from the N. On the outside of the N. entry lies a sunk rock, called the *Unicorn*. When the Earl of Bothwell, the husband of Mary queen of Scots, fled to Shetland, the Unicorn, a war vessel, was dispatched in pursuit of him. On the appearance of the Unicorn, Bothwell's ship, then lying in Bressay Sound, immediately got under way, and sailed out at the N. entry, followed hard by the other; and, having a pilot on board, got to sea, by which means he made his escape to Norway, while the chasing ship was wrecked on that rock, which has ever since been called the Unicorn.

BRIARACHAN; a river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Moulin, and, running through Glenbriarachan, forms the Ardlie, by its junction with the Arnot.

BRIDGE-END; a large village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the river Nith, in the parish of Troquire; so named from its local situation, at the W. end of the bridge of Dumfries. In 1792 the number of inhabitants was 1302.

BRIDGE-END; a village in Perthshire, seated on the Tay, at the E. end of the bridge of Perth. It was lately erected into a borough of bur-

TONY, by the name of the borough of Kinnoul. *Vide KINNOUL*.

BRIDGETOWN; a small village in Fifeshire, near Kinghorn.

BRIDGETOWN; a village in the barony parish of Glasgow, and a suburb of that city, containing, in 1792, along with the village of Calton, 6695 inhabitants.

BROADLAW; a mountain in Peebles-shire, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, about 2800 feet above the level of the sea.

BROADSEA; a small fishing village in Buchan, a little W. from the town of Frazerburgh, containing 160 inhabitants.

BROOM (LOCH); an extensive salt water lake, or arm of the sea, in Ross-shire, noted for excellent herrings. It contains many fine harbours, on one of which the newly erected village of Ullapool is situated.

BRORA (LOCH); a beautiful lake in the county of Sutherland, extending in length 4 miles, and near one mile in breadth. It abounds with salmon and other fish. It has an island in the centre, which has much the appearance of being artificial. Near it are lofty mountains, and some beautiful villages and plantations.

BRORA; a river which rises from the lake of that name, and, after forming several beautiful cascades, falls into ocean a little below the village of Brora.

BROTHER ISLE; a small island of Shetland, on the S. coast of Yell, inhabited by 2 families.

BROTHER (LOCH); a small lake in Renfrewshire, about 3 miles in circuit.

BROTHOCK; a small river in the county of Angus. It takes its rise in the parish of Inverkeilor, and, after being joined by several small rivulets, falls into the sea at the borough of Aberbrothock, about 6 miles from its source. By a sluice, its current is let at pleasure into the harbour of Aberbrothock, to carry off the mud.

BROUGH; a fishing village in Caithness, near Dunnet-head, where there is a safe harbour, thought by Mr. Knox to be one of the best fishing stations on the coast of Caithness.

BROUGH-HEAD; a village in the parish of Duffus, county of Aberdeen,

the property of Sir Archibald Dunbar. It contains about 460 inhabitants. Near it is a fine bay, which is said to be one of the best roadsteads on the east coast, north of Leith. A few hundred pounds would render it an excellent harbour.

BROUGHTON, a parish in Peebles-shire, consisting of 2 ridges of hills, with a valley betwixt them, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The soil is a deep clay, producing good crops, especially in dry seasons; and agriculture is much attended to. The principal disadvantage it labours under is the scarcity of fuel, the nearest coal being 16 miles distant. There are the remains of 10 castles or towers, which appear to have been of great strength; in one of them Macbeth is said to have lived, and it still retains his name. The small river Biggar runs through the parish; and the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes through the village. Population in 1801, 214.

BROXBURN; a village in Linlithgowshire, in the parish of Uphall, seated on a rivulet of the same name. It has a fair in August.

BROXBURN; a rivulet of Haddingtonshire, which rises in the parish of Spott, and falls into the sea near Dunbar, at Broxmouth, a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh.

BRUAR; a small turbulent stream in Athol, celebrated for the romantic beauty of its cascades. The upper fall is estimated at near 200 feet. It joins the Garry, a short distance below the inn of Dalnacardoch.

BRUIACH (LOCH); a lake in Inverness-shire, about 2 miles long, and 1 broad. It abounds with trout and char; and there is a small island, with ruins in the middle of it.

BRUNSWARK; a hill in Dumfries-shire, famous for 2 rectangular encampments, still very entire; the formation of which is ascribed to the Romans. From this hill the great military roads go off, in every direction, through the southern parts of the kingdom.

BUCCLEUGH; a village in Selkirkshire, from which the noble family of Scott takes the title of Duke.

BUCHAN; a district on the east coast, comprehending part of Banffshire and part of the county of Aber-

deen. The surface is in general bleak and barren, but in some places fertile, and well cultivated. The coast is bold and rocky, presenting perpendicular precipices to the sea. The whole district formerly belonged to the Earls of Buchan; but, upon the attainder of that family in 1320, Robert Bruce divided the lands amongst his friends; and, though the title has been renewed in the family of Erskine, the present Earls of Buchan possess little property in this district.

BUCHANNESS; a cape or promontory in Aberdeenshire, not far from Peterhead.

BUCHANNAN; a parish in the county of Stirling, extending 18 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, along the N. side of Loch Lomond. The surface is mountainous, with the exception of 2 fertile vallies, called Glendow and Glenarclet. The river Forth has its rise in the upper end of the parish; and the Endrick also runs through it, and often overflows the ground on its banks. Buchannan moor, an extensive waste, lies towards the S. Some of the islands in Loch Lomond belong to this parish; one of which, Inchcailloch, lately stood the parish church. There are, besides, 3 small lakes, which abound with trout and pike; and also some very extensive oak woods. In Craigrostan are several caves, one of which afforded shelter to King Robert Bruce, and is known by the name of "King Robert's cave." A limestone quarry, which was lately begun to be wrought, promises to be of great advantage in meliorating the soil. On the side of Loch Lomond stands the house of Buchannan, the present seat of the Duke of Montrose, who is superior of the whole parish. At Inversnaid is a small fort, on which a guard is mounted by a detachment from Dumbarton Castle. Population in 1801, 748.

BUCHANY; a small village of Perthshire, in the parish of Kilmadock, containing about 174 inhabitants.

BUCHLYVIE; a considerable village in Stirlingshire, in the parish of Kippen, about 5 miles W. from the village of Kippen. In 1796 it contained 102 families, or 460 inhabitants. It is a borough of barony, entitled to hold 5 fairs in the year.

BUCK; a mountain in Aberdeenshire, 2377 feet above the sea level.

BUCKHAVEN; a fishing village in the county of Fife. The inhabitants are seldom known to intermarry out of the village, and consequently retain a phraseology and accent peculiar to themselves. It is conjectured that they originally were from Brabant, their vessel being stranded on this coast about the time of Philip II. The village contains about 600 inhabitants.

BUCKIE; a considerable fishing village in the parish of Rathven, county of Banff. It has been a fishing station for at least 200 years. It has a tolerable harbour, to which belong 2 or 3 sloops. The number of inhabitants is about 700.

BUDDO; an insulated rock on the coast of Fife, about 2 miles E. from St. Andrews.

BUIAY (Greater and Lesser); two small islands, about 2 miles S. of Sky.

BUITTLE; a parish on the banks of the Solway Frith, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its extent in length may be about 8 miles, and its breadth 3. The surface is unequal, but the hills are not of great height. They are covered with verdure, and most of them exhibit marks of tillage to the very top. The soil is fertile; almost the whole is inclosed with stone fences; and agriculture is much improved within these 40 years. The river Urr, which bounds the parish on the E. is navigable at present to vessels of 50 tons, but the gradual recession of the sea from the W. coast of Scotland renders it probable, that, in a short time, it will not afford draught of water to more than a fishing boat. The coast, on the Solway Frith, abounds with fish of all kinds. Rock crystals, talcs, spars, are frequently met with; and iron ore is so plenty, that it has been proposed to establish an iron work in the parish. Marl is found in great plenty; but as it is not of the best quality, and lime may be had at a small expence by water, it is not much used as a manure. Antiquarians might here find ample room for research; but our limits confine our remarks to the most prominent specimens of antiquity. Buittle Castle is a very considerable ruin; the ditches and vaults, which

still remain, shew it to have been a place of great extent and strength. In the neighbourhood are some subterraneous passages, to the inner recesses of which no one has ventured to penetrate. There is also a vitrified fort on the top of one of the hills. Population in 1801, 865.

BULLERS of BUCHAN; a small fishing village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Cruden, situated on the sea coast, near the stupendous rocks called by the same name; of which a description is given by Dr. Johnson in his Tour through Scotland.

BUNAWÉ; a village in Argyllshire, at the junction of the river Awe with Loch Etive, 13 miles from Dalmally, and 16 from Oban. Here the Lorn Furnace Company have erected their manufactures.

BURGH-HEAD. *Vide* BROUGH-HEAD.

BURGH-HEAD or BURROW-HEAD; a promontory of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Whithorn, supposed by many to be the most southern land of Scotland, in $1^{\circ} 18' W.$ longitude from Edinburgh, and $54^{\circ} 44' 20'' N.$ latitude; being a few seconds farther S. than the point of the Mull of Galloway.

BURNTISLAND; a royal borough in the county of Fife. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Frith of Forth, upon a peninsula surrounded by hills towards the N. in the form of an amphitheatre. These lie about half a mile from the town, and afford much shelter from the northerly blasts. It is nearly opposite to Leith, from which it is distant 6 miles. It was constituted a royal borough by James VI. The town appears, in former times, to have been fortified; part of the walls, and the remains of intrenchments, are yet to be seen. It is said that Cromwell besieged it; and it held out till it procured honourable terms of capitulation. It is well supplied with excellent water, and possesses a harbour inferior to none in Scotland; being easily entered, and affording the greatest safety, let the wind be at any quarter. It is very capacious, and of great depth. The pier, which is said to have been erected by Cromwell, is capable of much improvement; and it is the opinion of many professional

men, that, at a small expence, docks for the reception of ships of war could be erected; and, if the quays were a little lengthened, vessels of considerable burden might come in or go out, at any time of tide. Before the Union, the trade of Burntisland was very considerable. It carried on a great trade in the exportation of corn and malt to England; but after that period little bussiness of any kind was done till within these 18 or 20 years, that trade has begun to revive. In consequence, a sugar-house, a vitriol work, and a distillery, are carried on to great advantage. Ship-building, for which this port is peculiarly adapted, is also carried on, and may be increased to any extent. There is a regular ferry to Leith, at full and half tide. The parish forms a square of nearly 3 miles. A plain extends from the sea about half a mile, when the surface becomes hilly and mountainous. The soil of the lower ground is rich and fertile, but the rest of the parish is of very inferior quality and value. Agriculture is well attended to, but there is much room for improvement. To the westward of the town the shore is rocky; and from a quarter of a mile eastward it is sandy, as far as Pettycur harbour, near Kinghorn. The rocks are a great defence to the harbour, and every year afford sea weed to produce 12 or 15 tons of kelp. Within the rocks also are excellent beds of oysters, and other shell-fish. The hills in the neighbourhood of the town exhibit many appearances of volcanic fire; one is extremely like an extinguished volcano, the crater being converted into a lake on the top of the hill, similar to those observed by the Abbé Spallanzani. (*Vide* Spall. Travels in the Two Sicilies.) There are several basaltic columns, particularly on the N. side of the hill. On this hill also are the remains of an encampment, called Agricola's camp. On some of the other hills there are several cairns, and tumuli of great size. There is a very fine quarry of freestone, and, over the whole parish, inexhaustible quarries of limestone; in one of which the grain of the limestone is so fine as to receive the highest polish, and is much admired. Besides this marble, there are other veins of very fine shell marble, along the

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coast. A mineral spring, containing lime, near Stanly-burn, affords beautiful specimens of stalactytes, and incrustations of mosses and wood. Diamonds are said to be found on one of the hills. Population in 1801, 1530.

BURRA; a small island of Shetland, about 3 miles in circumference, very fertile, and affording excellent pasture. Two other small islands are near to it, Papa and Havera. The population of all the 3 may be estimated at about 400.

BURRAY; one of the Orkney islands, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. It is good for pasture; and the inhabitants are nearly 400 in number, whose chief employment is fishing.

BUTE; an island in the Frith of Clyde, separated from Cowal, a district of Argyllshire, by a narrow channel. It seems to have been very anciently known by this name. It extends in length about 18 miles, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The northern parts of the island are rocky and barren, but the southern extremity is more fertile, well cultivated, and inclosed. This island, conjoined with the islands Arran, Greater and Lesser Cambray, and Inchmarnock, form a county under the name of the shire of Bute. This shire, and that of Caithness, send a member to parliament alternately. It has one royal borough, Rothesay, which is also the chief town of the shire. The island of Bute contains two parishes. The coast is rocky, but indented with several very safe harbours, from which are annually fitted out a number of busses for the herring fishery. This is the principal trade carried on, and often causes considerable detriment and neglect to agriculture. The climate, though

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damp, is mild and temperate; and the soil is favourable for agriculture, if it were sufficiently attended to. There are several remains of antiquity on the island; in particular, near Rothesay, the ruins of an ancient castle, with a fort, barracks, and drawbridge, which was formerly the residence of the kings of Scotland. There are also several Danish towers. Bute gives title of Marquis to a branch of the family of Stewart, who is proprietor of the greatest part of the island. The Marquis is admiral of the county, by virtue of a commission from his majesty, and is no way dependant on the Lord High Admiral of Scotland; so that in any maritime case, (even in as high a crime as murder or piracy,) that occurs within this jurisdiction, his Lordship is sufficient judge; or may delegate his authority to deputies. Mount Stuart, a seat of his lordship, and from whence he takes his second title, is an elegant house, situated about 200 yards from the E. shore, having a fine view of the Frith of Clyde, and of the shipping which enter that river. There is a forest of fine trees round the house; and the natural beauties of the place have been much increased by the taste of the noble owner. Freestone of a reddish colour abounds in the island, and limestone is met with in every part of it. Coal has never been discovered, though there are many flattering symptoms of the existence of that mineral. Population of the whole island in 1791, 6470.

BUTTON-NESS, or **BARRY SANDS**; a sandy promontory in Forfarshire, at the N. side of the mouth of the river Tay.

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CAAF; a small rivulet in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the high moor grounds several miles above the village of Dalry, and, after a course of 10 or 12 miles, falls into the river

Garnock, near its confluence with the sea.

CABRACH; a parish in the county of Banff, extending in length 5 miles, and in breadth about 3. Its

surface is mountainous, and more adapted for pasture than cultivation: indeed very small spots are under crop, no more corn being attempted to be raised than is absolutely necessary for the supply of the inhabitants. The Deveron and the Fiddich are the rivers of the parish. The mountains so abound with game, that the Duke of Gordon has lately built a small hunting seat in the neighbourhood. Limestone is found in most parts of the parish, which is burned with peat moss. There is a hill which affords a light grey slate. The summers in this district are very pleasant, but the winters are long and severe. Population in 1801, 684.

CADDER, or **CALDER**; a parish in the county of Lanark. It extends 13 miles in length from E. to W. and between 3 and 4 miles in breadth. The face of the country is generally level, with the exception of 2 small eminences, which do not deserve the name of hills. The soil varies from a light sandy till, progressively to a deep earth and black moss. Much has been done of late years in the way of improvement by the plough, and by the use of lime as a manure. The improvements in agriculture in this neighbourhood are much owing to the great canal between the Forth and Clyde, which runs through the parish for 5 miles. The Bishop's loch, a small lake, one mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, is occupied as a reservoir for supplying the canal with water. Some years ago, a lake was completely drained by a mine driven a full mile in length under a hill, by which 120 acres of the finest arable land has been gained. The roads from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and from Glasgow to Falkirk by Cumbernauld, pass through the parish. The river Kelvin forms its northern boundary for 6 miles. Freestone and limestone abounds in the parish; and there are flattering appearances of coal. Antoninus's wall can be traced distinctly in this district for 4 miles, and one of the watch towers on it is still very visible. At Robroyston, on the 13th of September 1303, Sir William Wallace was betrayed to Edward I. of England, by whom he was ignominiously put to death. Population in 1801, 2120.

CAERKETAN CRAIG; one of the Pentland hills, in the parish of Collington, Edinburghshire, elevated 1450 feet above the level of the sea.

CAERLAVEROCK; a parish in the county of Dumfries. It is a kind of peninsula, formed by the river Nith, Lochar water, and the Solway Frith. The middle and western part is hilly, but towards the E. the surface becomes low and level. The high land has generally a light, dry, and fertile soil, interspersed, however, with spots of wet, moorish, and shallow soil. The whole of the parish lies on a bed of red freestone, which is quarried in many places. The greater part of the arable ground is inclosed and well cultivated. There are two small harbours in this parish, viz. Keltown and Glencaple, where vessels of 80 or 90 tons burden may unload. The Nith and Lochar abound with fish. Lochar moss, which borders with this parish, supplies the inhabitants with fuel. Near the mouth of the Nith are to be traced the vestiges of a moated triangular castle, supposed to be the Carbuntorigum of Ptolemy; and to the N. E. of these remains is the venerable castle of Caerlaverock, built about the year 1424, and long the residence of the noble family of Maxwell. Several moats and Roman encampments may also be traced. Dr. John Hut- ton, first physician to king William and queen Mary, was a native of this parish, and endowed it with many liberal benefactions. Population in 1801, 1014.

CAIRN; a village in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Kirkcolm, on the coast of Loch Ryan, with a good harbour, and a safe bay, where vessels of any burden may anchor in the greatest safety.

CAIRN; a river which has its source in the higher parts of Dumfries-shire, and, running S. E., forms the boundary between that shire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It falls into the Nith, about 4 miles above Dumfries.

CAIRNCHUICHAIG; a mountain in Ross-shire, in Kincardine parish, upon which are found topazes similar to those of the Cairngorm.

CAIRNDOW; a village in Argyllshire, in the parish of Loch-goil-head. It is a stage on the military road, 94

miles from Edinburgh, and 9 from Inverary.

CAIRNEY-HILL; a populous village in the parish of Carnock, Fifeshire. It is situated on the great road leading from Dunfermline to Alloa and Stirling, and contains nearly 400 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the manufacture of cloth and linens.

CAIRNGELLIE; a mountain in Perthshire, 8 miles N. of Crieff.

CAIRNGORM, or BLUE MOUNTAIN; one of the highest of the Grampian hills, is situated betwixt the counties of Banff and Moray. Its height, by an accurate calculation, was found to be 4050 feet above the level of the sea, and 1780 feet above Loch Avon, though this lake is only a mile from its base. It is of a conical shape; the sides and base are clothed with extensive fir woods, while its top is covered almost all the year round with snow. It is celebrated for those beautiful rock crystals of various tints which are called Cairngorm stones; though other places in Scotland afford them in great abundance. They are a species of topaz, much admired by lapidaries. They were formerly found in great quantities; but of late are more scarce, and only found amongst the debris of the mountain, brought down by the currents after a storm. They are regular hexagonal crystals, with a pyramidal top; the other extremity is rough, and often a part of the rock to which it was attached adheres to it. Some have been found weighing 3 or 4 ounces. Beside these stones, fine specimens of asbestos, covered with calcareous crystallizations, talc, zeolite, crystallized quartz, and spars, are frequently found.

CAIRNHARRAH; a mountain in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and parish of Anwoth, elevated 1100 feet above the sea level.

CAIRNIEMOUNT, or CAIRN-O'MOUNT; one of the Grampian mountains, in Kincardineshire, near the river Dee. Over this mountain there is an excellent road, opening a communication between the S. and N. parts of the country.

CAIRNMONEARN; one of the Grampians, in Aberdeenshire, 1020 feet above the level of the sea.

CAIRNNAPLE; a mountain in Linlithgowshire, elevated 1498 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet above the sea level.

CAIRNPAT; a hill in the parish of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire, elevated 800 feet above the level of the sea. It bears all the marks of having been a military station, being surrounded by three stone walls and intrenchments, with ample spaces between them.

CAIRNSMUIR; a mountain in Kirkcudbrightshire, supposed to be the highest in the S. of Scotland. Its elevation has never been exactly ascertained, and various accounts are given of its height. Alexander Maclean, Esq, in the statistical account of Kirkcudbright, says, "It may probably be between 3000 and 4000 feet above the level of the Cree;" but the Rev. Mr. Maitland, in the statistical account of Minnigaff, says, "Cairnsmuir is 1737 feet above the level of the sea; and there are one or two neighbouring mountains, which are 20 or 30 feet higher."

CAIRNY; a parish in the county of Aberdeen, which formed part of the lordship of Strathbogie, granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir Adam Gordon, after the defeat and attainder of Cumine Earl of Badenoch. It extends along the banks of the river Bogie, in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Huntly. The surface is hilly; but in the low grounds the soil is deep, and abundantly fertile. The hills were formerly covered with oak forests, but now the appearance is bleak and naked. The parish contains about 3000 black cattle, and a few sheep. Population in 1801, 1561.

CAITHNESS; otherwise called the shire of Wick, is the most northerly county of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Pentland Frith, and the German Ocean; on the W. and S. W. by the county of Sutherland; and on the S. terminating in an extremity, called the Ord. It extends 35 miles from N. to S. and about 22 from E. to W. According to Mr. Pennant, Caithness may be termed an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, but which are as yet poorly cultivated. The country cannot be called mountainous, though in many places the hills are elevated to

a considerable height. The coast is rocky, and remarkable for a number of bays and promontories. Of the latter, the chief are Land-head, Halborn-head, and Dunnet-head, towards the Pentland Frith; and Dungisbay-head, and the Ord running out into the German Ocean: there are also two smaller promontories, Clytheness and Noss-head, near which the sea is remarkable for the great impetuosity of the waves, even in the calmest weather. The principal bays are Scribster and Rice bays, and the bay of Thurso. The only island annexed to Caithness is Stroma, in the Pentland Frith; the property of which was once claimed by the Earls of Orkney, but decided in favour of Caithness by a singular and whimsical experiment. (*Vide STROMA.*) Caithness is well watered with small rivers, and contains a few woods of birch, but the plantations are in general unthriving, and the trees stunted in their growth. The sea coasts abound with fish, in the same abundance as the islands of the Hebrides; but the want of harbours in Caithness renders it impossible to establish any fisheries of importance. There are a great many caves in the rocks, inhabited by vast numbers of seals, many of which are killed by the inhabitants. The common people and farmers are kept under great servitude, and much of their time claimed by the lairds by way of *bonnage*; an invincible obstacle to improvement. The women also were formerly condemned to great drudgery, being obliged to carry dung to the field in baskets; but we hope this practice is now abolished, or rather that it has been much misrepresented. Caithness is peopled by a race of hardy inhabitants, who are remarkably industrious, and apply themselves chiefly to fishing, and the breeding of sheep and black cattle; of which last, according to Mr. Pennant, they send out in some years no fewer than 20,000. Caithness contains one royal borough, Wick, and the town of Thurso, a barony, under the superiority of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, and 10 parishes. It sends a member to parliament alternately with the county of Bute. The principal proprietors are, the Earl of Caithness, Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart. Sir Benjamin Dun-

bar of Hempriggs, and Sinclair of Freswick; all of whom possess elegant seats. Many monuments of antiquity are to be seen in Caithness, which shew it to have been early inhabited. The ruins of Castle-Sinclair and Germengo, of Auchnavern, Dirlet, and Lochinore, exhibit much of the grandeur of the noblest edifices; and the tumuli, duns, and cairns, shew it to have been often the scene of warlike exploits. In mineralogy, Caithness possesses some articles of value, as excellent freestone, and limestone often approaching to the nature of marble. There are also ores of copper, lead, and iron, which might be wrought in many places to great advantage. In the burn of Sempster is a species of fluat of lime, which emits a phosphorescent light when heated; and in the neighbourhood of Thurso some argillaceous stones have been found, which exhibit impressions of fish and plants. Many of the caves abound with stalactical petrefactions. In 1801, the population of the county was 22,609. The valued rent is 37,256l. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 19,960l. Sterling.

CALDER; anciently the name of a district in the county of Edinburgh, which is now divided into the parishes of West and Mid-Calder, East-Calder being joined to Kirknewton in the parochial division.

CALDER (MID). The parish of Mid-Calder extends from N. to S. about 7 miles, and its greatest breadth is no where above 3. The surface is generally level, and the soil tolerably fertile, though light and dry. Agriculture is well attended to; and the farmer finds his advantage in green and meliorating crops. Calder wood covers a considerable extent of ground, though far less than it did formerly. There are every where indications of coal in the neighbourhood, such as indurated clay, and petriolic schistus, which burns readily, but leaves a large residue of ashes. Schistus of this kind is said to differ from coal only in being combined with a smaller quantity of bituminous principle. There is also plenty of freestone, and, in East-Calder, the Earl of Morton has a quarry of limestone, the stratum of which is 60 feet thick. Beside these minerals, is found a great quantity of excellent

Ironstone, which points this place out as a proper station for manufactures and useful improvements. On the estate of Letham, is a powerful sulphureous spring, similar to Harrowgate. The town of Mid-Calder is pleasantly situated near Calder wood; and many of the scenes and prospects, which the wood presents, are romantic, grand, and delightful. It contains about 650 inhabitants. A little to the W. of the town stands Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen. The picture of John Knox is hung up in the same hall where he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's supper for the first time in Scotland, after the Reformation. The house of Green-bank, near the village, is celebrated as the birth-place of John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrews. Population in 1801, 1014.

CALDER (WEST); a parish in Mid-Lothian, in length 10, and in breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The southern part, which borders on Lanarkshire, consists of high and muirish grounds, interspersed with mosses of considerable extent: these grounds, for the most part incapable of cultivation, are parcelled out into sheep farms. The arable parts vary considerably in their value, either from the degree of improvement, or the local situation; but the whole soil is a black mossy earth, or a wet clay, on a till bottom. From the elevation of the ground, being nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea, it is cold and moist, exposed to storms of wind and rain from the S. and S. W. The modes of husbandry are nearly the same which have been generally practised since the parish began to be cultivated: hence agriculture is in its simplest and rudest state. One proprietor indeed has done much in the way of improvement. Having found lime a most powerful solvent of the mossy earth, he has applied it with the greatest success in improving that species of soil. The greater part of the parish lies upon coal, which has been dug for in various places, but to little advantage. There is plenty of excellent limestone, the great stratum of which is nearly 12 feet thick. In the southern extremity stands an old castle, said to have been fortified by Cromwell; and at Castle-Craig are the re-

mains of a Roman camp, in a pretty entire state. Population in 1801, 1185.

CALDER (EAST); a parish in Mid-Lothian, united to Kirknewton, *Vide* KIRKNEWTON.

CALDER; a parish situated chiefly in the county of Nairn, but a small part lies in that of Inverness. Its figure is irregular; but, from a survey lately made, the number of acres it contains is estimated at 26,000, of which 18,000 at least are moor and moss. The soil of the arable part is thin and sharp, but very fertile. The low lands are liable to be overflowed by the rivulet of Calder and the water of Nairn. Besides these, the rapid river Findhorn, abounding with salmon, runs through the upper part of the parish. A considerable part is covered with natural forests of oak, ash, alder, and other trees. Calder Castle, from which Macbeth drew his second title, is in this parish. It has formerly been a place of great strength. The draw-bridge is still to be seen, but there is no water in the moat. The tower is very ancient: its walls are of great thickness, arched at the top, and surrounded with battlements. The rest of the house is of later erection, though far from modern. The wood which surrounds the castle, and the rivulet which runs through the wood, afford most delightful scenery. Its deep and dark channel, with the high, steep, and rocky banks, are covered with natural wood of great size; and here and there the most beautiful shrubbery decorates the scene. Population in 1801, 1179.

CALDER (SOUTH); a small rivulet in Lanarkshire, which falls into the Clyde near Cambusnethan.

CALDER (NORTH); another rivulet in Lanarkshire, rises in the parish of Shotts, and falls into the Clyde, about 5 miles above Glasgow.

CALFA; a small island of the Hebrides, near Tir-y.

CALLADER (LOCH); a small lake, about 2 or 3 miles in circumference, in the parish of Crathy, Aberdeenshire. It abounds with trout, and contains a few salmon and eel. It discharges its water by the river Eidh, a small tributary stream of the Dee.

CALLANDER; a village and parish in the district of Monteith, Perth;

shire. From the banks of the Teath, one of the most considerable branches of the Forth, the parish extends amongst the Grampian hills about 16 miles in length, its greatest breadth being about 10. The appearance of the country on the W. and N. is mountainous, and covered with black heath. At the village of Callander is a beautiful valley, in which is situated another village, Kilmahog, and several extensive farms, on a fine plain, formed by the confluence of two considerable branches of the Forth, covered with meadows and fertile arable land. The higher grounds are here and there clad with oak woods, and thriving plantations of various kinds of trees; and a bold stupendous rock above Callander diversifies the scene, and forms a striking contrast to the valley, and the meanderings of the rivulets below. The soil is in general a light gravel, capable of high cultivation; but there is much rich leamy soil. The arable land is mostly inclosed, either with stone dikes or hedge-rows. Callander is remarkable for the wild and romantic scenery of its prospects. The Trosachs, Loch Catherine or Ketterin, and the other lakes which are formed by the waters of the Teath, are visited by those who are desirous of seeing nature in her rudest and most unpolished state. The description of the scenery in this quarter, given by Dr. James Robertson in the Statistical Account of Callander, is too elegant to admit of abridgement, and too particular for admission into the present volume. The Trosachs are composed of argillaceous schistus, stratified and imbedded in veins of quartz. The strata are in some instances perpendicular to the horizon, and in all dip very much; a proof that some convulsions or powerful causes have torn these rugged masses from their original situation. Above the Trosachs, Benledi, whose elevation is 3009 feet, Benvenu, and other lofty mountains, raise their rocky heads; while the vallies every where exhibit beautiful expanses of water formed by the Teath, which is immediately after poured over perpendicular precipices. Near Loch Lubnaig the scenery is grand, and ornamented by the woods and pleasure grounds of Kinnaird, the hunting seat

of the late Mr. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. There is a fine quarry of limestone, or rather marble, on the estate of Leney, the ground of which is a deep blue, with slender variegated streaks of a pure white. Slate of the finest azure blue and purple is wrought in many places. There is a remarkable vein, or rather ridge of rocks, composed entirely of a coarse pudding-stone, which runs all the way from Callander to Crief. Many pebbles and agates are inclosed in the cementing matter, which is uniformly of a dark brown colour. In Benledi, some time ago, a vein of lead ore was discovered, and wrought for some time; but the expence of working was found to be greater than the produce, and it was given up. On the *burn* or rivulet of Kelly is a cascade 50 feet in height. There are several remains of extensive fortifications on many of the hills; and near the minister's house is the foundation of an old square castle, built or repaired in 1596, by Livingstone Earl of Linlithgow. The village of Callander is of considerable extent, situated on both sides of the Teath, and built on a regular plan. The houses are good, and covered with slate. A settlement for the soldiers discharged after the German war was established here by government in 1763; since which time Callander has been gradually increasing. Of late it has been much extended by the introduction of the cotton manufacture. In the weaving of muslin about 100 looms are employed in Callander, and the adjoining village of Kilmahog; and upwards of 100 girls find employment in a tambour work. The church stands on one side of a sort of square, in the middle of the village: it has a pavilion roof, with a spire over the pediment, which is a great ornament to the place. The village contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Population of the parish and villages in 1801, 2282.

CALENDAR and DENNIS-TOWN; two villages in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, containing 608 inhabitants in 1793.

CALLIGRAY; one of the western isles, in the district of Harris. Is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ league E. of Berneray, and is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad. The S. end of the island is a

deep moss, almost entirely uncultivated. The N. end is an early soil, which is cultivated with care. Here, as well as in the other islands of the district, the inhabitants live by fishing, and the manufacture of kelp. In the N. end of the island are the faint traces of a very ancient building, called *Teampull na h' Annait*, the temple of Annait, a goddess of the Saxon mythology, who presided over young maidens. There is also a well, called *Tobar na h' Annait*, where the maidens are supposed to have purified themselves.

CALNAR; a rivulet in Lanarkshire, tributary to the Aven.

CALTON; a village in the barony of Glasgow, containing, with Bridgeton, 6695 inhabitants in 1793.

CALTON; a suburb of Edinburgh, situated upon the Calton-hill (*Vide EDINBURGH.*) It contained 1497 inhabitants in 1792.

CALVE; a small island on the coast of the isle of Mull, near the village of Tobermorey.

CALWAR and **CUREEN**; two mountains in Aberdeenshire, elevated 1200 feet above the level of the Don, which flows at their base.

CAMBRAY, CUMBRAY, or CIMBRAES; an island in the Frith of Clyde, distant from the coast of Ayrshire about 2 miles; from the island of Bute, (to which it is attached in the county divisions,) about 3 miles; and separated from the Little Cambray upon the S. by a channel of three quarters of a mile broad. The length of the island from N. E. to S. W. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the breadth from E. to W. about a mile and a half. The surface contains about 2300 acres, one third of which is or might be cultivated. With a few exceptions, the hills rise with a gentle ascent to the centre of the island, where they are elevated nearly 400 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is in general a gravelly loam, and in some places a mixture of clay. There are a few inclosures; and some plantations have been lately made by the Earl of Glasgow, who is proprietor of the greatest part of the island. A considerable manufacture of coarse linen is carried on in the village of Milnport, which is pleasantly situated on the S. W. side of the island. Here is a commodious

dry harbour, where in spring tides there is water to the height of 11 feet. There is also a safe anchorage, sheltered by a rocky islet. There is plenty of limestone, and an inexhaustible fund of excellent freestone, of which last there is exported to the value of 200l. *per annum*. There are two rocks on the E. side of the island, which have joints and seams like the basaltic rocks of Staffa, but are not so regularly columnar. They have the same chemical properties, and may be estimated as the production of volcanic fusion or eruption. Population in 1794, 509.

CAMBRAY (LITTLE or LESSER); situated three quarters of a mile from Greater Cambray, is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The strata of the rocks are nearly horizontal, and, as you recede from the shore, they rise one above another to the top, like the steps of a stair. Upon the S. side are a few dwelling houses, and an old Gothic castle, surrounded by a rampart and fossé, over which has been a drawbridge. There are several caves in the island, two of which are very remarkable. Upon the most lofty part of the island, a light-house was erected in the year 1750; but, as from its elevated situation, the light was liable to be obscured in fogs, another, with a reflector, was lately erected upon a lower station. The whole island belongs to the Earl of Eglington.

CAMBUSLANG; a parish in the county of Lanark, situated on the S. bank of the river Clyde, about 3 miles square. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, consisting of a ridge of about half a mile broad, formed by Dickmount, and Surnlea hills, extending nearly 2 miles from E. to W. From this central ridge the ground declines in a gradual manner to the Clyde on the N. and to the water of Cadder on the S. The soil is various; on the ridge it is gravelly; the banks of the Clyde are light loam; and the rest of the parish is clay, with a tilly bottom. The Clyde is about 250 feet broad at this place, and generally overflows part of Cambuslang 3 or 4 times a-year. The principal employment is weaving and spinning of cotton. Coal abounds in

the district, where it has been wrought for upwards of 300 years. Vast beds of excellent freestone are also found in every part of the parish, the strata of which, as well as of the coal, dip towards the river; and what is singular, on the N. side of the Clyde, the dip is also towards the river. A stratum of marble, 6 to 12 inches thick, extends over a considerable part of the parish. It is found in coal pits at the depth of 180 or 200 feet; the dip is also to the Clyde; it is of a beautiful dark brown colour, with whitish streaks and spots, and receives a very high polish. Dickmount hill seems to have been anciently a place of strength, and from its extensive prospect, must have been well adapted for a watch tower. Latrick and Gilbertfield, where Hamilton the poetical correspondent of Allan Ramsay lived, are in this parish. Population in 1801, 1558.

CAMBUSMICHAEL; a parish in Perthshire, united to St. Martins. *Vide* ST. MARTINS.

CAMBUSNETHAN; a parish situated on the banks of the Clyde, in the middle ward of the county of Lanark. It extends in a N.E. direction from the river, nearly 12 miles in length, and on an average about 3 in breadth. The haughs on the Clyde and the small rivulet of Calder are extensive and beautiful. A considerable part is occupied by a lawn, in front of the mansion-house of Cambusnethan; the rest of the haughs are inclosed, and well cultivated. On the bank, which rises above the haugh-grounds, the soil is clay, covered with extensive orchards, well sheltered from the N. and E. winds by coppice woods, and regular plantations: farther up the soil becomes mossy, or mixed with a black sand, peculiarly unfavourable for vegetation. The principal inclosures are thorn hedges, which give the country in summer an agreeable and regular appearance. The village of Cambusnethan is situated on the great road leading from Glasgow to Lanark, and contains nearly 400 inhabitants. Here is established a library, supported by annual subscription, and containing a judicious selection of books. In the parish is abundance of excellent coal, capable of being wrought with great ease: there are also great quantities

of ironstone and freestone. Population in 1801, 1972.

CAMELON; a village in Stirling-shire, on the line of the great canal, near Falkirk, containing 568 inhabitants in 1796. Near it is the site of Old Camelon, which appears to have been formerly a place of consequence. Not long ago, foundations of houses, and the direction of the streets, were distinctly to be traced. Much has been said about its former importance, and the riches which were found there, when it was taken by the Romans; but there are no authentic documents by which it can be with certainty determined, whether it was a town of the ancient Scottish inhabitants, or only a Roman station.

CAMERON; a village and parish in the county of Fife. The parish extends about 4 miles in every direction, exhibiting a bleak naked country, almost a continued track of heathy moor. Coal and limestone abound; and this last mineral has been of the utmost service in improving the land, and rendering fertile this barren spot. A great part is inclosed; but more attention is paid to the rearing of sheep, than the cultivation of the soil. Mr. Durham of Largo has lately erected 2 powerful steam-engines for working his coals. The village lies about 4 miles S.W. of the city of St. Andrews. Population in 1801, 1095.

CAMILLA (LOCH); a small lake in the parish of Auchtertool, Fife-shire. It takes its name from the old house of Camilla, in its neighbourhood, which was so called from one of the countesses of Moray, whose name was Campbell.

CAMLACHIE; a village in the barony parish of Glasgow, about 2 miles from that city, containing about 1000 inhabitants.

CAMPBELLTOWN; a royal borough in the county of Argyll. It was originally a small fishing village, and was erected into a royal borough in 1701. It is situated in that district of Argyllshire called Kintyre, of which it is the presbytery seat. It received its present name at the time of its erection into a borough; before which period it went by the name of Ceann-loch (Loch-head) which it still retains in the language of the country;

but its oldest name is Dalruadhain, from having been the capital of the ancient Scottish or Dalreudinian kingdom. It is now a large and flourishing town, and is daily increasing. The harbour is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad, in the form of a crescent; from 6 to 10 fathom water; excellent anchorage; surrounded by high hills on each side, with an island to shelter the entrance. It is appointed the rendezvous of the busses employed in the herring fishery. This fishery is the principal trade of the place, for the carrying on of which it is admirably situated: its fine harbour; and its vicinity to the markets of Ireland and the Clyde, are advantages which very few sea ports enjoy. Besides the fisheries, there is carried on a considerable trade in the distillation of whisky. The parish of Campbeltown takes in a large portion of Kintyre; its length is computed at 11 miles, and its breadth varies from 6 to 10. It is narrowed in the middle by the bay of Machir-hanish on one side, and the loch of Kilkerran, or harbour of Campbeltown, on the other side, running inland a considerable way, leaving the space between, a large plain of 4 miles in length by 3 in breadth, not 40 feet above the level of the sea. From this plain both ends of the parish gradually become hilly, rising to the height of 1200 feet. The soil is various, and the arable land is fertile and well cultivated. There is abundance of excellent coal at the distance of 3 miles, and a canal has been lately cut to convey it to town; but notwithstanding its vicinity to that mineral, the common fuel of the poorer sort is peat or turf. There is also a great quantity of fuller's earth or soap rock in the parish. There are no antiquities of any note, as might have been expected in the site of the most ancient capital of the Scottish kingdom. Population in 1801, 7093.

CAMPBELLTOWN; a small village in Inverness-shire, which has been lately built, in the neighbourhood of Fort George. It contains about 300 inhabitants.

CAMPLE; a small tributary stream of the river Nith, in the county of Dumfries.

CAMPSIE; a parish in the county of Stirling, 8 miles in length, and

7 in breadth, containing about 36 square miles. It consists of 2 ridges of hills, with a considerable valley or *strath* running E. and W. between them; the S. ridge being a continuation of the Braes of Kilpatrick, and the N. being known by the name of Campsie Fells. The surface of the strath is uneven, except on the banks of the Kelvin and Glazert. The soil is various; and often on the same farm one meets with clay, haugh, loamy, boggy, and gravelly ground. The haughs on the Kelvin and Glazert are very fertile. Some of the hills are covered with natural wood, of great age and size; and where there is no wood the hills afford pasture to numerous flocks of sheep. The two great roads from Kippen to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh, pass through the parish. Two very extensive printfields have been erected within these 18 years, with most elegant and expensive machinery. Near one of these, viz. the Lennox-mill printfield, is the new village of Lennoxtown, where the printers are commodiously lodged. Each work employs nearly 300 persons. The village of Campsie consists of a new and old town, the former of which is increasing very rapidly since the printfields and other manufactures have been introduced. It is a very proper station for a manufacturing village, having abundance of coal, lime, and water, and being only 9 miles distant from Glasgow, to which city the roads are excellent. The minerals found in this district will be noticed in the following article. Population in 1801, 2906.

CAMPSIE FELLS or **HILLS** run in a bold ridge along the whole length of the *strath* of Campsie. The face of the hills is broken with crags and glens; and on the summit and back part is a deep moor ground, interspersed with moss. The hills have the appearance of volcanic or igneous origin; and in many parts rude basaltic pillars are to be seen, particularly on the road which slopes down the hill above the village of Campsie. In these hills are found beautiful agates, as well as considerable quantities of chalcedony. Though in many places these hills appear evidently of volcanic origin, yet in others they are

stratified; but the strata dip much, and are sometimes nearly perpendicular to the horizon, having most probably been raised from their natural horizontal state by the action of subterraneous fire. The secondary or stratified mountains abound with coal, limestone, freestone, ironstone, indurated clay, and marl. In one place a dozen or more strata of ironstone, with alternate layers of argillaceous schistus, may easily be counted. In several places there are appearances of copper; but no vein of that mineral has yet been discovered. A few years ago, when a new road was making over the hills, some veins were cut through, containing cawk, or the sulphate of barytes, with some beautiful calcareous crystals, and some crystals of the fluat of lime, which, by experienced miners, is said to be the regular attendant of lead mines. Indeed it is very probable that these stratified mountains, so much disturbed in the disposition of their strata, abound with numerous fissures containing metallic substances. The highest ridge of the Campsie Fells is elevated 1200 feet from its base, the elevation of which is about 300 feet above the level of the sea, making the height in all 1500 feet.

CANAL (CALEDONIAN); an intended navigable canal from Inverness to Fort William, through that great valley called Glen-more-na-h'alabin, or the "great Glen of Caledonia." This valley stretches in a direct line across the kingdom for nearly the distance of 50 miles. The advantages of a canal in this direction, of so much importance to the trade of the country, have been often appreciated; but the magnitude of the undertaking long delayed any attempt towards its execution. Of late, however, the project has been taken up as a national concern, and the British parliament have voted several sums for the immediate completion of the work. Of the 50 miles distance, 3 navigable lakes, Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy, occupy a line of 36 miles, on which a canal could be formed on a grand scale; 20 miles more of the line are formed by rivers connecting these lakes; and 2 are land. The Caledonian Canal is to be made 20 feet deep, 50 feet wide at

the bottom, and 110 feet wide at the top, calculated to receive frigates of 32 guns, or merchant vessels of the like size. The locks are to be 20 feet deep, 170 feet long, and 40 feet broad. Government have already given (1806) 70,000*l.* for carrying on the work, which is forwarded by the persons employed with the most unremitting assiduity. The fir and birch growing in the vicinity of the works have been found of great advantage; iron work for rail-ways, waggon-wheels, and other purposes, has been procured from Denbighshire, Derbyshire, and Aberdeenshire; there are excellent quarries near Clachnacharry, which will fully answer all the purposes at that end of the canal, and at the other end stones for most general purposes have been found. Four sloops of 80 tons burden have been built for the carriage of weighty materials; and several steam engines have been constructed by Messrs. Watt and Bolton of Birmingham, for keeping the works dry at each end of the canal during the formation of the sea locks. When the Caledonian canal shall be finished, not only will the dangerous navigation of the Pentland Frith and the Western Isles be avoided, but we may hope, that, by the introduction of commerce and manufactures, the industry of the Highlanders will be awakened, their happiness increased, and a stop for ever put to the evils of emigration.

CANAL (FORTH and CLYDE); a navigable cut or canal, which forms a communication between the eastern and western seas, by the two rivers Forth and Clyde. Scotland is almost divided into two parts by these rivers, the Forth falling into the German Ocean below Leith, and the Clyde falling into the Atlantic Ocean below Greenock. This circumstance early suggested the idea of forming a communication across the kingdom, by dividing the narrow neck of land between these rivers, and thereby saving the long and dangerous navigation round the Land's End, or the more dangerous passage of the Pentland Frith. So early as the reign of Charles II. this idea was indulged; but the finances of the kingdom were at that time so low, that it could not be carried into execution. It was afterwards

revived in 1723; again in 1762; and the year after a survey was made by Mr. Smeaton, who was convinced of the possibility of the design, but his estimate of the expence (80,000*l.*) was deemed too great for the trade which was likely to pass through it. In 1766, several respectable merchants in Glasgow set on foot a subscription for making a canal 4 feet deep, and 24 in width, the estimated expence of which was 30,000*l.*; but parliament refused assent to the bill, on account of the smallness of the scale, and a new subscription was begun for one 7 feet deep, estimated at 150,000*l.* The subscription was soon filled up, and received the sanction of parliament. On the 10th of July 1768, the company began to break ground under the direction of Mr. Smeaton; and, after having met with many, and almost unsurmountable difficulties, it was in 1775 rendered navigable as far as Stockingfield, the point from which the side branch to Glasgow goes off. The canal remained in this state till 1784, when the company, having received 50,000*l.* from the annexed forfeited estates, prosecuted the plan with great vigour and attention; and on the 28th of July 1790 the navigation was opened between sea and sea. The whole length of the canal is 35 miles, beginning at Carron-mouth, and ending at Dalmure burn-foot, on the Clyde, 6 miles below Glasgow, rising and falling 160 feet by means of 39 locks. In its course it passes over rocks, precipices, and quicksands; in some places it passes through a deep moss; in others it is banked 20 feet high: it crosses many rivulets, as well as two considerable rivers, the Kelvin and Luggie, over which are large aqueduct bridges; that over the former is 420 feet long, and 65 high. To supply the canal with water was of itself a laborious undertaking. There are no less than six reservoirs for this purpose, which cover about 409 acres of ground, and contain about 12,679 lock-fulls of water. Vessels of 19 feet beam, drawing 8 feet of water, and not exceeding 73 feet in keel, can pass with ease.

CANAL (MONKLAND); a branch of the foregoing canal, which runs for 12 miles into the country on the E. of Glasgow, for the purpose

of conveying coals into that city. The canal is 15 feet wide at the bottom, and 30 at the surface. It is capable of admitting vessels which draw $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet water, equal to about 60 tons burden. The act of parliament for making this canal was obtained in 1770; but the work was not begun till the year 1782. The canal is elevated by 10 locks 273 feet above the level of the sea, and 156 above the Forth and Clyde canal.

CANAL (CRINAN); a small navigable canal, connecting Loch Crinan, a small arm of the sea on the W. coast of Argyllshire, with Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne. It is about 6 miles long, and affords an easy and more safe entrance to the Frith of Clyde than by the Mull of Kintyre.

CANISBAY; the most northern parish in the island of Great Britain, is situated in the latitude of $58^{\circ} 45'$ N. and about $2^{\circ} 4'$ W. longitude from London. It is situated in the county of Caithness, and is somewhat of a triangular figure, each of the sides being nearly 8 miles in length. The surface is rather level than hilly, only one eminence, the Warth, deserving the name of a hill. The E. coast is every where exceeding bold; and the wild and varied magnificence of the rocks are peculiarly striking to the eye of a stranger, Dungisbay-head, the N. E. promontory of the district, presenting one continued precipice to the sea. W. from Dungisbay-head the coast becomes level, having fields of the most fertile soil and luxuriant verdure approaching to the beach, which is here composed of shells and shell-sand of the purest white, which contribute alike to beautify the coast, and to enrich the soil. The coast affords only 2 or 3 bays, where, in moderate weather, vessels may take in cargoes; but none are safe with a rough or stormy sea. The shores of Canisbay are exceedingly valuable, yielding about 100 tons of kelp in a favourable season. The soil, wherever cultivation prevails, is a light black loam, with an intermixture of moss. There are considerable tracks of pasture ground, which require only the advantage of cultivation to be rendered productive: the rest of the parish is either heath or moss, yielding peats in the greatest abundance,

and of excellent quality. The island of Stroma, in the Pentland Frith, belongs to this parish. (*Vide STROMA.*) The rocks of the coast are mostly composed of freestone. Near Barrogil-Castle is a species of bituminous coal, which emits a hot vivid flame in burning, but without much diminution of its size or dissolution of its parts. It is found near the surface, and there is every reason to suppose, that coal of a superior quality might be found under it. In the *burn* of Sempster is found a fluoric spar, of the purest white colour. When put into the fire it emits a considerable portion of phosphoric light, which gradually decays as the stone cools, and is again emitted when the stone is heated anew. When reduced to powder, and heated in a crucible, it puts on a beautiful and brilliant appearance during ignition. It is a non-conductor of electricity, and is insoluble in any of the mineral acids. Freswick, the seat of Mr. Sinclair, is a large and elegant modern building. Some years ago one of the wings was much damaged by lightning. Barrogil-Castle, a seat of the Earl of Caithness, is an old and venerable pile; but has been of late much embellished and enlarged by its noble owner. Brabster is also an old castle, the residence of the Sinclairs of Brabster. There are 3 ancient towers or castles, built on rocks surrounded by the sea, which have been occupied as places of defence; and houses, said to have belonged to the Picts, are to be seen in different parts of the parish. John o' Groat's-house, so often visited by travellers, is situated about a mile and a half from Dungisbay-head. (*Vide JOHN O' GROAT'S-HOUSE.*) Population in 1801, 1986.

CANNA; one of the 4 islands of the Hebrides which form the parish of Small Isles, and is annexed to the county of Argyll. It is about 4 computed miles in length, and 1 in breadth. Its surface is partly high and rocky, producing excellent pasture, and partly low, and tolerably fertile. The horned cattle of Canna grow to a larger size than any in the neighbouring islands, owing to the fineness of the grass. Cod and ling abound on the coast, and the harbours are most conveniently situated for the fishing

grounds. On the S. E. side of Canna lies Sand island, separated by a channel which is dry at low water. This small island is valuable, and fit both for crop and pasture. It has 4 tenants, who pay about 60l. of yearly rent. Between this island and Canna lies the well known and much frequented harbour of that name. A great many basaltic pillars are to be seen in Canna; and one of the hills is remarkable for its effects on the mariners compass, having power to reverse the directions of the poles: many other places are magnetic, but in a less degree. There is also a great deal of coarse pudding-stone in many places, connected with the basaltic rock. Canna contains about 300 inhabitants.

CANNICH; a stream in Inverness-shire, which, united with other streams near Erkless Castle, forms the river Beaully.

CANNOR (LOCH); a small lake in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Glenmuick, about 3 miles in circumference, and containing several small islands; on the largest of which, about an acre in extent, there formerly stood a small fortress, built, and occasionally occupied as a hunting-seat, by King Malcom Canmore.

CANOBY; a parish in the county of Dumfries. It extends about 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It may be considered as the low lands of Eskdale; for its highest grounds, which rise gradually to the E. and N. E. cannot be called mountains, contrasted with the elevated peaks in the contiguous parishes: at the same time the surface is uneven, and diversified by a variety of ridges and flats, excepting the banks of the Esk, which are level. The central part is intersected by the Esk, and the great road from Edinburgh to London passes in the same direction. The soil is a light loam, sheltered by a profusion of wood in every part. Besides the Esk, the parish is watered by the Liddal, which divides it from England, and the Tarras, remarkable for its romantic scenery. The number of acres occupied by wood cannot be less than 1000, of which the oak is the chief. A number of orchards have been lately made out by order of the Duke of Buccleugh, who is the sole proprietor.

A Roman camp and military road are distinctly to be traced; and the ruins of the priory of Canoby are still visible, about half a mile from the church. Freestone, limestone, and coal, are found in great abundance. There is a powerful chalybeate spring near the Liddal, and a spring on the banks of the Tarras which has a petrifying quality. Population in 1801, 2580.

CANONGATE; a suburb of Edinburgh, occupying the eastern district of that city, and comprehending the chapel and palace of Holyroodhouse, and the adjacent parks. It is a borough of barony, under the superiority of Edinburgh, and is governed by a baron-bailie, and 2 resident bailies, appointed by the town-council of that city. While Edinburgh was the seat of royalty, the Canongate was the place of residence of most of the noble families who attended the court; and there are several old houses which retain the names of the noble owners; but it is now chiefly inhabited by trades people, and those of the lower order.

CANONMILLS; a village near Edinburgh, on the water of Leith, where there are extensive flour mills and distilleries.

CANSEA; a small fishing village, on the coast of the Moray Frith, in the parish of Drinny.

CANTYRE or **KINTYRE**; a peninsula or district of Argyllshire. *Vide* KINTYRE.

CAOLISPORT (LOCH); an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Knapdale.

CAPELAW; one of the Pentland hills, in the parish of Collington, Edinburghshire, 1550 feet above the sea level.

CAPE WRATH. *Vide* WRATH (CAPE).

CAPUTH; a parish in the district of Perthshire called Stormont. It comprehends an extensive portion of the vale of Strathmore, stretching in length nearly 13 miles, and varying in breadth from 1 to 6. The Tay, the Isla, and the water of Lunan, water the parish. The Lunan in its course, forms a succession of small lakes, and at last falls into the Isla. The surface is mountainous; the soil of the arable part is mostly a deep clay, ex-

cept on the banks of the Tay and Isla, where it is a light loam. There are 5 or 6 small villages in the parish, in one of which a stamp-office is established, where is usually stamped upwards of 100,000 yards of linen. There is a good deal of natural wood, and new plantations have lately been made out. The hills afford a very fine blue slate. There are several antiquities, as druidical circles, cairns, &c.: of the last, one called Cairnmuir, is esteemed the largest in the country. Population in 1801, 2097.

CARA; a small island of Argyllshire, lying $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of the peninsula of Kintyre, and about 2 miles S. of the island of Gigha, to which it is attached in forming a parochial district. The extent of Cara is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The shore is high and rocky, except at the N. E. end, where there is a landing-place. The S. end, called the Maoil, or Mull of Cara, which is the highest part of the island, is a perpendicular rock, measuring 117 feet in height. From the shore to the foot of this precipice there is a steep ascent, equal to 50 feet perpendicular, which makes the whole 167 feet. This rock contains a great deal of iron ore, and in one place, which was struck with lightning about the year 1756, large pieces of metallic ore were thrown down, which seemed to be a mixture of copper and iron. Close by this part of the rock is a cave 40 feet long, 5 high, and 5 broad, which communicates at the end with another 37 feet in length, 9 in breadth, and 9 in height. The N. E. part of the island abounds with rabbits, where the soil is a mixture of shells, sand, and earth: the rest is mossy, and the greater part might be cultivated, but it is thought more profitable to keep it under pasture. It is the property of Mr. Macdonald of Leargie, who rents it at about 35*l.* Sterling. Adjoining to the house of the farmer is an old chapel, 26 feet long, and 12 broad, with a Gothic arched door on the N. side. For the population of this island, *vide* GIGHA.

CARALDSTON, or **CARE-STON**; a small parish in the county of Angus, extending about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The surface is beautiful, and well cultivated,

with a gentle slope from N. to S. There are no rocks or hills. The soil is deep and fertile; and the banks of the rivers Southesk and Norin, which join one another in this parish, are beautifully ornamented with various plantations. There are fed annually a considerable number of black cattle, but few sheep. Population in 1801, 229.

CARDEN; a hill in the county of Peebles, elevated about 1400 feet above the level of the Tweed.

CARDROSS; a parish in the county of Dumbarton, about 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The situation is peculiarly beautiful, washed on the eastern border by the Leven, and on the S. by the Frith of Clyde. The ground rises with a gradual ascent from the shore for upwards of 2 miles, till it terminates in a ridge of hills which separate it from the lands in the neighbourhood of Leven and Loch Lomond. On the shore the soil is gravelly; at a short distance it becomes clay; and the lands adjacent to the Leven, are of the nature of *Carse*. The natural wood and plantations are considerable, and from 2000l. to 3000l. worth is sold at one cutting. The printfields of Dalquhurn and Cordale are by far the most considerable and extensive in Scotland; the latter employs no fewer than 880 persons. The village of Rentown, situated on the estate of Mr. Smollet of Dalquhurn, is rapidly increasing in size, and another village has lately been built on the estate of Graham of Garthmore. Near the village of Rentown, in the old mansion-house of Dalquhurn, was born Dr. Tobias Smollet, the well known author of *Roderic Random*, and other entertaining works. His "*History of England*," though perhaps inferior to Hume or Robertson in refinement of thought and political observation, is noted for the beauties of description, and the ready delineation of character. After a chequered life of 51 years, he died at Leghorn, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, in 1771. Adjacent to the place of his nativity, Mr. Smollet of Bonhill, his cousin, has erected a lofty column to his memory, with an elegant Latin inscription. A little west of the Leven, upon a small eminence called Castle-hill,

stood, it is said, a castle, at times the residence, of King Robert Bruce. In this castle, of which no vestige is now discernible, that favourite prince, as history and tradition informs us, breathed his last. Population in 1801, 2549.

CARGILL; a parish in Perthshire, situated in the valley of Strathmore. It is nearly an oblong square, about 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The surface is finely diversified with wood and water, and variegated by gentle ascents and declivities. Rising gradually to a ridge for about a mile from the Tay, which bounds it on the N., it reaches a plain of near 2 miles in breadth that extends to the Sidlaw hills, which forms the S. boundary. Except the wood lands, it is mostly arable, and many improvements have been lately made. The soil, on the banks of the river, is a deep rich clay; towards the middle it is loamy; at the foot of the hills it becomes gravelly and unproductive. Near the W. end of the parish, the Tay forms what is called the Linn of Campsey, by falling over a rugged basaltic dyke which crosses the river at this place, and is found to extend in a right line many miles to the N. and S. of the Tay. The Isla runs into the Tay about a mile above the village of Cargill. The fisheries on both these rivers are of considerable value, and mostly all held in lease by a company in Perth. In former times this parish abounded with wood. At present there are only about 100 acres of natural coppices, and 400 acres of plantation. Several freestone quarries of excellent quality and good colour have been wrought to a considerable extent. Limestone also is found, and might, it is said, be wrought to good account: there is also great abundance of rock marl. Near the confluence of the Tay and Isla are discovered plain vestiges of a Roman encampment: the fossa are perfectly distinct, and the aqueduct by which they were filled from a neighbouring river, is in a state of high preservation. On a romantic rock, which rises perpendicularly over the Linn of Campsey, are the ruins of an ancient religious house, said to have been dependent on the abbey of Cupar. A Roman road, about 20 feet

Broad, composed of rough round stones, rudely laid together, passes along the high grounds. Stobhall, a seat of the family of Perth, is an old fabric, fancifully situated on a narrow peninsula, on the banks of the Tay. A considerable manufacture of brown linens and silesias is carried on in the parish, and 3 bleachfields have been lately established. There are 3 villages; one of which, named Strelitz, in honour of her present Majesty, was erected in 1763, as a place of residence for the discharged soldiery, at the conclusion of the German war. Population in 1801, 1585.

CARITY; a small river, which takes its source in the parish of Lintrathen, county of Angus, and after a meandering course of 5 miles, is lost in the Southesk, at a small village called Invercarity, to which it gives its name.

CARLETONHILL; a hill in the parish of Colmonell, in Ayrshire, rises with a steep ascent to the elevation of 1554 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated so near the sea, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, that at full tide there is little more than room for the traveller to pass without danger, from the rocks threatening on the one hand, and of falling into the ocean on the other.

CARLIN SKERRY; an insulated rock of Orkney, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Pomona island, well known to seamen by the name of the *Barrel of Butter*.

CARLINWARK; a village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. *Vide* CASTLE-DOUGLAS.

CARLINWARK (LOCH); a lake in the parish of Kelton, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, along the W. side of which runs the military road. It formerly covered 116 acres of land, but has been drained, so that only 80 acres are now under water. It has been a great source of improvement in the neighbourhood, in containing an inexhaustible fund of shell marl: it also abounds with pike, perch, and eel.

CARLUKE; a parish and village in the county of Lanark. The parish is about 7 miles in length, from the Clyde to its boundary on the E., and fully $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. The surface rises to a considerable height in the eastern border: it has in conse-

quence a great declivity, but almost the whole is arable. The soil, on the banks of the river, is light and fertile; farther up it becomes a rich mellow clay, excellently adapted for trees; and is therefore generally covered with woods and orchards. In the more distant fields, the soil is in general shallow, poor, and unproductive. The banks of the Clyde are famous for fruit; and in the parish of Carluke apples and pears are produced in more abundance than perhaps any other district in Scotland. The orchards extend in length 5 miles, and are supposed to comprehend nearly 80 acres. There are several little hills or laws, which have had, or still have, cairns of stones upon them, and bear marks of great antiquity. Coal abounds every where, the strata of which are in general thin, not exceeding 26 or 30 inches. Freestone, lime, and ironstone, are abundant; and metallic calces, and calcareous petrifications, are sometimes met with. The village of Carluke is about 5 measured miles from Lanark, on the road leading to Glasgow: it is a large village, increasing very rapidly in size and population since the introduction of the cotton manufacture. Round it the woodlands and neighbouring scenery is much admired. Mauldslee, the elegant seat of the Earl of Hyndford, is situated near the village. There are 3 castles, which have a venerable appearance and romantic situation, called Hall-Bar, Hall-Craig, and Hall-Hill; and the site of an old abbey still retains the name of the Abbey-Steads. The Roman road, called Watling's-street, (perhaps a corruption of Vitellius'-street), passes through the village of Bradwood, which is situated in the N. W. corner of the parish. This parish gave birth to Major-General William Roy, whose abilities, as a profound mathematician are well known. Population in 1801, 1756.

CARMICHAEL; a parish about 5 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, situated on the banks of the Clyde, in the county of Lanark. The surface is very unequal. In it there are several hills of considerable height, covered for the most part with short heath. The soil towards the Clyde is gravelly, in the higher parts clay

and wet. The Earl of Hyndford, who is the chief proprietor, has enclosed and planted a great part of the parish. There are both coal and limestone, of excellent quality, on Lord Hyndford's lands. Population in 1801, 832.

CARMUNNOCK; a parish in Lanarkshire, extending from E. to W. about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth from N. to S. The greater part is elevated, and commands a most extensive prospect. The soil is partly a light quick mould, and partly a strong deep clay, which when properly drained produces excellent crops. There are other grounds also, the soil of which is a shallow clay, mixed with sand. This kind of soil is poor, and will not bear a succession of crops, without being every year nourished with rich manure. Of the whole extent, which may be nearly 2500 acres, about 1000 are employed in pasturage: the rest is generally inclosed. The river Cart runs along the western boundary with great rapidity. Its banks are in most parts covered with wood, which, together with its meanderings, and the rapidity of its current, renders the scenery highly picturesque and romantic. The great road from Glasgow to England, by Muirkirk and Dumfries, passes through the eastern district. In many parts there are coal and limestone, neither of which has been wrought to any extent. There is also plenty of ironstone, and extensive quarries of freestone. The estate of Cathkin abounds with whinstone, appearing in many places in the form of regular basaltic columns of 5 and 7 sides. Many tumuli are to be met with, which, when opened, have always been found to contain human bones, and instruments of war. In the estate of Castlemilk are the remains of a Roman military road, near which are found various pieces of Roman armour antiquities. In the house of Castlemilk, which is noted for its fine situation, Mary queen of Scots is said to have lodged the night before the battle of Langside. Population in 1801, 700.

CARMYLEFIELD; a village in Old Monkland parish, in the county of Lanark. It is noted for the beauty of its situation, having a fine southern exposure, washed by the Clyde. It was erected as a muslin manufactory

about 1741, by a Mr. Mackenzie, a merchant in Glasgow.

CARMYLIE; a parish in the county of Forfar, extending in length about 4 miles, and in breadth about 3. It is a hilly tract of country, but the hills are capable of cultivation to the summits. Almost the whole district is a wet cold soil, on a till or gravelly bottom. There are several extensive moors and marshes in the parish, which might be drained and improved. A part of that extensive moss, called Dilty moss, lies in this parish. There are several inexhaustible quarries of grey slate and pavement stones, which have been wrought for centuries, and supply the neighbourhood, besides exporting to Perthshire, Fife, &c. One of the proprietors has lately made out some extensive plantations of oak and larch, which promise in a short time to remove the present barren and inhospitable appearance of the parish. The small river Elliot, which takes its rise in Dilty moss, runs through the whole length of the parish. Population in 1801, 892.

CARNBEE; a parish in the county of Fife. It is nearly of a square form, extending 4 miles each way. A ridge of hills runs E. and W. through the middle of the parish; one of which, Kellie Law, is elevated to the height of 810 feet above the level of the sea. On the S. side of these high grounds, all the way down to the coast of the Frith of Forth, is an extent of rich fertile soil. North of the hills the ground is much more adapted for pasture, though in dry seasons, even there, the crops are abundant. Nearly two-thirds are subdivided and inclosed, and many of the parks are let to graziers at 50s. *per acre*. The castle of Kellie, the seat of the Earl of Kellie, is a large and strong building, with stately apartments, which the late Earl fitted up in a most elegant manner, and laid out the pleasure grounds with great taste. There are some excellent lime and freestone quarries, and a great abundance of coal. Population in 1801, 1083.

CARNIBURGH (Greater and Lesser); two of the Treishnish isles, lying W. from the isle of Mull.

CARNOCK; a parish in the western extremity of the county of Fife, forming nearly a square of 3 miles.

The surface is level towards the E., but has a gentle declivity towards the S., and is bounded on the N. and N. E. by the hills of Craighluscar. The ground consists mostly of gentle risings and declivities. The soil is partly a black loam, and partly clay or till, having in several places a mixture of gravel. The rivulets of Carnock and Pitdennies have their banks covered with extensive plantations of fir, larch, and ash. The two principal villages are Carnock and Cairneyhill, both pleasantly situated, the former upon a small rivulet, the latter upon the great road leading from Dunfermline to Torryburn, Culross, Alloa, and Stirling. There are no fewer than 5 excellent coal mines in the parish, belonging to different proprietors: there is also some ironstone, and plenty of excellent freestone. From the *Ink Craig* of Carnock there continually drops a fluid resembling ink, which was analyzed by the late Dr Black, and found to contain coal, siliceous, and pure clay. The village of Carnock is situated on the rivulet of the same name. It contains nearly 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse linen. The late John Erskine, Esq. of Carnock, professor of Scots law in the university of Edinburgh, and author of the "Institutes of the Law of Scotland," was born in the house of Newbigging, in this parish. Population in 1801, 860.

CARNWATH; an extensive parish in the county of Lanark, forming nearly a regular oblong square, 12 miles long, and 8 broad. The soil is very various in the different parts of the parish; the holms or meadows on the river Clyde being of a deep clay, while on the Medwins it is inclined to sand. There is a very considerable extent of moor land, of which the soil is a cold stiff clay, mixed with moss. On the estate of Lockhart of Lee agriculture is so much attended to, that the tenants by their leases are obliged to follow a rotation of crops. Two brothers of the name of Wilson, merchants in London, have lately erected an extensive iron-foundry in the parish, and have built a village, called Wilsontown, for the accommodation of the workmen and their families. This work is peculiarly happy in its situation, as ironstone, coal,

limestone, and clay, articles essentially necessary to the work, are found in the greatest abundance in the immediate neighbourhood. The village of Carnwath stands on the banks of a small rivulet. The Clyde, Medwins, and Dipool, are the principal rivers in the parish, all of which contain trout and pike. There is a small lake, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Carnwath, near a mile in circuit, containing perch. In addition to the minerals mentioned above, freestone abounds in every part of the parish. The ruins of the ancient castle of Couthalley, a seat of the noble family of Somerville, shew it to have been of great extent and strength. Population in 1801, 2680.

CARRICK; the southern district of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the N. by Kyle, or Ayr proper; on the E. by Dumfriesshire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; on the S. by Wigton; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its surface is hilly, and the mountains, especially on the N. W., seem to be merely a continuation of that great ridge which extends from the confines of England through the counties of Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfriesshire, and meets the Western Ocean between the districts of Carrick and Kyle. In the vallies between the hills, and along the sea shore, are many stripes of level ground, of a fine clay or loamy soil. The chief rivers are the Girvan and the Stinchar, at the mouths of which are situated the towns of Girvan and Ballantrae. There are several lakes, and a great part of the country is still covered with natural wood. The extent is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Carrick fell into the hands of King Robert Bruce, by marriage with the heiress of Duncan, the last of the ancient earls of Carrick, and the title is still retained by the royal family, the Prince of Wales, as prince of Scotland, being born Earl of Carrick.

CARRIDEN or **CARRIN**; a parish in the county of Linlithgow, situated on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, extending about 2 miles in length, and one in breadth. The soil is light and early, producing plentiful crops, and the whole surface is arable and inclosed. There are 4 villages in

the parish, 2 of which have tolerable harbours. There is plenty of excellent freestone, and the whole parish lies on coal of the best quality. A considerable manufacture of salt is carried on here. The well-known Col. James Gardiner, who was killed at the battle of Prestonpans, in the year 1745, was a native of this parish. Here is the termination of the Roman work called Graham's Dike; and the fortification of Blackness Castle, one of the forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in repair, is in this parish. Population in 1801, 1493.

CARRINGTON or PRIMROSE.
Vide PRIMROSE.

CARRON; a small but remarkable river in Stirlingshire. It rises in the parish of Fintry, nearly in the centre of the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde, takes an easterly course, and falls into the Forth a few miles below Falkirk. The stream is but small, and the length of its course not above 14 miles; yet there is no river in Scotland, and few in Britain, whose banks have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory, this river formed the boundary of its conquests in Britain; for the wall of Antoninus runs parallel to it for several miles. The Carron, after it leaves its source, flows towards the S. S. E. watering the Carron Bog in its progress; leaving which it rushes over the Auchinlilly linn spout, a tremendous cataract, corresponding to a description in the tragedy of Douglas,

“Red came the river down, &c.”

From this it continues its course eastward, winding through the carse of Falkirk, and forming “the bonny banks of Carron water,” long since famed in song. It passes near the hills of Dunipace, and the site of the ancient Roman structure called Arthur's Oven. Historians mention a bloody battle to have been fought near this river between the Romans and the confederate army of the Scots and Picts, about the beginning of the 5th century. The scenes of the exploits of the heroes of Ossian, in the opinion of Mr. Macpherson, were on its banks. Here Fingal fought with Caracal, the “son of the king of the world;” supposed to be the same with Caracalla,

the son of the Roman emperor Severus. Here the son of Ossian, the young Oscar, performed some of his heroic actions; and tradition points out the vale where the Scottish heroes assembled to attack the warriors of the stream of Caros. About half a mile from the river lies the field where a battle was fought by Sir William Wallace and the English, in the beginning of the 14th century. The river Carron, though it has long ceased to roll its stream amidst the din of arms, yet preserves its fame by lending its aid to trade and manufactures. (*Vide CARRON village.*) The great canal enters from the Forth at this river, which is navigable for several miles near its mouth.

CARRON; a village in Stirlingshire, situated on the banks of the river Carron, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Forth, and 2 miles N. of the town of Falkirk, celebrated for the most extensive iron foundry in Europe. These works employ about 1600 workmen, and, on an average, the furnaces consume weekly 800 tons of coals, 400 tons of ironstone and ore, and 100 tons of limestone. All kinds of cast iron goods are manufactured here; not only the instruments of war, but various implements of agriculture, the arts, and for domestic use; and the greater part of these commodities, whether of utility or ornament, can be furnished at one-third of the price they cost elsewhere. But labour and workmanship are in this place assisted and hastened by so many machines and ingenious processes, that the workmanship is executed both in a shorter time, and in greater perfection than in any similar establishment. To a stranger, the approach to the works is striking and terrible. The illumination of the atmosphere produced by the burning matter, the roaring blasts of the immense bellows, and the noise of the weighty hammers striking upon resounding anvils, recalls to the imagination the idea of Vulcan and his cyclops occupied in preparing thunder-bolts, or raises doubts in the mind whether it is not a volcano in actual eruption, ready to pour forth its melted bowels. Three kinds of ore are employed, which are mixed together in regular proportions. The first is a species of decomposed

hæmatites, brought from Cumberland, which stains the hand of a blood-red colour; the second is of a yellowish-brown colour, and of a rocky hardness; and the third is the species of ironstone called the septaria, or *geodes* of Dunbar, from being found in the neighbourhood of that town. From the proper proportions of these ores an iron is procured, equal, if not superior to the sable iron imported from Russia. The works are carried on by a chartered company, with a capital of 150,000*l.* Sterling, which is divided into 600 shares, which belong to a few individuals.

CARRON; a fine clear rivulet in that district of Dumfriesshire called Nithsdale. It rises at the foot of the Lowther hills, and, after a course of about 9 miles through the parish of Durisdeer, falls into the Nith at Carron foot.

CARRON; a small river in Rosshire, which falls into an arm of the sea called Loch Carron. Both the river and lake abound with salmon.

CARRON; a small rivulet in Kincairdineshire, which falls into the sea at the town of Stonehaven or Stonehive, forming a fine natural harbour.

CARSE or CARSE of GOWRIE; that district of Perthshire, extending 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, situated on the N. bank of the river Tay, between that river and the foot of the Sidlaw hills. This tract of land, which is a rich plain, cultivated like a garden, seems to have been at one period covered with water; nay, in the remembrance of several people still alive, many parts were a morass, which at this day are extensive fields of arable ground. The river Tay has been supposed to have formed a circuit round the Carse, washing the foot of the Sidlaw hills, and entering its present channel at Invergowrie. Staples for holding cables have been found at the foot of the Sidlaw hills, N. of the flat land. The parish of St. Madois, which is now in the Carse of Cowrie, is said to have been once on the southern side of the river. Such parts of the Carse as are called *inches*, (a word which signifies islands), are elevated above the other flat ground which has been covered with water. The soil of these eminences is very different from that

of the low ground, the former being a red till, approaching to the nature of loam, and the latter, like all land which has been immersed under water, is a blue clay of a very rich quality. Previous to the year 1760, the Carse was disfigured with many large pools of water; but these have been all drained, except the Qua, which covers nearly 30 acres of excellent land. Lying on the banks of the river Tay, the Carse of Gowrie possesses several tolerable harbours, the chief of which is at Errol, nearly in the centre of the district; and the river abounds with salmon fishings on every part of its banks. The quarry of Kingoodie, on the estate of Mylnefield, is one of the finest freestone quarries in the country. The stone is of a grey colour, and takes a fine polish. Many blocks of immense size have been raised; some being 50 feet in length, 16 broad, and 3 thick. Castle Huntly is an elegant mansion, situated near the E. end of the Carse of Gowrie, commanding a prospect extensive, diversified, and grand beyond description. It was built by Lord Gray, in 1442, in honour of his lady, who was of the family of Huntly. Besides this castle, there are many other stately mansions in the Carse of Gowrie. The elegance of the buildings, the taste with which the ground is laid out, ornamented with gardens and orchards, besides the general beauty of the country, evince the judgment and opulence of the proprietors.

CARSE-FERN or CARSE-FAIRN; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The surface is all hilly, except a small plain on which the church is situated, and a few spots on the sides of the rivulets. The hills are in general green, interspersed with moss. From the appearance of the country, it is evidently unfavourable for husbandry; indeed, pasturage is only attended to. Formerly there were extensive forests of natural wood, and at that time iron mines were wrought; but the decay of the forests, and the want of coal, render useless the iron ore with which the parish abounds. Many of the springs contain iron, dissolved by means of the carbonic acid, and are admired for their tonic quality. Population in 1801, 496.

CARSTAIRS; a village and parish in the county of Lanark. The length of the parish from N. to S. is 6 miles, and its breadth 3 from E. to W. It is divided into two districts by a ridge of rising ground so uniform, that it appears from the Lanark road to have been artificially formed. The higher ground is a mixture of clay and mossy earth, and the lower a sharp sandy soil: both divisions are of good quality, and capable of producing excellent crops, were farming more attended to, and the land properly cleaned and cultivated; but a great drawback on improvement is the absurd custom of using peat for fuel, in a place where coal is so abundant, and at a moderate price. Some of the farmers begin to see their folly, and to be sensible that the time they consume in bringing home peats would be much better employed in improving their fields. The village of Carstairs lies nearly equidistant from Edinburgh and Glasgow, being 27 miles W. of the former, and 26 E. of the latter. Near the village is the house of Carstairs, where the gardens are extensive, and laid out in the most improved manner. There is a Roman camp on a rising ground near the Clyde, of which, notwithstanding the depredations of the plough, the prætorium and walls of circumvallation are still very visible. Several Roman antiquities, as coins, instruments of war, and culinary utensils, have been lately dug up. Population in 1801, 899.

CART; a small river in Renfrewshire, which takes its rise in Castle-semble loch, and, after a circuitous course of about 14 miles, falls into the Clyde near Renfrew.

CARTSDIKE, or **CRAWFURDS-DIKE**; a village in Renfrewshire, adjoining to the town of Greenock; from which, however, it has a distinct magistracy and civil government, having been erected into a free burgh of barony in 1623, by a charter from King Charles II. It has a good harbour and quay, well frequented by the Glasgow shipping. *Vide* GREENOCK.

CASSLY; a small river which rises from the hills in the N. W. extremity of Criech, in the county of Sutherland, and, taking a course nearly S. falls into the Frith or Kyle of Tain, about 12 miles from its source. The salmon

of this river are small and white, and are esteemed as delicacies.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, or **CARLINWARK**. This village, situated at the N. corner of Carlinwark loch, in the parish of Kelton and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, was lately erected into a free and independent borough of barony, under the superiority of William Douglas, Esq. of Castle-Douglas. It contains about 750 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable manufacture of cotton. One great hindrance, however, to success in that line, or any other branch of manufacture, is the want of fuel, which is brought from a great distance.

CASTLESEMPLE LOCH; a beautiful piece of water in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. It covers about 400 acres, and contains plenty of pike and perch. It abounds also with swans, geese, and other aquatic fowls. The beauty is much increased by the fine plantations which surround it, and by a small island, on which is an old castle called the Paile or Pele, which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. The river Calder flows into this lake, and the Black Cart is the outlet from it.

CASTLETOWN; an extensive parish in the county of Roxburgh, being upwards of 18 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. It occupies that district anciently called Liddisdale, from the river Liddal, which runs through it from N. E. towards the S. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous, and, at a distance from the rivers, bleak and wild in a high degree; but on the banks of the rivers it is very different: these are covered with natural wood and extensive plantations, which afford an infinite variety of the most picturesque scenery. The mountains are high and steep, some being elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea; but they all afford excellent pasture for sheep. In the midst of these mountains is an extensive bog or morass, from which the rivers Tyne and Liddal take their rise, one running S. E. till it falls into the sea at Newcastle, and the other turning to the W. empties its stream into the Solway Frith. Besides these, the rivulets Hermitage, Tweeden, Kershopp, (which forms the boundary with England), the Tinnis, and Blackburn,

water this district. The arable soil lies mostly on the banks of the rivers; but many acres, formerly under tillage, are now thrown into pasture. The romantic cascade and natural bridge on the Blackburn is in this district. There are several sulphureous mineral springs, which are occasionally resorted to by invalids. Limestone is found in great abundance, but only a few crop seams of coal have yet been met with. There is also plenty of freestone. The Duke of Buccleugh has laid down a beautiful plan of a village, to be called Castletown: it is situated on the banks of the Liddel, and the inhabitants hold, at a small feu-duty, of the Duke. There are many ruins of castles and fortified places: in particular, a circular camp of 100 yards diameter, on the top of Carby-hill, and also several cairns; and many gold and silver coins of great antiquity have been found here. The ruins of the ancient castle of Hermitage stood upon the bank of the river of that name. The outer walls are almost entire. In this castle Sir Alexander Ramsay was starved to death by Douglas, earl of Liddisdale. Several years ago, as a mason was digging into a vault in this castle, he found a quantity of human bones, a saddle, a bridle, and a sword, supposed to be those of Sir Alexander Ramsay. The bit was of an uncommon size; and the curb of it is in the possession of Walter Scott, Esq. Advocate. Dr. Armstrong, the author of the elegant classic poem on "Health," was a native of this parish, and has celebrated the beauties of the Liddel in this poem. (*Vide LIDDAL.*) Population in 1801, 1781.

CASTLETOWN of **BRAEMAR**; a small village in Aberdeenshire, in the district from which it takes its name. It is seated on the river Dee, and on the great road to Fort George by the Spittal and Glenshee; from which last place it is 15 miles distant.

CATERTHUN; a hill in the parish of Menmuir, in Angus-shire, about 3 or 4 miles N. of Brechin. It is remarkable for a very strong fortification on its summit. This fortress consists of an immense quantity of loose stones, ranged round the summit in an oval or elliptical form, the convexity of which, from the base

within to that without, is 122 feet. Round the external base is a deep ditch, and 100 yards below the vestiges of another, surrounding the hill. The area within the stony mound is flat; the length of the oval is 436 feet, and the transverse diameter 200. This area is covered with a fine soft grass, while without the ring the surface of the hill is covered with heath and moss. Amongst the stones some plants appear, but of these the digitalis or foxglove is the most conspicuous. Within the area is a fine spring of the coldest water; and near the E. side are the remains of a rectangular building, of which the dike and ditch are easily to be traced. What has been the intention of this inclosure is difficult to be determined. Perhaps it might have marked the residence of those of high rank, or been set apart for the purposes of religion. The ascent of the hill is very steep, and the summit can only be approached in one direction. There is another fortification in the neighbourhood, of inferior strength and note, called Black Caterthun, from the colour of its ramparts, which are composed of earth. It is of a circular figure, and consists of several concentric circles. On one side a small rill takes its rise, which, running down the hill, has formed a deep gully. Parallel to this rivulet is a rampart, which runs as far as the fortress, and forms an additional post or retreat. As Caterthun at a distance has the resemblance of a frustum of a cone, from the heap of stones at its summit, many travellers have stated it to have been a volcano, the crater of which is extinct; but this is certainly a mistake. There is neither the appearance of lava, nor of any other volcanic matter in the neighbourhood, and there is evidently a systematic arrangement of the stones which compose its fortification. Mr. Pennant thinks it has been one of the posts occupied by the Caledonians, previous to their engagement at the foot of the Grampians with the celebrated Agricola.

CATHCART; a parish situated about 2 miles S. W. from Glasgow, partly in the county of Lanark, and partly in that of Renfrew. Its extent may be estimated at 6 miles long, and its mean breadth at $2\frac{1}{2}$. The surface

is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, presenting to the eye not abrupt ridges, but those alternate risings and falls which are supposed to constitute picturesque beauty. Many of the hills bear the marks of the plough to the very summit, and none are so steep as to prevent cultivation. Through these hills the river Cart winds in an irregular and romantic course. Towards the southern part of the parish the country is more bleak and barren, and the hills of greater height. The soil varies according to the situation; the lower parts are light and sandy, the middle a rich loam, and the higher grounds clay. Agriculture is almost the only occupation of the inhabitants, notwithstanding its vicinity to Glasgow. The waterfalls on the Cart are well adapted for the erection of machinery; and the plantations on the banks of that river are much resorted to by the botanist for rare plants. Coal, limestone, and some ironstone, are found all over the parish. A small spring is said to possess a petrifying quality, and pieces of wood, moss, &c. completely converted into stone, are found in it. Near it also, beautiful spars and crystallizations, of a very curious form and appearance, are found. The field of Langside, rendered remarkable for being the scene of the last and decisive effort of the unfortunate Mary to regain her crown and authority, is in this parish. An eminence is yet pointed out where the queen stood during the engagement. A hawthorn bush, commonly known here by the name of *Queen Mary's Thorn*, marked the spot, till it decayed through age; but another has been planted in its place by the late proprietor of the ground, to preserve the remembrance of these interesting circumstances. A Roman military station is very distinct. The ruined castle of Cathcart has been a very strong building, secured by a moat and drawbridge. Population in 1801, 1059.

CATHEL (LOCH); a small lake in the parish of Halkirk and county of Caithness, 3 miles long, and upwards of 2 in breadth. It abounds with a species of trout which are found nowhere else in the country, supposed to be what naturalists term fresh water herrings. Loch Cathel empties itself by a small stream into the river of

Thurso, which falls into the Pentland Frith at the town of the same name.

CATHERINE, or KETTEREN (LOCH); a beautiful lake in the district of Monteith, in Perthshire. It is about 10 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, exhibiting the most romantic scenery that imagination can suppose. It is formed by the river Teath, in its passage amongst those rugged masses which are called the Trosachs, some of which appear on its level surface in the form of bold and rugged islands and promontories. The scenery is uncommonly sublime from the northern bank, where the road from Callander is cut with great labour, in many places out of the solid rock, but which is impassable for a carriage, and can scarcely be travelled over on horseback with safety. Here towards the Trosachs the view is very grand; the rocky islands are seen rising boldly from the smooth expanse, and, at a short distance, the mountains of Benvenu and Benledi are seen rearing their lofty summits far above the surrounding hills. At the end of this lake, and at proper distances on its banks, Mrs. Drummond of Perth has erected some huts of wicker-work, for the convenience of strangers who visit this rude and picturesque scene. *Vide TROSACHS, and CALLANDER.*

CATLAW; one of the Grampian mountains situated in the county of Angus, the elevation of which, by barometrical mensuration, is found to be 2264 feet above the level of the sea. At the base, towards the N. E. is a chalybeate spring, which is much esteemed as useful in weakness and hysterical affections.

CATRINE; a village in Ayrshire. It is beautifully situated on the N. side of the river Ayr, in the western extremity of the parish of Sorn. It is of a regular oblong form, in the middle of which is a square of 300 feet, with streets leading from it on the E. S. and W., and these are intersected with other cross streets at right angles. This village is entirely a new creation, and owes its establishment to the flourishing state of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain. In the year 1787, Mr. Alexander of Ballochmyle, the proprietor, in partnership with the well-known and patriotic Mr. David

Dale of Glasgow, established extensive spinning machinery, and built this village for the accommodation of the work people, since which time it has increased considerably, and now contains nearly 1400 inhabitants. Catrine is distant 14 miles from the town of Ayr.

CAVA; a small island of Orkney, 2 miles S. from Pomona, and belonging to the parish of Orphir. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, and in 1796, was inhabited by 3 families. There is a ruinous chapel on the island, and round it a church-yard.

CAVERS; a parish of irregular figure and considerable extent in the county of Roxburgh, being upwards of 20 miles long from E. to W. and from 7 to 2 broad. The western part is hilly and rugged, but towards the E. it becomes flat, with a rich fertile soil. The upper district is mostly appropriated to sheep pasture. The rivers Rule and Tiviot are the boundaries on the N. E. and S. E. joining their streams at the extremity of the parish. There is a small village, called Denholm, on the estate of the Duke of Buccleugh. Cavers is the only mansion of note in the parish. Population in 1801, 1382.

CAVERTOWN; a small village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire, about 6 miles from Kelso, near which is an extensive moor, on which the Kelso races are held.

CAWDOR. *Vide CALDER.*

CELLARDYKES; a decayed village in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, between the royal boroughs of Kilrenny and Crail.

CERES; a parish and village in the county of Fife. The parish extends in length about 8 miles, and in breadth from 1 to 4 miles. The soil on the banks of the Eden, the N. W. boundary of the parish, is light and sandy, with a hard bottom; the rest of the parish (except a small part round the village, which is gravelly), is a deep cold earth, on a whin and limestone rocky bottom. The surface is hilly, but all the hills are cultivated to the top. Some hills consist of basaltic pillars of a hexagonal form. Agriculture is much attended to within these 50 years, but much still remains to be done in the way of improvement.

The Eden and Ceres, with two or three smaller rivulets, water the parish. The village of Ceres is situated 2 miles and a half from Cupar-Fife. About a mile and a half from the village stands Struthers, the ancient seat of the Earls of Crawford, a venerable house, with towers and battlements. Upon the estate of Scotstarvet (the property of Miss Scott), is a beautiful tower of jointed freestone, 24 feet square, and 50 or 60 high. The walls are very thick, and from the windows being very small, and the whole being surmounted by a battlement, there can be no doubt of its being intended for a place of strength. Craighall and Magask are 2 other ruins of ancient castles. Coal, lime, and freestone are abundant. Lindsay of Pitscottie, author of a history of Scotland, was a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 2352.

CESSFORD; a small village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire. Near it is the ancient castle of Cessford, which gives title of baron to the Duke of Roxburgh.

CHANNELKIRK; a parish in Berwickshire, nearly of a circular form, having a diameter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is situated amongst the Lammermuir hills, where they border with the counties of East and Mid-Lothian. On the banks of the streamlets, which united form the river Lauder or Leader, are about 2000 acres in tillage, having a light thin soil, on a deep bed of sandy gravel. The hills are mostly bleak, and covered with heath. A great many Pictish or Scottish military encampments are to be seen in this neighbourhood, all of which are oval or round, and are called rings by the common people. Population in 1801, 640.

CHANONRY; a small town in the county of Ross. It is situated about a mile from the borough of Rosemarkie, to which it was united by a charter granted by King James II. anno 1444, under the common name of Fortross, now softened into Fortrose; (*Vide ROSEMARKIE.*) It was called Chanonry, from being the chanonry of Ross, and the residence of the bishop: it is now a presbytery seat. Chanonry contains about 450 inhabitants.

CHAPEL of GARIOCH; a parish and presbytery seat in the district of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 8 miles, and from E. to W. about 7. The appearance is hilly, and the soil various, though in general capable of cultivation. The W. end is subject to inundation from frequent showers, owing to the vicinity of several high hills. The river Don, which forms the southern boundary, and the Urie, abounds with trout. There is a considerable extent of wood land, and some late plantations are in a thriving state. In several parts are indications of limestone, but none has yet been discovered. Near the old castle of Balquhain is a druidical temple, and one of the finest echoes in Scotland. About half a mile W. from the church is a large upright stone, 10 feet high, 4 broad, and 1 foot thick. It is called the Maiden stone, and Mr. Pen- nant has given a fine engraving of the hieroglyphics cut upon it. Near this village was fought the battle of Har- law, in 1411, between Alexander Earl of Marr, and Donald Lord of the Isles. Buchanan relates, that the number of nobility which fell in this obstinately contested action, was greater than had fallen in any foreign engagement for many years before. Population in 1801, 1224.

CHARLESTOWN; a village in the parish of Dunfermline, in the coun- ty of Fife, pleasantly situated on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth. It was built by the Earl of Elgin for the accommodation of the workmen at the extensive lime-works on his estate. It has a tolerable harbour, where, in the summer months, from 30 to 50 vessels usually lie, waiting their turns of loading lime-shells: adjoining to it is the populous village of Limekilns. Charlestown contains nearly 500 inha- bitants.

CHARLESTOWN of ABOYNE is a pleasant little town, in the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. It is a borough of barony, of which the Earl of Aboyne is superior: it has 4 fairs in the year.

CHARLOTTE (FORT); a small fortification near the town of Lerwick, in Shetland, said to have been built in the days of Oliver Cromwell. It was repaired in 1781, under the direc-

tion of Captain Frazer, chief engineer for Scotland. It is now garrisoned by a company of soldiers; it completely commands the entry to Bressay Sound.

CHIRNSIDE; a considerable vil- lage and parish in that division of Ber- wickshire, called Merse or March. The village is situated on Chirnside- hill, one of the eminences which, dis- joined from the Lammermuir ridge, project into the low country. It is distinguished for its regular and semi- circular aspect on the S. and for its gradual declination to the Whittadder water; and commands a view of one of the richest counties in Scotland, with a prospect of that various and rural beauty which never fails to ex- pand and delight the mind of the spec- tator. The village consists of 2 streets, running over the summit of the hill, nearly half a mile in length; but the houses are generally mean, and built of clay. As a borough of barony, it has the privilege of holding an annual fair, chiefly for the sale of sackcloth and linen yarn. It is the seat of a presbytery, and contains upwards of 600 inhabitants. The parish of Chirnside is of an oblong figure, the length of which is about 4, and the breadth 3 miles. The surface is flat, with the exception of Chirnside-hill; and the soil a rich loam, abundantly fertile. As in the other parts of Merse, the farmers here are a most respectable and well informed body of men. Many of the proprietors farm their own estates, and have been always ready to adopt those plans of agricul- ture which were likely to turn to ad- vantage. On the sides of the hill a considerable number of sheep are an- nually reared. There is a considera- ble quantity of marl found in a small lake, and the hill is almost entirely composed of freestone, with strata of shell marl, so hard as almost to deserve the name of limestone. A species of gypsum, nearly equal in quality to the finest brought from France, is found on the banks of the Whittad- der, in very considerable quantities, and has been used as a manure to great advantage. There are several mineral springs, strongly impregnated with iron; and several antiquities, such as castles, tumuli, &c. but of too little curiosity to deserve particular notice. Population in 1801, 1147.

CIMBRAES. *Vide* CAMBRAY.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE. This small county is bounded on the W. N. and E. by Perthshire, and on the S. and S. W. by the Frith of Forth and Stirlingshire. Its greatest length is about 9 miles, and its extreme breadth does not exceed 8. It is a plain and fertile country towards the Forth, producing abundance of corn and pasture; and the coast possesses several valuable and safe harbours for ships, and creeks for the reception of boats employed in the fisheries. From the shore the surface rises into the Ochil mountains, the highest of which, Bencleugh, lies in the parish of Tillycultray. The sides of these mountains afford excellent pasture for sheep, but towards the summits the bare rocks are only to be seen. Considerable improvements in agriculture have been made in this county; but rather more attention is paid to pasture than to tillage. The luxuriance of the crops, however, generally enable the farmers to export a quantity of corn. Clackmannanshire contains two considerable towns, viz. Alloa and Clackmannan, the county town, and 4 parishes. The want of turnpike roads was formerly a great drawback on improvements; but there is no reason to complain of that circumstance at present. Clackmannanshire abounds with coal in every part: freestone and granite are also abundant. In the Ochils, at various times, have been wrought various valuable ores of silver, lead, copper, cobalt, ironstone, and antimony: many beautiful specimens of septaria (iron ore) are also found. Pebbles, agates, and a few topazes, are sometimes discovered amongst the rubbish which is washed from the hills. The principal seats in this district are Tullibody, Clackmannan, Shaw-park, and Alloa. This county joins with that of Kinross in sending a member to parliament. The valued rent is 26,482*l.* Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 14,200*l.* Sterling. Population in 1801, 10,858.

CLACKMANNAN is the chief town of the foregoing county. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, gently rising out of a plain, from E. to W., to the height of 190 feet above the level of the Forth. On each side of the town the ground has a gradual

descent; but towards the W. where the old tower of Clackmannan is placed, it is bold and rocky. The scenery seen from this tower is uncommonly picturesque and beautiful; and has been viewed with admiration by every traveller of taste. The town of Clackmannan, however, by no means corresponds with the beauty of its situation. The principal street is broad and spacious, but many of the houses are mean and wretched. In the middle of the street stands the prison and town-house. The harbour, or Clackmannan *port*, is formed by the river Devon, where it falls into the Forth. Its mean depth of water is 10 feet at the usual shipping place, and 20 feet at the mouth of the harbour. It was formerly crooked and inconvenient, but was much improved in 1772 by Sir Lawrence Dundas. The town is situated on the estate of Clackmannan, and pays feu-duty to the proprietor of that estate. It contains about 640 inhabitants. The parish of Clackmannan is of an irregular figure, extending in length about 6, and in breadth nearly 5 miles. The whole is arable, none of the eminences being so steep as to prevent the culture of the ground. The greater part is *carse* ground, and highly productive. A small proportion is clay and wet. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Devon, the last of which is noted for its romantic cascades. There are about 800 acres covered with natural woods and plantations, which are highly useful and ornamental. Agriculture is much attended to, and is indebted for many improvements to the Clackmannan farmer club, which was instituted about 25 years ago by the gentlemen farmers in the county. There are two extensive distilleries, at Kilbagie and Kennetpans, at the last of which is a tolerable harbour. On the estate of Lord Cathcart, the Devon Iron Company have erected extensive furnaces and machinery, near which the thriving village of Newtonshaw is built. Coal and limestone abound every where, of the best quality; and there is plenty of freestone, fit for building. Near the town stands a beautiful modern house, the property of Mr. Bruce of Kennet. The old tower of Clackmannan is said to have been built by King Robert Bruce, and was long the

chief seat of the family of Bruce in Scotland. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2961.

CLATT; a parish and village in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. The parish is situated very high, surrounded with lofty hills, and subject to be deluged with heavy rains. The soil is various, but in general of excellent quality, and easily cultivated. Were the climate as favourable as the soil, few districts in the county would rival it in fertility. Improvements and inclosures are yet in their infancy: indeed, the small farms and the shortness of the leases are an effectual bar to all improvements. A small river, Gadie, takes its rise here, and afterwards becomes a branch of the Urie. Granite is to be found in most places, very fit for building, and easily wrought; and veins of beautiful variegated marble have been discovered in the front of Craig-hill, which have as yet been neglected. The village of Clatt was erected into a borough of barony by James IV, in 1501, with power to hold weekly and annual markets. The superiority belongs to the family of Gordon of Knockespoek, who have done every thing in their power to render it a place of consequence. The great south road, leading directly north from the Cairn o' Mount, passes through the village. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 433.

CLAYHOLE; a village in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Leswalt, but lying so near the town of Stranraer, as to be considered a suburb, or rather a part of that town. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

CLEISH; a parish in Kinross-shire, situated along the N. side of those hills which bound that county on the S., extending in length about 6 miles, and in breadth rather more than 1. The soil is various; at the bottom of the hills it is a strong clay, and very fertile, the middle is gravelly, and the hilly part is cold and tilly. There are several fine lakes among the hills, which abound with pike, perch, eel, and a few trout. The rivulets which proceed from the lakes have numerous falls of water, well adapted for the erection of machinery. There is great plenty of excellent freestone; and limestone is also found, but at so

great a depth, that it is not considered as an object of importance. Coal is also found in the neighbourhood of Maryburgh; but the proprietor has declined working it on account of its vicinity to his house. The hills are chiefly composed of whinstone. The road from Queensferry to Perth passes through the parish. On several of the hills are the remains of forts, apparently constructed with great labour. They are supposed to be Roman, and to have formed a chain of posts to defend their conquests from their northern enemies. Several urns containing human bones and ashes have been dug up near these fortifications. Population in 1801, 625.

CLEMENT'S WELLS; a village in Haddingtonshire, in the parish of Tranent, where there is an extensive distillery.

CLERKINGTON; a small village in Haddingtonshire.

CLIFTON; a village in Braidalbin, near Tyndrum, where there is a lead mine.

CLOSEBURN; a parish in the district of Nithsdale, county of Dumfries, the greatest extent of which is from 9 to 10 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The river Nith forms the W. boundary, along which the soil is a fine rich loam: to the eastward the ground rises a little, and the soil becomes light, dry, and sandy: the E. district is covered with extensive moors, unfit for tillage, but affording a good pasture for sheep. The principal hills are Queensberry, Carrick hills, and Auchinleck. From the first of these, which is elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea, the Duke of Queensberry takes his title. Besides the Nith, the small rivulet Crichup, noted for the romantic fall called Crichup *linn*, runs through the parish. There is no coal nearer than 14 miles; but the limeworks of Closeburn are very extensive, and have proved most beneficial to the country. There are about 200 acres of natural wood, and 350 acres of thriving plantations. The castle of Closeburn is a ruinous building, surrounded by a fosse, which communicates with a lake a quarter of a mile in length. Near this castle is a mineral well, which has often been of ser-

vice in scrophulous cases. It is strongly impregnated with sulphur. There is also near the village of Closeburn a chalybeate spring of considerable strength. Population in 1801, 1679.

CLOVA; a parish in the county of Angus, united to Cortachy. *Vide* CORTACHY and CLOVA.

CLUDEN; a river in Dumfriesshire, which takes its rise near the base of the Criffel mountains, and, after a course of nearly 14 miles, falls into the Nith, nearly opposite to the old college or provostry of Lincluden, in the parish of Terregles. It abounds with excellent river trout, and contains a few salmon.

CLUNAIKH; a small river in Aberdeenshire, which runs into the Dee, in the parish of Crathy.

CLUNIE; a parish in the district of Stormont, Perthshire. It extends in length 9 miles, from the top of the lower tier of the Grampians towards the valley of Strathmore; its breadth is about 4 miles. The surface is mountainous, the lower parts being about 150, while the highest are not less than 1800 feet above the level of the sea. About one-fourth part is arable, the rest being mountain, moor, and moss. The soil is various; in the vallies, however, it is good, and yields tolerable crops. Benachally is the highest mountain. At the foot of it, on the N. side, is a lake of the same name, about a mile long, and half a mile broad: it abounds with trout and pike. About 4 miles S., and 700 feet lower than this lake, is the loch of Clunie, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, having a beautiful little island, on which is an old castle, the occasional residence of the Earl of Airly. The banks of the lake are very picturesque, and several pleasure boats, with parties fishing on the water, often increase the beauty of the scene. The parish is well adapted to the researches of the botanist, as in it many rare plants are to be found. The natural forests are extensive, but not so much so as they were some years ago. There are two mineral springs, containing Epsom salt, valued for their antiscorbutic qualities. The minerals already known are quartz, whinstone, granite, freestone, and barytes: limestone is found in one place; but the want of fuel prevents its being quar-

ried. There is a vein of fine blue slate, interspersed with large quantities of copper pyrites; and a deep peat moss on the very summit of Benachally. There are vestiges of 5 religious houses, and of several military stations and fortified places. A great number of cairns and tumuli, which are said to mark the places where the Romans under Agricola and the Caledonians engaged, as described by Tacitus. Forneth, the seat of the late Thomas Elder, Esq. and Gourdie, are elegant seats. The rich and well cultivated estate of Delvin, with its magnificent mansion, adds much to the beauty of the parish. In the castle of Clunie, on the island already noticed, is said to have been born the celebrated James Crichton, better known by the epithet of the *Admirable*, whose adventures on the continent make so distinguished a figure in the annals of literature. Population in 1801, 919.

CLUNY; a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated between the rivers Dee and Don. Its extent in length may be about 10 miles, and its breadth about 2. It lies very low, and is intersected by many rivulets from the surrounding hills, forming a great deal of *haugh* or meadow ground, which is often overflowed. The soil is warm and dry, even in the low grounds. Agriculture is much attended to, and the crops are productive. The only fuel is peat and turf; but these are beginning to be exhausted, and in a short time the inhabitants will be necessitated to supply themselves with coal from Aberdeen. The only manufacture carried on is the knitting of stockings, in which all the women, old men, and boys, are employed all the year round, excepting in the time of harvest. Granite of excellent quality is the only mineral of any value discovered in the district. There are 3 druidical temples, and several cairns of great size. There are two large castles in this district, Castle Cluny and Castle Frazer, built in the beginning of the 15th century. The castle of Cluny has still a double-barred iron gate, weighing 32 stone, with massy iron bolts. Population in 1801, 821.

CLYDE; a large river in Lanarkshire. It takes its rise from Clydeslaw, in the parish of Crawford, one of the high hills which separate Lanarksh

from the district of Annandale, near to the sources of the Annan and the Tweed, and, dividing the county of Lanark through its whole length, nearly 55 miles, falls into the Frith of Clyde, opposite to the district of Argyllshire named Cowal, and the island of Bute. Next to the Tay it is the largest river in Scotland, and is navigable for small vessels as far as Glasgow. At Dalmure burn-foot, 6 miles below the city, it is joined by the great canal from the Forth. In the course of this river, through that part of Lanarkshire to which it gives the name of Clydesdale or Strathclyde, it waters the most fertile vale in Scotland, and forms several romantic falls and cascades. Nearly 20 miles from its source the vale begins to be contracted, the banks become wide and deep, with a gradual declivity on both sides, which are covered by gentlemen's seats, highly cultivated and embellished. Numerous orchards occupy its vales, loaded in autumn with the finest fruits, and beautiful meadows, covered with flocks, adorn its holms and its plains. Nature has agreeably diversified the whole scene with hill and dale, contrasted together in the finest manner. About Lanark the scenery is particularly interesting, by its various and romantic appearance. The description of this scenery, as given by Mr. Lockhart in the Statistical Account of Scotland, is so accurate and beautiful, that we have taken the liberty to transcribe his words in this place. "The falls of Clyde principally interest the stranger, and we shall begin with the uppermost one, although to come at it we are obliged to pass the second fall, or Corra linn. The uppermost one is somewhat above $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Lanark, and, from the estate in which it is situated, is called the Bonniton fall or linn. From Bonniton House, a very neat and elegant modern building, you arrive at the linn, by a most romantic walk along the Clyde, leaving the Pavilion and Corra linn on your right hand. At some little distance from the fall, the walk, leading to a rock that juts out and overhangs the river, brings you all at once within sight of this beautiful sheet of water; but no stranger rests satisfied with this view: he still presses onward along the walk,

till, from the rock immediately above the linn, he sees the whole body of the river precipitate itself into the chasm below. The rock over which it falls is upwards of 12 feet of perpendicular height, from which the Clyde makes one precipitate leap or tumble into a hollow den; whence some of it recoils in froth and smoking mist. Above, the river exhibits a broad, expanded, and placid appearance, beautifully environed with plantations of forest trees. This appearance is suddenly changed at the fall; and below it the river is narrow, contracted, and angrily boils and thunders among rocks and precipices. The same beautiful and romantic walk conducts you back again, along the precipice that overhangs the river, both sides of which are environed by mural rocks, equidistant and regular, forming, as Mr. Pennant expresses it, "a stupendous natural masonry," from whose crevices choughs, daws, and other wild birds, are incessantly springing. You descend along the river for about half a mile, till you arrive at the Corra linn, so called from an old castle and estate upon the opposite bank. The old castle, with Corra House, and the rocky and woody banks of the Clyde, form of themselves a beautiful *coup d'oeil*; but nothing can equal the striking and stupendous appearance of the fall itself, which, when viewed from any of the seats placed here and there along the walks, must fill every unaccustomed beholder with astonishment. The tremendous rocks around, the old castle upon the opposite bank, a corn mill on the rock below, the furious and impatient stream foaming over the rock, the horrid chasm and abyss underneath your feet, heightened by the hollow murmur of the water, and the screams of wild birds, form at once a spectacle both tremendous and pleasing. A summer-house or pavilion is situated over a high rocky bank that overlooks the linn, built by Sir James Carmichael of Bonniton in 1708. From its uppermost room it affords a very striking prospect of the fall, for all at once, on throwing your eyes towards a mirror, on the opposite side of the room from the fall, you see the whole tremendous cataract pouring as it were upon your head. The Corra linn by measure-

ment is found to be 84 feet in height. The river does not rush over in one uniform sheet like the Bonniton linn, but in three different, though almost imperceptible, precipitate leaps. On the southern bank, and when the sun shines, a rainbow is perpetually seen forming itself upon the mist and fogs, arising from the violent dashing of the waters.—The next curiosity, on descending the Clyde, that attracts the stranger, is New Lanark, or the cotton mills. The situation of this village is at the western extremity of the Bonniton ground in a low den, and within view of another beautiful and romantic fall called Dundaff linn, signifying in Gaelic *Black castle leap*; and, no doubt, formerly some fortress has been situated hereabouts, although no traces now remain, excepting in tradition, which still points out a rock called *Wallace's chair*, where the patriot is said to have concealed himself from the English. This fall is about 3 or 4 feet high, and trouts have been observed to spring up and gain the top of it with ease. This fall, the village, four lofty cotton mills, and their busy inhabitants, together with the wild and woody scenery around, must attract the notice of every stranger. Below these are the romantic rocks and woods of Braxfield, the seat of the late Lord Justice-Clerk, who, influenced by the good of his country, very frankly feued the site of the village and cotton mills to the late Mr. David Dale, at a very moderate feu-duty.—The next fall of consequence is the Stonebyres linn, situated about 2 miles below the Corra linn. It is so called from the neighbouring estate of Stonebyres, belonging to Daniel Vere Esq; but the grounds adjacent to the fall, on both sides of the river, have lately been feued or purchased by Mr. Dale. This cataract, which is about 80 feet in height, is the *ne plus ultra* of the salmon, as none can possibly get above it, although their endeavours, in the spawning season, are incessant and amusing. It is equally romantic with the others; and, like the Corra linn, has three distinct, but almost precipitate falls. Wild rugged rocks are equally visible here, and they are equally fringed with wood; the trees, however, are by no means so tall and stately, being

composed of coppice wood. Salmon, parr (samlets), horse muscle, or the pearl oyster, though numerous below, are never seen above this fall. The next piece of natural curiosity is Cartlane Craigs, upon the river Mouss, which enters Clyde about a mile below the town of Lanark. This is a curious and romantic den, about a quarter of a mile in length, bounded on either side by a reef of lofty, precipitous, and rugged rocks, which are fringed with coppice wood and thriving plantations on the south. The rocky bank on the north side is about 400 feet in height, and is not much lower upon the south side. Both banks are finely varied with the different appearances of rock, wood, and precipice. At the bottom runs the river Mouss, which scarcely leaves room for the lonely traveller to traverse the den: however, here the celebrated botanist, Mr. Lightfoot, clambered in search of plants, and discovered some rare and uncommon ones, as may be seen in his "*Flora Scotica*." At every reach of the Mouss, of which there are many, the scenery varies, and wherever you find a prominent rock upon the one side, you are sure to meet with a regular recess on the other. Caverns in the rock are here and there observable, but none of them worthy of any particular description. One, still called Wallace's cove, tradition tells us, was the hiding-hole of that patriot. Another, equally trifling, but which bears evident marks of the chissel, is said to have been the abode of a hermit in former times, but must have been a miserable habitation, hardly affording room to lie down in. Considerable veins of the *spatum ponderosum* run through these rocks; but no other mineral has hitherto been traced in this dreary den of foxes, badgers, and wild birds. It is somewhat singular how the Mouss, instead of following its direct course, by Baronald House, where the ground is lower and unobstructed by rocks, should have penetrated the hill of Cartlane, and formed a bed through solid rock. It seems presumable that this vast chasm has originally been formed by some earthquake, which, rending the rocks, allowed the water to pass that way." After passing Lanark, it proceeds by

Hamilton to Glasgow, receiving in its course many tributary streams, of which the Avon, the South and North Calders, are the chief. Over the river, at Glasgow, is thrown a fine bridge: and several small bridges are erected near its source. After passing Glasgow, it becomes navigable, receiving the river Leven at Dumbarton, and the river Cart near Renfrew. Opposite New-Port-Glasgow, the stream is about 2 miles broad; but only a small part of it is navigable by vessels of burden. After passing Greenock, it falls into the Frith of Clyde, opposite to the island of Bute. The Clyde, every where below the Stonebyres linn, abounds with salmon; but above this fall river trout are only found.

CLYDESDALE, or **STRATH-CLYDE**; one of the three wards into which Lanarkshire is divided, having the river Clyde running through and dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton.

CLYDESLAW; a high hill in the parish of Crawford, from which the river Clyde takes its rise.

CLYNE; a Highland parish in the county of Sutherland, of which the inhabited part extends in length about 24, and in breadth from 8 to 4 miles. It is situated on the E. coast, from which the shore rises gradually to the mountains. There are a great number of black cattle and sheep reared; but although many parts are capable of improvement, agriculture is little attended to. Loch Brora is a beautiful sheet of water, which discharges itself into the sea by a rivulet of the same name, at the entrance of which there is a tolerable harbour. The inhabitants on the coast are mostly fishers, but their poverty and want of encouragement prevent the fishery from being prosecuted to advantage. There is plenty of excellent freestone, 3 or 4 quarries of limestone, and coal is said to have been formerly wrought in the parish. There are several Pictish antiquities; in particular a strongly fortified hill, on the S. side of Loch Brora, which is esteemed almost impregnable by any force, even assisted by artillery. Population in 1801, 1643.

CLYTHENESS; a promontory of Caithness, 58° 16' N. latitude, and 0° 13' E. longitude from the meridian of Edinburgh.

COALSNAUGHTON; a village in Clackmannanshire, in the parish of Tillycoultry, containing upwards of 200 inhabitants.

COALTOWNS (EAST and WEST); two adjacent villages in Fifeshire, in the parish of Wemyss, containing 393 inhabitants in 1793.

COCKBURN LAW; a mountain in the parish of Dunge, Berwickshire. It rises from a base of at least 6 miles in circumference to a conical top, which is nearly a mile from its base. The elevation is about 900 feet above the level of the sea, which makes it a fine landmark for mariners. On the N. side, a little below the middle of the hill, are the ruins of a very old building, called Woden's or Edwin's hall. It consists of 3 concentric circles, the diameter of the innermost being 40 feet, the thickness of the walls 7 feet, and the spaces between the walls 7 and 10 feet. The spaces have been arched over, and divided into cells of 12, 16, and 20 feet. It is remarkable, in this structure, that the stones are not cemented by any kind of mortar. They are chiefly whinstone, and made to lock into one another with grooves and projections, executed with vast labour. It is supposed to have been a Pictish building, and afterwards used as a military station.

COCKBURN SPATH; a parish on the sea coast in the county of Berwick. It consists of two parts; one high and mountainous, the other comparatively low and even. The upper division makes part of the Lammermuir hills, which approach within 3 miles of the shore towards the W.; the lower division on the sea coast is light and sandy, interspersed with fields of rich deep clay. The shore is high, presenting a set of cliffs about 100 feet above the level of the sea. Behind the cliffs the ground rises gently towards the hills, having many deep dens or ravines, whose sides are sometimes sloping and covered with verdure, but the general appearance is rocky, with overhanging woods. Over one of these ravines is thrown the Peaths or Peese-bridge, planned and executed by Mr,

Henderson in 1786. This bridge is 123 feet from the surface of the water to the parapet, 300 feet in length, and 15 feet wide, and is looked upon as a masterpiece of architecture. About Dunglass, the seat of Sir James Hall, there is a great deal of fine wood, and valuable trees. Pemmishiel wood contains nearly 100 acres of fine natural oak. Nearly a quarter of a mile above the Peese-bridge are the remains of an ancient castle, called the Old tower. It appears to have been a place of great strength, but the date of its erection is unknown. Situated near the boundary of the kingdom, and possessing many strong military passes, this parish has been frequently the scene of war: this appears from the camps still visible on the rising grounds, and the marks of military entrenchments in the glens. About 60 years ago, an attempt was made to clear a bason and form a harbour at the mouth of the small rivulet called the Cove: after the work was considerably advanced, it was destroyed by a storm, and has never been renewed. A road was at that time cut through the rock, by which carts pass under ground for the space of 60 or 70 yards. In this parish the mineralogist will be highly gratified with the appearance of the schisticrocks which compose the Lammermuir hills, and the arrangement of the primary and secondary strata; the upper part of the rock is schistus, and the lower is composed of strata of sandstone, coal, &c. The meeting of these is distinctly seen at Sickar Point, a promontory washed by the sea. Here the horizontal strata of sandstone lie upon the broken and rugged edges of the schistus, whose beds are nearly in a vertical position. Several thick beds of gravel lie upon the sandstone, composed of rounded pieces of schistus, whin and moorstone, porphyry, granite, and small nodules of limestone. The greatest advantage has attended the use of the sea ware or weed as a manure. It is found to make the harvest earlier, and the barley raised by that manure brings at least 1s. *per* boll more than the current price. The beds of coal, which were formerly wrought, seem to be completely exhausted. Population in 1801, 920.

COCKENZIE; a village in Haddingtonshire, in the parish of Tranent, near the harbour of Portseton, containing, with that village, 430 inhabitants in 1792.

COCKPEN; a parish in the county of Edinburgh, about 2 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The soil is a strong clay, which is very fertile, and in general well cultivated. There is no particular manufacture carried on, if we except a small manufacture of gun-powder which was erected some years ago. Coal is to be found in every part, and has been wrought to great advantage. The river Southesk divides the parish. At its southern extremity its banks are bold, and covered with natural wood; and over it is thrown an elegant bridge. Dalhousie Castle, the seat of the noble family of Ramsay, is a building of great antiquity, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river. It was somewhat modernized by the late Earl, and has lost much of its venerable appearance. The grounds are well laid out, and ornamented. The mansion of Cockpen, lately purchased by the Earl of Dalhousie, is admired for its delightful situation, and the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery. Population in 1801, 1681.

COE, or CONA; a celebrated river in Argyllshire, which runs through the vale of Glencoe; a district famous as the birth-place of the Gaelic bard, and infamous for the massacre perpetrated there. *Vide* GLENCOE.

COICH; a small river in Aberdeenshire, which runs into the Dee, in the parish of Crathy.

COILTIE; a rivulet of Invernesshire, in the parish of Urquhart, which falls into Loch Ness.

COINICH; a small river in Argyllshire, which runs into the sea at the head of Loch Linnhé.

COLDINGHAM; a town and parish in the county of Berwick. The town stands in a retired dry valley, having a small rivulet of excellent water running upon each side of it, and is about a mile distant from the sea. It appears to have been of considerable antiquity, for its monastery was one of the most ancient and flourishing on the east of Scotland; and, prior to the consecration of the famous St. Cuthbert, which was performed in the cathedral of York, a-

bout the year 685, the first monastery was burnt, but was rebuilt (as Lord Hailes states in his Annals of Scotland) by king Edgar in 1098, who, in person, assisted at its consecration to the Virgin Mary. The town appears long ago to have been much larger than at present; but, of late, it has assumed a more lively and cheerful appearance; and the wealth and population are visibly increasing. It contains about 720 inhabitants. The parish is of an irregular square figure, of 7 or 8 miles. The general appearance is flat; but there is a considerable portion of rising grounds, of easy ascent and gentle declivity, which are, with a few exceptions, accessible to the plough, and are of a rich fertile soil, except about 600 acres of moor, of which the soil is altogether barren and unfit for culture. There are several peat mosses, but the peats want that solidity which renders that sort of fuel fit for fires. St. Abb's Head is situated on the coast, which is in general dangerous and rocky. There is a considerable extent of natural and planted wood, especially on the banks of the river Eye, which waters the parish. About a mile W. of St. Abb's Head is a beautiful piece of water, called Coldingham loch, which is about a mile in circumference, and of considerable depth. There are, besides the town of Coldingham, 3 or 4 small villages in the parish, the inhabitants of which are chiefly farmers or weavers. The remains of a church are still visible on the heights of St. Abb's Head, and a ruinous castle, called Fast-castle, surrounded on all sides by the sea, which has been almost impregnable before the invention of artillery. Population in 1801, 2391.

COLDSTONE. *Vide* LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

COLDSTREAM; a town situated on the N. side of the river Tweed, in the county of Berwick. It was anciently the seat of a priory or abbacy of the Cistercian order, which seems to have given rise to the town. It is pleasantly situated in a parish of the same name, where a small river, the Leet, falls into the Tweed. In the town the number of inhabitants is 1162. Here General Monk fixed his head-quarters, before he marched into England to restore Charles II. and

here he raised that regiment, which is still called the Coldstream regiment of Guards. Few towns are better situated than Coldstream for manufactures. The banks of the Tweed are rich in corn and cattle, and coals are cheap. The roads from Berwick to London, from Berwick to Kelso, and from Dunse to England, all pass through the town. The excellence of the wool, from the neighbouring district, points out the woollen manufacture as being adapted to the place. No extensive trade, however, is carried on. A neat bridge over the Tweed unites the two kingdoms at this town. The parish extends along the Tweed 7 or 8 miles, and its breadth is about 4. The general appearance of the country is flat; the eminences of the parish not deserving the name of hills. The soil is mostly rich and fertile; on the banks of the Tweed, light; inclining to clay, backwards. A broad slip of barren land, called the Moorland, divides the parish, running through it from E. to W. There are no natural woods, but some thriving plantations have been laid out. Freestone is abundant, and the symptoms of coal are very flattering; but few attempts have been made to discover it. Shell and rock marl are found in many parts. Hirsell, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Home, and Kersfield, the property of Mr. Morison, are great ornaments to the neighbourhood. Lord Home has erected two fine obelisks, in memory of his son Lord Dunglass, who was killed in the American war. Several tumuli in the parish are said to contain the bones of those who fell in the border wars. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2269.

COLINSBURGH; a village in Fife-shire, in the parish of Kilconquhar, lying between the towns of Kilconquhar and Earlsferry. It contains about 360 inhabitants.

COLL; one of the Western isles, annexed in the division of counties to Argyllshire, and making part of the parish of Tirry. It is about 13 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Its surface is one continued rock, much diversified with eminences, and covered with a thin stratum of earth, which in many places is wanting, discovering the bare stone. Such a soil is not fit for plants

that strike deep roots, and perhaps no vegetable has ever grown on Coll to the height of 3 feet. The uncultivated parts, which may be nearly seven-eighths of the whole, are covered with heath. Coll abounds with lakes, of which several contain trout and eel. Rabbits are very numerous; and hares, which were lately introduced, are becoming so. The castle of Coll is a strong square built castle, with turrets, &c. situated on a rock. It is still in tolerable repair. There are a great many black cattle fed on the island, but sheep are not much encouraged. The two ends of the island belong to the Duke of Argyll, and the middle is the property of the Laird of Coll. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in the fishery. Population in 1801, 1162.

COLLACE; a parish in the valley of Strathmore, county of Perth, forming a square of nearly 2 miles. The northern division is tolerably uniform, and rises gently towards the hills, having a light black loamy soil, intermixed with clay, and mossy tracts of small extent: the district towards the S. takes in the N. side of the Sidlaw hills, the sides of which are in some places inclosed and improved, but towards the top, with the exception of Dunsinnan, are covered with heath. Lord Dunsinnan is the sole proprietor, and has a pleasant seat, Dunsinnan-house, in the N. W. corner of the parish, about 7 miles from Perth, near the road which leads to Cupar-Angus. The most noted piece of antiquity is the castle of Macbeth, on the top of Dunsinnan hill; for an account of which, *vide* DUNSINNAN. Population in 1801, 562.

COLLESSIE; a parish in the county of Fife, about 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The S. part of the parish is remarkably flat, but the N. is rather hilly. The arable land is very fertile. The river Eden bounds the parish on the S. A large lake, which was drained some time ago, is now covered with natural hay, and affords pasture to 120 head of cattle. Not far from the church are the remains of two castles or fortifications; and several mounds have been opened, and found to contain human bones. Population in 1801, 980.

COLLINGTON; a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, which approaches within 2 miles of the metropolis. It extends about 4 miles E. and W. and about 5 in a S. and N. direction, and takes in part of the Pentland ridge, Logan-house hill, the highest point, being in this parish. This hill is found, by repeated barometrical observation, to be 1700 feet above the level of the sea at Leith. The arable lands slope gently from the skirts of the hills to the level of the river, and are all inclosed and highly cultivated. The river of Collington, or rather the *Water of Leith*, abounds with much romantic scenery, and in a course of 10 miles drives no fewer than 71 mills. On the lands of Comiston there are the vestiges of a very large and ancient encampment. Not far from this are two large cairns, and an upright stone, of a flat shape, 7 feet high above the surface of the ground, and above 4 feet below it, called the *kelsiane*, a British word which imports the "stone of the battle." It has also passed immemorially by the name of Camus stone, which would seem to intimate its connection with some Danish commander. Population in 1801, 1397.

COLLISTOWN and OLDCASTLE; two adjacent fishing villages in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Slains, containing about 330 inhabitants.

COLMONELL; a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is of considerable extent, being about 14 miles in length, and on average 6 in breadth. From the sea, which bounds it on the W., for 4 miles inland, the surface is hilly; the rest of the parish, though elevated, is pretty level. The soil is thin and light, a good deal intermixed with large stones. The soil on the banks of the Stinchar, and some of its tributary streams, is loamy and fertile; and, through their whole course, are adorned with natural wood. One of the hills, called Knockdolian, rising in a conical shape to a considerable height, is a conspicuous landmark to vessels when they enter the Frith of Clyde. A great part of the parish is now inclosed, and agriculture is beginning to be attended to. There are a great number of ancient forts and cairns, concerning the erection of

which tradition itself does not even hazard a conjecture. Population in 1801, 1306.

COLONSAY; one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire. As it is separated from Oransay only by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water, we may consider these two as the same island. The surface is unequal, having a considerable number of rugged hills covered with heath; but none of the eminences deserve the name of mountains. It contains about 8000 acres, of which 3000 are arable. The soil is light, and along the shores it inclines to sand, producing early and tolerable crops. Of late, the system of converting arable land into pasture has prevailed, and a great part of the two islands is covered with black cattle. The remains of several Romish chapels are to be seen in Colonsay, where was also a monastery of Cisterrians: the remains of the abbey were taken down some years ago, in erecting a farm house. The priory of the same monastery, the walls of which are still standing, was in Oransay, and, next to Icolmkill, are esteemed the finest relics of religious antiquity in the Hebrides. There is a great quantity of fine coral on the banks round these islands; and a considerable quantity of kelp is annually made from the sea weed thrown upon the coast. The Duke of Argyll is the principal proprietor. The number of inhabitants amounted, in 1801, to 805.

COLONSAY (LITTLE); a small island of the Hebrides, situated betwixt the isles of Staffa and Gometra. It in many places exhibits specimens of basaltic pillars, similar to those of Staffa, and is inhabited by one family, who look after a few sheep.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, extends along the banks of the Solway Frith about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The surface is rough and irregular, much broken and interrupted by rocks, large heaps of stones, and impenetrable copses of thorns, furze, and briars. For 2 miles along the coast the country becomes rather more smooth, and in many places arable; but farther up the country, particularly towards the N. E. extremity, the surface is occupied by the chain of the Criffel or Crawford

mountains. From the appearance of the ground, it is evident that pasturage is more proper here than tillage. The sea coast is remarkably bold and rocky, forming high and tremendous precipices, from the bottom of which the tide ebbs, leaving an extensive flat sand, from whence the beholder may view the dreadful scenery. Amongst the crevices of the rocks, and generally in the most inaccessible precipices, is found that marine plant *samphire*, to the dangerous expedients in gathering which Shakespeare alludes in his description of Dover cliff.

"..... half way down
"Hangs one that gathers *samphire*;
dreadful trade."

The small river of Southwick forms a convenient harbour where it falls into the Solway Frith. All the mosses contain large trunks of oak and other trees, from whence it is probable that this track was formerly an extensive forest: but at present there are few trees either natural or planted. The mountains are composed entirely of granite, interspersed with veins of quartz and spars. Like the other parts of the Solway Frith, the polypus or animal flower is found here. Many of the springs in the Criffel mountains contain, in solution, a quantity of calcareous matter, which gives them a petrifying quality. Population in 1801, 1106.

COMRIE; a village and parish in the county of Perth. The extent of the parish is considerable, being about 13 miles long and 10 broad. It consists of the *strath* or flat ground at the head of Stratherne, and of 4 *glens*, with rivulets at the bottom, which pour their waters into the Erne. The soil in the low grounds is in general light and gravelly; but in some parts, especially in the glens, it is deeper, and swampy. On the sides of the strath, to the E. of Locherne, and even along the loch itself, is a continued ridge of hills, some of them elevated to a great height. Locherne is a beautiful expanse of water, 8 miles in length. The banks are covered with natural wood of great extent and value. Besides this lake, there are several smaller lakes, which abound with trout. The hilly part is covered with flocks of sheep, of which there

are annually reared about 16,000. Few districts afford more variety of wild Highland scenery than Comrie. There is a good slate quarry near the forest of Glenairtney, and an excellent limestone quarry at the W. end of Loch-erne, which has been of immense service in the improvement of the lands. The nearest coal is 25 miles distant from the village, and peats are at best a troublesome and expensive fuel. There are the remains of 3 druidical temples, and the distinct profile of a Roman camp in the plain of Dalgin-cross, in the neighbourhood of Comrie. This parish, and the neighbouring district, has been much alarmed for several years by frequent smart shocks of earthquakes. In all the shocks which have been felt, Comrie seems to have been the centre towards which the motion seems to proceed. The village of Comrie stands on the confluence of the Erne and Ruthil. It is pleasantly situated, and very thriving. A considerable trade is carried on in the spinning of yarn, and distillation of malt spirits. A great part of it belongs to the family of Perth. Near Locherne is Duneira, an elegant hunting seat of Viscount Melville. Population in 1801, 2458.

CON (LOCH); one of the chain of lakes formed by the Forth in passing through the parish of Aberfoyle, in the county of Perth. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and possesses the same romantic scenery for which Loch Catherine and Loch Ard are distinguished.

CONAN or CONON; a river in Ross-shire, which falls into the bottom of the Frith of Cromarty. It abounds with salmon, and formerly pearls of great value were found near its mouth.

CONTIN; a parish in Ross-shire. The surface is very mountainous, but there is a considerable quantity of good corn lands in the vallies. A great number of the hills are covered with forests of natural wood. There are many lakes and rivers, which abound with salmon and other fish. Black cattle, horses, and sheep, are reared on the hills, which also afford plenty of game to the sportsman. Shell and rock marl, and limestone of good quality, abound. The Rasay is the principal river in the parish. On the farm of Kinellan, in this parish, is a

remarkable echo. It will echo a whole sentence perfectly distinct; and it is believed to be unequalled, unless by an echo in Wales, and another in Staffa. Population in 1801, 1944.

CONVETH, or KILTARLITY. *Vide KILTARLITY.*

CONVETH, or LAURENCE-KIRK. *Vide LAURENCEKIRK.*

COPINSHAY. *Vide CUPINSHAY.*

COPPAY; a small island of the Hebrides, 2 miles S. W. from the isle of Lewis.

COQUET; a river which takes its rise in the county of Roxburgh, from those mountains which separate England from Scotland, and, after receiving a vast number of streams from the sides of the mountains, which increase it to a considerable size, it enters England, and, taking an easterly direction, falls into the ocean betwixt Alawick and Coquet isle.

CORNHILL; a small village in the parish of Ordiquhill, Banffshire, near which, in the summer season, there are annually held some well frequented cattle-markets.

CORREEN; a hill in the parish of Forbes, Aberdeenshire, the height of which is nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It contains excellent limestone.

CORRIE. *Vide HUTTON and CORRIE.*

CORRIE; a small river in Dumfries-shire, which has its source in a glen of the same name, in the united parishes of Hutton and Corrie, and, after a rapid course of about 6 miles, falls into the Milk at Balstack.

CORRYARRACK; an immense mountain in Inverness-shire, over which the great Highland road passes between Garviemore and Fort Augustus.

CORSTORPHINE; a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, (not more than 2 or 3 miles from Edinburgh) extends about 4 miles at its greatest length, and on an average $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in breadth. The surface is in general level, rising to few eminences, and these inconsiderable. Over a great part of its extent it spreads into a smooth plain. The grounds of highest elevation are those which are called Corstorphine hills; an appellation they could hardly have gained, were it not for their situation, being in a

manner insulated in the midst of rich vallies, where they form a diversity highly conducive to the beauty of the country. On the S. and W. sides they rise from the plain, by an easy and gradual ascent, to the height of 470 feet above the level of the sea; on the N. and E. they are more rocky and precipitate. The appearance on the S. side is remarkable for its beauty; decorated with the beautiful seats of Belmont and Beechwood; and, having the whole lands cultivated and inclosed, it forms a pleasant rural landscape. The soil is generally a rich loam, diversified with clay and sand. A great part of the meadow ground is composed of decayed vegetables. Agriculture, in its different departments, is conducted according to the most improved modes adopted in Scotland and the bordering counties of England: summer-fallow, and a due rotation of green and meliorating crops are observed; and the farmer takes advantage of his local situation to procure dung from Edinburgh, by which he is enabled to raise crops in succession, which others without this advantage are unable to do. A general opinion prevails here, that lime used as a manure would be unproductive, and even deleterious, after using the street dung of the metropolis; but this idea is ill-founded, and it is probable that the practice would be attended with the contrary effect. Lime is used principally as a stimulant, and as a means of accelerating the dissolution of vegetable matter, and its change into the food of plants, which the street dung affords in great abundance. Corstorphine is watered at one corner by the water of Leith, and by a small rivulet called *Gogar burn*. There is but little wood in the district. The village of Corstorphine lies low, and is said to have a damp and unhealthy atmosphere; but there are no evidences of this circumstance, and epidemic disorders are not more prevalent than in the neighbourhood. The church of Corstorphine is an ancient Gothic building in the form of a cross. It was founded by Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, in 1429. The population has very much decreased within the last century: one cause of bringing people to the place on a transient

visit has some years ago been removed. The hepatic mineral spring which was much resorted to has fallen into total disrepute for a number of years, owing, it is said, to a drain passing near the place, by which its virtues were impaired. Before that period, Corstorphine was a place of fashionable resort from Edinburgh, and had its balls and other amusements of watering places. Except sandstone, whinstone, and a species of stone composed of schistus and sandstone, intermixed with micaceous fragments, no mineral of any note has been discovered. Population in 1801, 840.

CORTACHY and CLOVA. These united parishes occupy a very extensive portion of the county of Angus. The soil is in general poor, with a wet and cold bottom. A part however of the *haugh* ground on the banks of the Esk, the only river in the district, is a light early soil, interspersed with frequent patches of moss. The parishes include a part of the Grampian mountains, and from this circumstance are calculated principally for pasture. Some of the hills are of great height, and many places are beautifully romantic and picturesque. In the small part of the parishes which is capable of cultivation, the farmers follow a regular system of agriculture. Marl, which is procured in great plenty at the distance of 8 miles, is the only manure. There are two small lakes in the district, which abound with trout and pike. The common fuel is peat, turf, or heath, which are abundant in every part. Cortachy Castle, the property of Lord Airly, and Clova House, are the only seats. Whinstone is found in great quantity; but no freestone, or any valuable mineral, has been yet discovered. Population in 1801, 906.

CORY-VRECKAN; a dangerous gulf or whirlpool between the islands of Jura and Scarba, on the coast of Argyllshire. It is nearly as much dreaded by the sailors on those coasts as the much famed Gulf of Charybdis was by the sailors of old.

COTS (LOCH of); a small lake in the parish of St. Andrew's Lhanbryd, Elginshire, into which run two small rivulets.

COULL; a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated at the head of a *strath*

or valley which is called Cromar. Its shape is nearly triangular, the longest side of which is about 5 miles, and the other two about $3\frac{1}{2}$. Coull, and the rest of the strath of Cromar, is flat, but much sheltered by high hills on each side. The soil is excellent, being composed of clay and sand. The parish takes in also part of the hills, which are bleak and barren, affording pasture to a few sheep. None of them rise to a great height. A considerable bog, in rainy seasons, is completely converted into a lake, and covered with aquatic fowls. About a mile and a half west from the minister's house is a small druidical circle, on some of the stones of which are the appearance of hieroglyphics, and figures of men. It is called *Tamnavrie* or "hill of worship." Several pieces of old Scottish silver coin have been dug up amongst the ruins of the castle of Coull, an ancient edifice of vast dimensions. The great disadvantage of this parish is the distance from a sea port, Aberdeen, the nearest, being distant upwards of 30 miles. Population in 1801, 679.

COULTER (LOCH); a small lake in Stirlingshire. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and pours its waters into Bannockburn, the rivulet whose banks are celebrated for the decisive victory gained over the English army by King Robert Bruce. The rivulet of Bannockburn falls into the Forth, at the N. E. boundary of the parish of St. Ninians.

COUPAR of ANGUS, and COUPAR of FIFE. *Vide* CUPAR of ANGUS, and CUPAR of FIFE.

COURLIN ISLES; two small islands, lying between the isle of Sky and the mainland of Scotland, 4 miles from the isle of Scalpa.

COVINGTON; a parish in the county of Lanark, extending in length about 3 miles, and in breadth rather more than 2. The surface is partly meadow ground, on the banks of the Clyde, and partly mountainous. Tinto, the highest point, is elevated to the height of 1720 feet above the level of the Clyde. The hilly part of the parish is covered with heath, but the rest of the soil is fertile, and well cultivated. There is a small village, called Thankerton, beautifully situated on the banks of Clyde, over which ri-

ver there is a bridge at this place. Within this small district numerous relics of antiquity are to be met with; particularly four circular camps, and a large cairn on the summit of the hill of Tinto, where a fire was constantly kept up, whence its name, which signifies "the hill of fire." There is also a fine ruin of a fortification, built by Lindsay of Covington, in the year 1442. Population in 1801, 456.

COWAL; a district of Argyllshire, is a peninsula or point of land stretching N. E. and S. W. between the Frith of Clyde and Loch Fyne. The N. E. part of the district, which borders with Perthshire, presents a rugged and broken surface. The mountains become gradually lower, and the surface less rugged, as you advance to the S. W.; and towards the extremity, comparatively speaking, the land is low and level. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle; though formerly covered with heath, they are gradually growing green, since the introduction of sheep. The soil has so great a tendency to produce heath, that land laid out in fallow will become covered with it in 6 or 7 years. This district is intersected by 3 arms of the sea, Loch Ridden, Loch Streven, and Loch Eck, and is watered by the river Cur and Eachaig, which abound with all kinds of fish. The coast is partly flat, and partly bold and rocky, possessing many creeks and harbours, which afford shelter to the busses employed in the herring fishery. Here are the ruins of the royal castles of Dunoon and Carrick. Campbell of Strachur, Campbell of South-hall, and Lamont of Lamont, have elegant houses and extensive estates in this district.

COWCADDENS; a village about 2 miles from Glasgow, containing about 1158 inhabitants.

COWIE; a small rivulet in the county of Kincardine, which, after running a course of 9 or 10 miles through the parish of Fetteresso, falls into the ocean at a village called Cowie, a few miles from Stonehaven.

COYL; a small rivulet in Ayrshire, which falls into the Lugar, near the village of Ochiltree.

COYLTON; a parish in the district of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It extends about 2 miles in breadth, and 7 in length. The surface is flat, and the soil is a rich fertile clay, particularly productive on the banks of the rivers Ayr and Doon. There are several new plantations, and natural woods, which are in a thriving state. In the parish are three lakes which abound with trout. Coal, freestone, lime, and marl, are found in every part of the parish. Population in 1801, 848.

CRAIG; a parish situated in the county of Angus, at the discharge of the Southesk into the ocean. It extends along the sea coast about 4 miles, presenting a rocky *craig* or precipice to the sea. Its length is about 6, and its breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The surface is elevated about 400 feet above the level of the sea, but is upon the whole flat. The soil is good, producing excellent crops. There are 2 fishing villages in the parish, viz. Usan and Ferryden. There was formerly a very productive salmon fishing on the Southesk, but of late it has greatly fallen off. There is an island in the mouth of the Southesk, called Inchbraick, attached to this parish, through which the new road passes from Arbrogath to the bridge of Montrose. Inclosures are now general. There were formerly several castles in the parish, which are now demolished; but, if there are few monuments of ancient grandeur, we have several beautiful modern seats. Dunninald and Usan are fine mansions, with ornamented pleasure grounds; and the elegant castle of Rossie, just completed, is a noble specimen of modern architecture. Mr. Ross, one of the proprietors, has lately, at his own expence, built a neat church, with a handsome square tower, to terminate the vista from his castle. Near Rossie is a mineral spring strongly impregnated with iron, of considerable service in relaxed habits. The parish has also extensive limestone quarries. Population in 1801, 1328.

CRAIG-ALVIE; a mountain in Strathspey, in the S. W. part of Morayshire.

CRAIG-ANN; a mountain in Braidalbin, 16 miles N. W. from Perth.

CRAIG-BENYON; a mountain in Perthshire, in Monteath, 3 miles N. E. of the town of Callander.

CRAIG-DAVID. *Vide* BERVIE-BROW.

CRAIG-ENDIVE; a small island in the sound of Jura, 4 miles from Jura.

CRAIG-GAG-POINT; a promontory on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Loth, 8 miles S. W. from the Ord of Caithness, and 18 miles N. N. E. of Dornoch.

CRAIG-GRANDE, or **UGLY ROCK**. *Vide* AULTGRANDE.

CRAIGIE; a parish in the district of Kyle, in the county of Ayr. The surface is hilly, and from the top of some of the hills the prospect is very extensive. The soil is in general light, and gravelly; but in some parts is a deep strong clay. The greatest part is arable, well inclosed, and very productive. The hills are covered with verdure, and afford pasture to a great number of cattle. The extent of the parish is 7 miles in length, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth. Many parts of the parish contain coal, though only one pit is at present wrought. One seam is composed of what is here called Cannel coal. There are also 2 or 3 great limeworks, from which 60,000 bolls of lime may be annually burnt. Population in 1801, 786.

CRAIGIE-BARNS; a hill in Perthshire, near Dunkeld.

CRAIG-LOCKHART; a hill about 2 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. It is beautifully wooded, and forms a romantic and most charming situation for the country residence of the proprietor. Towards the N. W. the rock exhibits lofty basaltic columns, and on the S. E. side another set of basaltic pillars appear still more distinct than the former, but of smaller diameter: the columns are inclined towards the E. forming an obtuse angle. The summit of the hill is elevated 540 feet above the level of the sea.

CRAIG-LOGAN; a promontory of Wigtonshire, on the N. W. extremity of Loch Ryan, 10 miles N. N. W. of Stranraer.

CRAIGLUSH (LOCH); a lake in the district of Stormont, in Perthshire, from which the river Lunan takes its rise.

CRAIGNISH ; a parish situated on the western coast of Argyllshire. The surface is low and flat ; the soil inclines to clay, and is tolerably fertile ; but the climate, on account of the vicinity to the Atlantic, is so moist and variable, as often to blast the farmer's hopes. A few herrings, and other fish, are caught on the coast. There are many fortified eminences in the parish, supposed to be Danish. In the vale, many rude monuments of death record, in the most artless manner, the battles of ancient times. " There," says Ossian, " the grey stones rear their heads in the heath, to mark the graves of fallen heroes." A cluster of these rude obelisks is to be seen close to the house of Craignish. There are also the remains of cairns, and other tumuli. Coal is much wanted in this remote part of the Highlands ; but since the opening of the Crinan canal, this evil has been less severely felt. Population in 1801, 904.

CRAIG-OWL ; one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Tealing, Angusshire, elevated 1600 feet above the level of the sea.

CRAIG-PHATRIC ; a steep and rugged hill in the neighbourhood of Inverness. The elevation of the highest part is 1150 feet above the level of the river Ness, which flows at its foot. It is noted for the remains of one of those fortifications, which, from the vitrified appearance of the stones, and the marks of fusion which they exhibit, have received the name of vitrified forts. That on the summit of Craig-Phatric is by far the most complete and extensive one in Britain. The top of Craig-Phatric is flat, and has been surrounded by a wall in the form of a parallelogram, the length of which is about 80 yards, and the breadth 30 within the wall. The stones are all firmly connected together by a kind of vitrified matter, resembling lava, or the scoriae or slag of an iron-foundery, and the stones themselves in many places seem to have been softened and vitrified. The greater part of the rampart is now covered with turf, so that it has the appearance of an earthen mound ; but on removing the earth, the vitrified matter is every where visible, and would seem to have been in some

places of great height. On the outside there is the appearance of a second rampart, but not so regular as the first. Considerable masses of vitrified matter are also found in this second structure, under which is the natural rock, chiefly a fine granite, with some breccia or pudding-stone here and there, composed of red granite, pebbles, quartzose nodules, &c. in a cement of argillaceous and quartzose matter. Within the area is a hollow, with a small spring of water. The ruins of similar vitrified forts are to be seen on the summits of other hills in the Highlands. On Knockfarril and Castle-Finlay, in Ross-shire ; on Dun-evan, in Nairnshire ; and another, near the S. W. extremity of the island of Bute. The opinions concerning these ruins are very different ; some maintain that the vitrification is the effect of a volcano ; others, the work of art ; but Mr. Frazer Tytler, in the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, endeavours to establish, that the vitrification is the result of accident, the ruins of ancient forts destroyed by fire. For a more particular account of this remarkable appearance, we refer the reader to a work by Mr. Williams, entitled " An account of some remarkable ancient ruins lately discovered in the Highlands of Scotland ;" to the Philosophical Transactions of London for the year 1777 ; and to Mr. Tytler's treatise in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. ii.

CRAIG-ROSSIE ; one of the Ochil hills, in the parish of Auchterarder.

CRAIL ; a royal borough of great antiquity, in the county of Fife. It was anciently called Caryle and Cairraille, and is mentioned by old historians as a town of considerable note, as early as the middle of the 9th century. It received its royal charter from King Robert Bruce, which was successively confirmed, with several new grants, by Robert II, Mary, James VI, and Charles I. It is situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, near Fife-ness, and possesses a small harbour, which, however, is neither commodious nor safe. A creek a little to the westward of the town, could, at a small expence, be converted into an excellent harbour. The town consists of two parallel streets, extending

along the shore, which is here steep and high. The houses are fallen into decay, and the whole town bears evident marks of having seen better days. Crail used to be the great rendezvous for the herring fishery; but the fishery, from various causes, has been declining for this some time, and Crail has declined also. The parish occupies the whole of the east *nook* of Fife, extending in length about 6 miles, and of very irregular breadth. The general appearance is flat and naked; the exposure to the sea winds being very unfavourable to the growth of trees. From the shore, the ground rises abruptly to the height of 60 or 80 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is various, being found of all kinds, from the richest black loam to the poorest thin wet clay. From the attention paid to husbandry, they have generally plentiful crops. In former times, coal used to be wrought in most parts of the parish. Limestone is also found in a few quarries. There is plenty of freestone, but the quality is not good. Balcomie House, a seat of the late General Scott, is well known as a sea-mark by sailors navigating these seas. Airdrie and Wormiston are two fine modern houses. The remains of a priory, and the ruins of an old castle, where David I. resided, are the only remains of antiquity. Sibbald says, that David I. died here. Population in 1801, 1652.

CRAILING; a parish in the district of Teviotdale, county of Roxburgh. Its form is nearly circular, having a diameter of about 4 miles. Its surface represents a valley, with the river Teviot running in the centre. The soil, though various, is excellent, and very fertile. Towards the S. there are considerable plantations of wood. Besides the Teviot, the small river Oxnam waters the parish, and falls into the Teviot at this place. Agriculture is more attended to here than perhaps in any part in Scotland. Marl, lime, and gypsum, are used for manure. The turnpike from Hawick to Kelso passes through the parish. Mount Teviot Lodge, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is finely situated on the borders of a romantic glen, the sides of which are covered with natural wood. At the foot of the glen is Crailing House. A Roman road or

causeway runs through the parish; near which are several fortifications, which are also said to be Roman. Population in 1801, 699.

CRAKENISH POINT; a promontory on the W. coast of the isle of Sky.

CRAMOND; a parish situated on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, partly in the county of Linlithgow, and partly in Mid-Lothian. It is watered by the small river of Amon, which is the boundary of the shires. The sides of this river are beautifully ornamented, from about Craigie-hall to where it falls into the Forth. At this place is the village of Nether Cramond. The whole extent of the parish is from 6 to 7 miles in length, while the breadth varies from 1 to 2. Towards the N. and E. the surface is flat, interspersed with gentle eminences. This part is fertile, and the cultivation is well attended to. The neighbourhood of Edinburgh, from which it is distant only about 3 miles, affords a ready market for the produce, and furnishes plenty of excellent manure for the farms. The southern and western part of the parish is more hilly and broken; Corstorphine hill, rising to the height of 470 feet above the level of the sea, is partly in this parish. To it also is annexed the 2 small islands of Cramond and Inchmickery. The road from Edinburgh to Queensferry passes through the parish, crossing the Amon at Cramond bridge. The fisheries on the Forth are much less than they have been at former times. The oysters beds on the coast, and about the islands of Cramond and Inchmickery, are almost destroyed from over fishing; and the Amon, which formerly abounded with salmon and trout, is now almost deserted. Royston House is an elegant seat. The principal manufacture carried on is the forging of iron, and working of steel. It is said the company employs a capital of upwards of 30,000*l*. Spades, bolts for ships, rods, bars, hoops, &c. are manufactured at this work. Freestone abounds in many places; as also whinstone and granite. Ironstone is found along the coast, and there are many large seams of coal; but though pits have been frequently sunk, they have shortly been given up, on account of the badness

of the coal. In Corstorphine hill there is a species of stone, seemingly composed of schistus and quartz, which is so hard that, when beaten and pulverized, it has been found to answer most of the purposes of emery. There is another kind of mixed stone, which has the appearance of coarse whinstone, but has evidently a considerable quantity of calcareous matter in its composition. When taken from the quarry, it is hard enough to strike fire with steel, but by exposure to the weather it soon crumbles down to an earth, in the fragments of which very fine specimens of crystallized zeolite are found. There is a mineral spring on the lands of Marchfield, called the well of Spaw, containing a sufficient quantity of sulphate of magnesia to render it highly purgative. John Strachan, Esq. of Craigcrook, in this parish, about the year 1720, mortified his estate, of above 300*l. per annum*, to certain managers, to be applied by them in relieving the necessities of "poor old men, women, and orphans." The parish of Cramond has given birth to several men who have become eminent by their talents or their virtues. Of these may be mentioned, 1st, John, second Lord Balmerinoch, noted for his spirited opposition to Charles I. and for being the best friend of the Covenanters, having spent the greatest part of his fortune in support of that cause; 2d, Sir Thomas Hope of Grantown, a celebrated lawyer at the Scottish bar; 3d, Sir George Mackenzie, first earl of Cromarty, well known for his voluminous productions; and 4th, Dr. Cleghorn, professor of anatomy in the university of Dublin, who may be considered as the founder of the school of medicine in that university. To these may be added John Law of Lauriston, one of the most remarkable characters this or any other country has ever produced. He was born at Lauriston about the year 1670. Disgusted with some treatment he had received in this country, he went over to France, where he nearly completed the ruin of that monarchy by his financial speculations. After being raised to the high rank of comptroller-general of the finances of France, he obtained liberty to erect a national bank, which was attended with the most be-

neficial effect. Afterwards he began gradually to develop the scheme, which he had long before digested, called the Mississippi system. This was the establishment of an American or western trading company, the object of which was the planting and cultivation of the French colonies of North America. The plan was immediately adopted, and the abundance of fallacious wealth which poured into the kingdom, promised to have exalted that nation to the highest pitch of prosperity. The event is well known: that scheme proved to France (what the South Sea Company afterwards was to Britain) only a bubble, threatening to involve the nation in ruin. Law ended his chequered life about the year 1729, somewhere in Italy, in a state of almost extreme indigence, after having astonished all Europe with his abilities, his projects, his success, and his ruin. Population in 1801, 1411.

CRAMOND (NETHER); a village in the parish of the same name. It is situated on the river Amond, where it discharges itself into the Frith of Forth. It contains upwards of 340 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the iron-works carried on in the neighbourhood. The Amond is navigable for small vessels nearly a quarter of a mile from the Forth, forming a safe and commodious harbour; (specified in the records of the Exchequer as a creek belonging to the port of Leith.) To this harbour belong 8 or 10 sloops, employed by the Cramond Iron-work Company. Cramond lies about three miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

CRANSHAW; a small parish situated in the midst of the Lammermuir hills, in the county of Berwick. The surface consists mostly of high hills, covered with heath, and therefore better adapted for pasture than for tillage. Every farm, however, possesses a considerable portion of arable land, which is generally cultivated and sown with turnip, for the support of the sheep during the severity of winter. Lime has been of the greatest service in meliorating the soil. The rivers Whittadder and Dye water this parish. The general appearance is naked and bleak, having few trees of any kind to shelter the soil from

the storms, to which, from its elevated situation, it is so much exposed. Cranshaws castle is a strong ancient building, of small extent, but still very entire. That edifice, the ruins of many others of the same nature in the neighbourhood, and the remains of several encampments and cairns, shew this district to have been the scene of much bloodshed during the border wars. Population in 1801, 166.

C R A N S T O N; a parish in the county of Edinburgh, extending about 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is unequal, but the gentle swellings of the hills, adorned with fine seats and extensive plantations, are extremely beautiful. The soil is excellent, and the whole parish is arable. The staple commodity is corn, of which a considerable quantity is exported. Freestone, limestone, and pit-coal abound in the parish; and the abundance of the last article induced the proprietors to erect works, on the ingenious plan of the Earl of Dundonald, for the extraction of pitch, tar, naptha, and volatile salt, from pit-coal. There are three neat villages in the parish, viz. Cranston, Cousland, and Preston. Near Cousland are some ruins, said to be of a nunnery. The river Tyne, as yet a rivulet, runs through the parish. The elegant structures of Oxenford Castle and Preston-Hall, the picturesque banks of the rivulet, and the luxuriant crops which adorn the fields, present to the eye perhaps as rich a landscape as the most fertile spot of England could produce. Population in 1801, 895.

CRATHY and **BRAEMARR**. These extensive united parishes are situated in that district of Aberdeenshire called Marr, in the middle of the Grampian mountains; and are supposed to be more elevated above the level of the sea, and farther removed in every direction from the coast, than any other parochial district in Scotland. The length of the inhabited part is about 30 miles, and the breadth varies from 6 to 10; but, taking in the mountainous and waste district, the whole will cover an extent of 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. They are distant upwards of 50 miles from the county town. In the low grounds the soil is various, but when properly cultivated, and in a favour-

able season, it produces good crops. By far the greater part is covered with mountains, some of which are the highest in Scotland, with the exception of Benevis and Cairngorm. The highest in this parish are called Loch-na-garaidh, Binn-na-baird, and Binn-na-muick-duidh. Nearly the whole of Crathy and Braemarr has been originally covered with wood, which belonged to the king, and was called the forest of Marr. This forest, with those of the Duke of Athol in Perthshire, and the Duke of Gordon in Badenoch and Glenaven, constituted the principal part of the great Caledonian forest. In the deepest mosses within this immense range of extensive forests, there are found large logs and roots of trees, which afford incontrovertible proof that they have formerly been overrun with timber. In Braemarr, a great part of the wood still remains. These woods are well stocked with deer. Besides the natural wood, there are extensive plantations of fir and larch, of the former of which one proprietor alone has planted upwards of 14 millions of trees. The river Dee takes its rise in the forest of Braemarr, and, running through the whole extent of the district, is augmented with several tributary streams, in particular the Gealluidh, Luidh, Coich, and Cluanaidh. The principal lakes are Loch Callader and Loch Brotachan, which contain trout, a few salmon, and some eel. The great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort-George, passes through the whole extent: the village of Castletown of Braemarr is situated on that line of road. Near this village are the ruins of an old castle, said to have been a hunting-seat of King Malcolm Canmore. It is situated on a high bank, on the E. side of the water of Cluanaidh. At a short distance is the castle of Braemarr. It was once occupied as a garrison by King William, and was burnt in the contest which took place between the royal forces and the Earl of Marr. Near the line of the military road is a large cairn, called *Cairn-na-cuimhne*, or "cairn of remembrance;" a name still used as a watchword in the country. The mountains above mentioned abound with emeralds, topazes, and amethysts, similar to the precious stones of Cairngorm.

Granite of a fine polish also abounds, and there are inexhaustible quarries of limestone, and of fine slate. Population of the united parishes in 1801, 1876.

CRAWFORD; a village and parish in the county of Lanark. The village is of considerable antiquity, and consists of freedoms granted to the feuers by the neighbouring proprietors. Each freedom consists of 6 acres of croft land, and the privilege of feeding a certain number of horses, cows, or sheep, on the hill or common. It is governed by a *birley court*, in which each freeman has a liberty to vote. There is a great want of industry in the village, and agriculture is little attended to through the parish. The extent of the parish is in length about 18, and in breadth about 15 miles. It is bounded on the S. by that ridge of hills which divide it from Tweedsmuir, and from which the Tweed, the Annan, and the Clyde, the three principal rivers in the S. of Scotland, take their rise. The hill of Lauders, of which the elevation above the level of the sea is 3150 feet, is chiefly in this parish. The greatest part of the district consists of hills and moors, some of which are fit for pasture; but many are bleak, and scarcely exhibit marks of vegetation. In the vallies the soil is generally light and spongy; but in some places there is clay. The situation and climate, however, even of the best grounds, is unfavourable for agriculture. Mineralogists would find great field for research in the grounds here. Leadhills, in this parish, are the most extensive mines in the kingdom. (*Vide LEADHILLS.*) During the minority of James VI. a German was sent by queen Elizabeth to examine the sands of the rivers Elvan and Glengonar, and it is said that he gathered a considerable quantity of gold dust. The Earl of Hopetoun has in his possession a mass of lead ore weighing 5 tons, and a piece of native gold found here of 2 ounces. The Daire, the Clyde, the Elvan, and Glengonar, are the rivers of the parish. Population in 1801, (including Leadhills) 1671.

CRAWFORD-JOHN; a parish in Lanarkshire, of an oblong figure, extending 15 miles in length, and generally to about 6 in breadth. The appearance of the parish is hilly, adapted

for sheep pasture, with a few patches of arable land in the vallies between the hills. Round Gilkerscleugh and Glespine, two gentlemen's seats, are some thriving plantations. On Glendorch estate, the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, there is a valuable lead mine. This mineral has also been found upon Gilkerscleugh estate, on which property there are also an excellent limestone quarry, abundance of white freestone, and an appearance of coal. In other parts of the parish are the marks of former mines, which report says were wrought in search of gold, and that a considerable quantity of that precious metal was found here. On the top of Netherton hill, opposite to the house of Gilkerscleugh, are the vestiges of an extensive encampment, and in other parts of the parish are the ruins of two ancient castles. A small river, named Demeaton water, takes its rise at the head of the parish, and runs through the whole extent; besides which there are several smaller rivulets. Population in 1801, 712.

CRAWFURDS DIKE. *Vide* CARTS-DIKE.

CREACH-BEIN; a mountain in Argyllshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, 2439 feet above the level of the sea.

CREE; a river which takes its rise in the northern parts of the county of Wigton and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is for several miles very small, and runs through a bleak and dreary country, but is soon considerably increased by tributary streams. It now changes its appearance, and, instead of rocks and moors, it holds its course nearly S. through a beautiful valley, till it empties itself into the bay of Wigton. It forms the boundary between the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. It abounds with salmon, and is navigable to vessels for several miles.

CREETOWN, or **FERRYTOWN** of CREE; a village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is beautifully situated near the mouth of the river Cree, where it falls into Wigton bay. The ground is not level and equal, but uneven; and the houses are set down without plan, and without arrangement, just as the feuer was inclined. It is supported by a good coasting

trade, and a few vessels belong to the place. It has a good anchorage a small distance from the town, where vessels of 500 tons are said to lie in safety. Creetown was lately erected into a borough of barony by the proprietor and superior, whose elegant seat is in the neighbourhood. It contains upwards of 400 inhabitants.

CRERAN (LOCH); an arm of the sea in Argyllshire, going off from Loch Linnhe, in the district of Appin.

CRICHTON; a village and parish in the county of Edinburgh. The village is situated 14 miles S. from the metropolis, on the middle road to London by Cornhill. It is a thriving place, and contains, with the adjoining village of Pathhead, 450 inhabitants. The parish contains about 3900 acres, of which two-thirds are well adapted for tillage, and have a rich deep soil, capable of producing heavy crops. The remainder is little capable of improvement, being overgrown with moss, on a wet soft sand or clay bottom. The pasture is scanty and bad, and furnishes little shelter for sheep. The proprietors have lately begun planting, and the trees seem to thrive well on this heretofore barren spot. There is a limestone quarry wrought to a considerable extent, nearly 4000 bolls being annually sold. Coal has been discovered, but hitherto no pits have been opened. At Longfaugh is a circular camp or intrenchment, the *vallum* of which is very distinct. The castle of Crichton is a very ancient and magnificent building. Pennant says, "it was once the habitation of Chancellor Crichton, joint-guardian with the Earl of Calder to King James II, a powerful and spirited statesman in that turbulent age, and the adviser of the bold but bloody deeds against the too potent Douglas. During the life of Crichton this castle was besieged, taken, and levelled to the ground, by William Earl of Douglas. It was afterwards rebuilt, and part of this new work is uncommonly elegant." Population in 1801, 923.

CRICHUP; a rivulet in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, remarkable for its particular course. It takes its rise from a moss, near the N. E. extremity of the parish, and, not far from its source, forms a beautiful cas-

cade, by falling over a precipice nearly 90 feet in height. Half a mile below this, the water has, in the course of ages, hollowed out for itself a strait passage through a hill of red freestone, forming a very romantic *linn*. This linn, from top to bottom, is about 110 feet, and, though 20 feet deep, is so close at top, that one might easily leap across it, if his imagination could be abstracted from the tremendous abyss below, and the noise of the falling water, increased by the echoes from the surrounding rocks. Six miles below the Crichup joins its waters to the Nith.

CRIECH; a parish in the county of Fife, extending in length about 3, and in breadth about 2 miles. The surface is nearly level, and the soil sandy and thin; but agriculture is making rapid strides to improvement. Limestone is plenty, at the distance of 10 miles. On a little eminence, near the church, are the vestiges of a Roman camp, with two lines of circumvallation. There is another of the same kind on a higher hill, W. of the former. Both are about a mile distant from the Tay. Not far from the church is a castle which belonged to Cardinal Beaton, and where, it is said, his eminence kept a country *seraglio*! It has been strongly fortified, but no inscription remains to enable us to ascertain the date of its erection. Population in 1801, 405.

CRIECH; an extensive parish in the county of Sutherland. It stretches from Dornoch on the E. coast to As-sint on the W. coast, at least 40 measured miles; the length of the inhabited part of the district is reckoned about 24 miles, the breadth is unequal, varying from 2 to 16 miles. It lies on the N. of the Frith or Kyle of Tain, and the river Ockel. About one-thirtieth part of the district only is cultivated, the rest being hilly, and covered with moory ground. The arable soil is light and thin, except at the E. end, where there is a deep loam. There are some meadows on the banks of the Frith and the rivulets which run into it. The seasons are generally early, and the crops heavy. The two rivers Shin and Cassly run through the parish, which is also watered on the S. by the Ockel. There are also several lakes abounding with

trout, of which the largest are called Loch Migdol and Loch Elst. A ridge of hills runs parallel to the Frith, the highest of which, in the western extremity, is called Bein-more Assint. There is a great deal of natural wood, principally of oak and birch; and there are several plantations of fir. The great quantity of moss with which this district abounds furnishes plenty of fuel. Many large fir trees are dug up in cutting the peats. A vast number of sheep and black cattle are reared on the heathy grounds. Near the church is an obelisk, eight feet long, and 4 broad, said to have been erected in memory of a Danish chief who was interred here. On the top of the *Dun* of Crieich is a fortification, which is said to have been erected about the beginning of the 12th century by an ancestor of the Earl of Ross. Extensive machinery for spinning cotton was about 20 years ago established by a company, at the head of which was George Dempster, Esq. of Dunnichen. That patriotic gentleman having purchased a large estate, Skibo, in this parish, and having the management of another estate, Pulrossie, acquired by his brother Captain Dempster, laboured with the most indefatigable exertions towards the improvement of the country, and the benefit of the inhabitants. An attempt to describe the plan, and enumerate the means he adopted in carrying this plan into execution, would far exceed our limits; suffice it to say, that by his exertions a company for spinning cotton was established in that remote country, and his benevolent intentions have been attended with the greatest success. Population in 1801, 1974.

CRIEFF; a small town and parish, about 13 miles W. of Perth, in the same county. The town is built on a rising ground near the foot of the Grampians. It has a fine southern exposure, and a delightful prospect of hills, woods, vallies, and rivers, to the W. Crieff is nearly the second town in Perthshire, and is much resorted to in the summer months for its healthy situation. It has a tolbooth, with a decent spire, containing the town clock, and a good bell; it has also a large and elegant assembly-room, which is sometimes honoured with the

presence of the nobility and gentry of Perthshire. Although it has no regular government, the different trades have erected themselves into corporations, for the support of decayed members and widows. The chief manufacture carried on is making that kind of thin linen called siliesias; and 2 paper mills have been lately erected. As Crieff is on the line of the great military road, it is much frequented by travellers and Highland drovers. The parish is naturally divided into Highland and Lowland, of which the latter division is completely surrounded by rivers. The Pow, the Maderty, the Torot, and Earn, all abound with trout and salmon. The Highland division abounds with all sorts of game, and the river Almond which runs through it, contains trout. The soil is mostly light and gravelly; in the vicinity to the town it is loam. The parish is well cultivated, and the greatest part inclosed. There is a good bridge over the Earn at the town; at the other end of which a thriving village, Bridgend, has been lately built. There are no seats or antiquities deserving notice. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2876.

CRIFFEL or **CROWFEL**; a ridge of mountains in the county of Dumfries, the highest of which, Douglas Cairn, is elevated 1900 feet above the level of the sea. The soil on its sides affords rich pasture for the numerous flocks of sheep which are fed upon it.

CRIMOND; a parish in the district or Buchan, in Aberdeenshire. It lies upon the coast, nearly at an equal distance from the towns of Frazerburgh and Peterhead. The figure is triangular, the base being nearly 3 miles, and the height of the triangle about $5\frac{1}{2}$. It contains 4600 acres, of which 3000 are arable; the remainder is occupied by mosses, *links* or downs, and the lake of Strathbeg. About a quarter of a mile from high water mark, there is a steep hill along the shore, almost perpendicular, and nearly 200 feet in height. From the summit of this ridge the ground gradually descends into a low flat valley, at the bottom of which is the lake of Strathbeg. The land next the shore has a light sandy soil; towards the N. W. corner it is a light loam; but by far the greater part is a cold damp mossy

soil, on a clay bottom. Green crops and fallow are seldom practised, and the fields are often completely ruined by over-cropping. Here we may also state the shortness of the leases as the chief bar to improvement. Rattray-head, on this coast, is a promontory very dangerous to vessels. Near the E. end of the lake of Strathbeg is a small hill, called the Castle-hill, where Cumine Earl of Buchan had a castle. About a quarter of a mile S. of this hillock, formerly stood the borough of Rattray, said to have had all the privileges of a royal borough, except sending members to parliament. Population in 1801, 862.

CRINAN (LOCH); a small arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Argyllshire, lately connected with Loch Gilp (an arm of Loch Fyne), by a navigable canal, named the Crinan Canal.

CROE; a district in the parish of Kintail, Ross-shire, watered by the small river Croe.

CROMAR; a division of the district of Marr, in Aberdeenshire, comprehending the parishes of Coul, Tarfand and Migvy, of Coldstone and Logie, and part of the parish of Tullich. *Vide MARR.*

CROMARTY (COUNTY of). This small county is a sort of peninsula, washed on three sides by the Friths of Cromarty and Moray, and bounded on the S. W. and S. by the county of Ross. Its extreme extent in length is about 16 miles, and on an average about $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 in breadth. It was erected into a distinct county about the end of the 17th century, at the request of Sir James Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty, to whom it almost entirely belonged. A great part of it now belongs to the Andersons of Udal, and the family of Ross of Cromarty. The face of the country is pleasant; a long ridge of hills extending the whole length in the middle of the county, having a fine declivity on either side towards the shores of the Friths. The higher grounds are mostly covered with heath, but towards the shores the soil is light and early. A great many plantations have been lately made out, which will shortly be a great ornament and shelter to the country. Cromarty has much to gain in agricultural improvements. On the estate of Mr. Ross, indeed,

many inclosures have been made, but these are scarcely to be seen in other parts of the district. The farmers object to the expence of lime as a manure, and are unwilling to allow their lands to lie fallow above one year. Were the new system of husbandry adopted in this quarter, there is every reason to expect great returns to the farmer. Cromarty contains only one town, from which the county takes its name, which was formerly a royal borough, and 5 parishes. The language is generally Gaelic, but many speak that broad Scottish, which is commonly called the Buchan or Aberdeenshire dialect. The farmers are industrious in their profession, but uninformed in matters of science, exceedingly tenacious of their old prejudices in agriculture, and averse to adopt new practices. Freestone, granite, and reddish-coloured porphyry, are almost the only minerals, if we except topazes, similar to those of Cairngorm, found in the parish of Kincardine. Fisheries are very successfully carried on, and pearls of considerable value are sometimes found in the Frith of Cromarty, where the river Conal falls into that bay. The valued rent of Cromarty is 12897l. Scots, and the real land rent may be estimated at 700l. Sterling. Population in 1801, 3052.

CROMARTY; a town and parish in the county of the same name. The town is small, and situated upon a rock or point of the land, which overhangs the sea in a romantic manner, and much exposed to the E. wind. It was formerly a royal borough, but was disfranchised by an act of the privy council of Scotland, in consequence of a petition for that purpose presented by Sir John Urquhart, proprietor of the estate of Cromarty. It is now under the baronial jurisdiction of the Earl of Cromarty. The parish extends about 7 miles in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth, bounded by the Frith of Cromarty on the N. On the banks of the Frith the surface is level, and covered with verdure. A bank, about two miles from the coast, extends the whole length of the parish, above which the ground is covered with heath and moss. The soil is every where wet and moorish, which makes the seasons late, and the crop uncertain. The coast towards the E.

is bold and rocky, some of the cliffs being nearly 250 feet perpendicular to the sea: the rest is flat and sandy. After every storm a great quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore, which is partly used as a manure, and partly burnt into kelp, of which there is annually made about 10 or 12 tons. The harbour of Cromarty, inferior, perhaps, to none in Britain for safety, and a commodious quay, was lately built at the joint expence of government and the proprietor of the estate of Cromarty, where vessels of 350 or 400 tons may lie in perfect security. (*Vide CROMARTY FRITH*). A considerable trade in the hempen or sack-cloth line has been long established in Cromarty and the neighbourhood. A large rocky cavern, called Macfarquhar's bed, and a cave, which contains a petrifying well, called the *Dripping well*, are great natural curiosities; and the hill of Cromarty is visited by travellers of the first rank and taste, who never fail to speak of its beauties with admiration, as exceeding any thing they had ever seen for the grandeur and extent of the prospect. Population in 1801, 2208.

CROMARTY FRITH, called by Buchanan the *Portus Salutis*; is one of the finest bays in Great Britain. It is divided from the Moray Frith by the county of Cromarty, and washes the southern shore of the county of Ross. It is about 16 miles in length, and sometimes 3 in breadth. The entrance is between 2 promontories or headlands, called the Sutors of Cromarty, which are about a mile and a half distant. There is the finest anchoring ground after passing the Sutors, for several miles up the bay, with deep water on both sides, almost close to the shore, where in most places the coast is so smooth, that supposing a vessel to part her cables (a thing scarcely probable), she might run aground without sustaining much damage. Such is the extent of sea room in the bay, and such is the capacity, that almost the whole British navy might lie here in safety. A ferry boat is established across the bay from the Ross to the Cromarty side.

CROMDALE; a parish, nearly equally situated in the counties of Inverness and Moray. Its extent is considerable, being fully 20 miles in

length; and in some places the breadth is no less than 11 or 12 miles. The soil is in general dry and thin, with the exception of the low grounds or haughs on the banks of the river Spey, which, in point of fertility, are equal to any in the neighbourhood. An hundredth part of the lands of Cromdale is not arable, or even green, so as to render it good pasturage for black cattle or horses. The hills and level grounds are generally covered with black heath, which, though formerly thought barren and unproductive, are now rendered one of the greatest sources of national wealth, by the flocks of sheep which every where are spread over the country. The plantations of fir, which are numerous and thriving, will soon be a great shelter and ornament to the district. Sir James Grant of Grant is sole proprietor of the parish; and Castle-Grant, the seat of his family, is within its bounds. Here is also situated Grantown, a village erected about 80 years ago, under the influence of the Grant family, containing nearly 400 inhabitants. There is a fortalix at Lochindorb, where a thick wall of mason-work, 20 feet high, surrounds an acre of land within the lake, with strong watch-towers at every corner. The entrance is by a magnificent gate of hewn freestone; and the foundations of houses are to be distinctly traced within the walls. The low grounds on the banks of the Spey have been rendered famous by a song (the Haughs of Cromdale) composed in consequence of a battle fought there in the year 1696, betwixt the adherents of King William under the command of Colonel Livingstone, and the supporters of the house of Stuart commanded by Lord Viscount Dundee, in which the latter were defeated. Population in 1801, 2187.

CRONAY; a small flat island of Sutherlandshire, on the coast of Assint.

CROOK of DOVAN; a small village in Perthshire, in the parish of Fossaway and Tulliebole, seated on the river Dovan. It is a borough of barony, and has a great fair in May, and another in October.

CROY; a parish situated partly in the county of Nairn, and partly in that of Inverness. The extreme length

is about 16 miles, but it is so intersected with other parishes, that its extent in breadth cannot be exactly ascertained. The river Nairn runs through the parish for 8 miles, on which is a tolerably productive salmon fishing. The banks of the river are well cultivated, and, where they do not admit of cultivation, covered with wood, natural or planted, which, with the seats of Kilravock, Holme, and Cantray, forms a scene of true rural amenity and beauty: the remainder is indifferently cultivated, and has a bleak and naked appearance. The proprietors of the parish have done much towards improving their lands, and introducing a regular system of agriculture. Population in 1801, 1601.

CROSS; one of the smaller Shetland isles.

CROSS; a parish in the island of Sanday, county of Orkney. *Vide* SANDAY.

CROSSFORD and **CROSSGATES**; two small villages in the county of Fife, situated on the great turnpike road which runs E. and W. through the town of Dunfermline.

CROSSMICHAEL; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is of a rectangular form, extending in length about 5, and in breadth about 4 miles. It is bounded on the E. by the river Urr, and on the W. by the river Dee. From these rivers the ground rises into a ridge, which is beautifully diversified with gentle eminences, entirely arable. Towards the northern border there is a small part covered with heath. The soil is various, as loam, clay, till, sand, and along the rivers extensive meadows or holms. There are 2 lakes in the parish, abounding with excellent pike and perch. The Urr has a harbour, which admits vessels of small burden. By a canal lately cut from Carlinwark loch, which joins the Dee at this parish, marl is furnished at a cheap rate to the farmers in the district. The shallows at the mouth of the Dee prevent vessels coming so far up, but a small expence might render it navigable for near 15 miles. There are two ferries over the rivers in this parish, and the great military road to Port Patrick passes through it. Like the rest of Gallo-way, considerable attention is paid to

the rearing of cattle. There are several Pictish monuments of antiquity, and the remains of ancient fortifications. Population in 1801, 1084.

CROVIE; a small fishing village in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire, containing about 100 inhabitants.

CRUACHAN, or **CRUACHAN BEINN**; a lofty mountain, situated at the head of Loch Awe, in Argyllshire. The perpendicular height, as measured by Colonel Watson, is 3390 feet above the level of the sea, and the circumference at the base exceeds 20 miles. It is very steep towards the N. E. and slopes gently down on the S. but rises with an abrupt ascent near the summit, which is divided into two points, each resembling a sugar loaf. It was the north point which was measured by Col. Watson, the southern one being 30 feet lower. The sides of the mountain are covered with natural woods of birch, alder, oak, and fir, which abound with roes and red deer. On the summit of this mountain is the fatal spring, from which, according to a tradition of the country, attributed to Ossian, issued Loch Awe, the beautiful expanse of water below. (*Vide* Dr. Smith's translation of the "Bera" of Ossian.) Cruachan is the weather gage of the people within view of its lofty summit. Before a storm "the spirit of the mountain shrieks," and its head and sides are enveloped with clouds. It is mostly composed of reddish porphyry, but near the bottom is found argillaceous schistus, intersected with veins of quartz and lapis ollaris. The porphyry seems to consist of a kind of trap of a dirty red colour, with flesh-coloured crystals of feldt-spar, some crystals of black scheorl, and a very few of greenish-coloured mica. On the top of the mountain the sea-pink grows luxuriantly, and sea shells have been found on the very summit.

CRUACH LUSSA, or **CRUACH LUSACH**, "the mountain of plants;" a mountain in the district of Knapdale, in Argyllshire. The height has never been exactly measured, but it is thought to exceed 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

CRUDEN; a parish situated in that district of Aberdeenshire called Buchan. It is a regular compact field,

extending about 8 or 9 miles along the British ocean towards the S. and about 7 or 8 miles inland towards the W. The soil is various. A large portion of it is a deep rich clay; the rest is light and gravelly; but, except the mosses, and a few banks, all of it could easily be made arable. An immense quantity of peat moss extends along the N. boundary. There are 4 fishing villages in the parish, at one of which, Ward, it is very probable a tolerable harbour might be made out. Husbandry is only in its infancy, and few farms in the parish are in good order. Thread manufactures are carried on to a great extent. Slains Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, is in this parish. The Bullers of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, are much admired for the awful grandeur they exhibit. Dunbuy, a small insulated rock near the Bullers, is frequented by innumerable sea-fowls. There are also several very extensive caves in the neighbourhood. About a mile W. of the church are the remains of a druidical temple. In this parish was fought, in the beginning of the 11th century, the famous battle between Malcolm II. and Canute, son of Sueno, afterwards king of England, Denmark, and part of Sweden. In this engagement the Danes were totally defeated, and the field received the name it now bears, from *cruor Danorum*, the blood of the Danes. Population in 1801, 1934.

CRUGLETON; a promontory in Wigtonshire, on the Frith of Cree.

CULAG; a rivulet of Sutherland, which runs into the sea at Loch Inver, where there is an excellent fishing station, and a small village of the same name.

CULLEN; a royal borough in the county of Banff. It was formerly a constabulary, of which the Earl of Findlater was hereditary constable, and at that time was known by the name of Inverculan, from its situation at the mouth of the *burn* of Culan or Cullen, which at the N. end of the town falls into the sea. The Earl of Findlater is hereditary preses or provost, and the government of the town is vested under him in 3 bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and 13 counselors. With a small exception, Lord

Findlater is proprietor of the whole town. The houses are in general mean and ill built, and the streets have an irregular and dirty appearance. Notwithstanding its situation on the sea coast, no vessels can venture to take in or deliver a cargo for want of a harbour, which a few hundred pounds would erect, and render tolerably secure. The want of water is also a great disadvantage to the place, there being only one good spring in the whole parish. There is a considerable manufacture of linen and damask, established about 50 years ago by the exertions of the Earl of Findlater. There are two fishing villages in the neighbourhood, viz. Cullen and Portknockies, which employ about 14 or 15 boats. By these the town and country around are amply supplied with fish; and, besides what is sold daily, the fishers cure and dry a considerable quantity of cod, skate, ling, and haddocks, which they carry in open boats to Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, and Leith. The parish of Cullen extends about 4 miles in length from the sea, southward, and 3 miles in breadth. The fields in general have a gentle slope towards the N. and E.; only one eminence, the Bin-hill of Cullen, deserving the name of mountain. The soil is generally of a rich deep loam, but some fields are of a strong clay, and near the shore sand, mixed with gravel. The farms are in general small, inclosed, and well cultivated. The Bin-hill lies about a mile S. W. of the town of Cullen, about 2 miles from the sea, from the level of which it is elevated to the height of 1050 feet. It was lately planted to the very summit with trees of various kinds. Cullen House, the chief residence of the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, is founded on a rock, about 50 feet perpendicular above the *burn* of Cullen, over which there is an excellent stone bridge of one arch, 84 feet wide and 64 feet high, making an easy communication with the parks and woods, where the ground admits of endless beauty and variety. The situation of the house is romantically pleasant, having a beautiful prospect towards the S. and a fine view of the Moray Frith to the N. Cullen is surrounded with most extensive plantations, laid out about 25 years ago by Lord Find-

fater, there being no fewer than 8000 Scots acres of waste ground now covered with trees, the number of which, if we allow 4000 plants, the usual proportion, to a Scots acre, will amount to no fewer than 32,000,000 of trees. Near the town of Cullen is the foundation of an ancient castle, on a small eminence called the Castle-hill, overhanging the sea; and the ruins of a house are still shewn, where it is said Elizabeth, Queen of King Robert Bruce, died. Population in 1801, 1076.

CULLICUDDEN. *Vide* KIRKMICHAEL and CULLICUDDEN.

CULLODEN; a moor situated about 3 miles E. of Inverness, memorable for the total defeat of the rebel army, on the 16th April 1746, by the King's troops under the Duke of Cumberland, which put an end to the attempts of the Stewart family to regain the British throne. Strangers often visit this field, though there is little to be seen on it except the graves of those who fell in the action, which are discerned by the green surface, while the rest of the moor is covered with heath. The country people often find bullets and pieces of armour, which are anxiously sought after by the virtuosi as curiosities, and preserved as relics.

CULROSS; a royal borough in the county of Perth, situated on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth. Its charter was received from James VI. in the year 1588, and it still retains all its privileges. It formerly carried on a very considerable trade in salt and coal, but this has decayed of late. Culross enjoys the advantage of a very safe harbour; but, on account of some sunk rocks at the entrance, it does not admit ships of burden. Spring tides rise to the height of 15 or 16 feet. The town is built on the abrupt ascent from the water, one street running direct N. while the other intersects it at right angles. This situation gives it, especially on the approach from the harbour, a very picturesque and grand appearance. There is no manufacture of any note at present carried on, but there was formerly a species of manufacture peculiar to the place; this was the making of *girdles*, a kitchen utensil well known in Scotland for baking unleavened bread. By

two royal grants from James IV. and Charles II. the inhabitants of Culross possessed the exclusive privilege of this manufacture, which is now supplanted by the cast iron girdles made at Carron; and to this circumstance we may in a great measure attribute the decline of the place. About 15 years ago, Lord Dundonald erected very extensive works for the extraction of tar, naphtha, and volatile salt, from pit-coal, but at a very considerable expence to his Lordship. It was at last found to be an unproductive concern, and given up. Above the town stands the abbey of Culross, a princely edifice, belonging to the Earl of Dundonald: it was built about the year 1590, by Edward Lord Kialoss. Adjacent to it is the old church, which served as chapel to the monastery. Valleyfield is an elegant building. The parish forms nearly a square of 4 miles. The surface is level, if we except the abrupt ascent from the shore. The northern part of the parish is occupied by an extensive moor or marsh, incapable of any other improvement than planting; but towards the S. the soil is good, and a regular system of agriculture is practised. About 4 miles above Culross, at Kincardine, large quantities of fish are taken by a contrivance called *cruives*, of which there are about 180; and the value of the fish caught often amounts to 1000*l.* *per annum*. Coal, freestone of excellent quality, ironstone; and other ores of iron, abound in the parish. Under the head of antiquities it may be mentioned, that the monastery which gives name to the seat of Lord Dundonald was built by Malcolm Thane of Fife in the year 1217, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Serf or Servanus. It was occupied by an abbot and 9 monks of the Cistercian order. There are also the vestiges of two Danish camps. Culross is distant about 23 miles N. W. from Edinburgh. Population in 1801, 1502.

CULSALMOND; a parish in the county of Aberdeen, the extent of which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is level, with the exception of two small hills about the middle of the parish. The soil is deep and fertile, especially on the banks of the Urie, the only river in the parish. Several very thriving

plantations have been lately made out, by the different proprietors, and a general inclination for improvement in agriculture begins to shew itself. The only fuel is peat and turf, of which there is great abundance. The two eminences mentioned above are covered with heath, and abound with a very fine blue slate, which is much used in this and the neighbouring parishes. Newton House, is the only edifice of note in the parish. Population in 1801, 730.

CULTER; a parish in the county of Lanark, about 8 miles in length, and on an average 4 in breadth. On the banks of the Clyde, a fine fertile plain extends for 2 miles to the foot of the hills, which occupy the southern part of the parish, having a rich loamy soil, well inclosed and cultivated. From this plain towards the S. the ground rises into high mountains, the loftiest of which Culterfell, is elevated 1700 feet above the level of the sea. This hilly district is partly covered with a rich verdure, well adapted for sheep pasture, and partly occupied by a forest of natural wood. The whole appearance of the parish is beautiful, being covered with thriving plantations and ornamented farms. Culter water, a small clear rivulet, falls into the Clyde after passing through this parish. There are the remains of several circular encampments, and an artificial mound of earth on the banks of the Clyde. Ironstone of excellent quality abounds, and most of the springs are impregnated with that mineral. Population in 1801, 369.

CULTER; a rivulet in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise from a lake in the parish of Skene, and, after receiving several smaller streams, falls into the Dee near the church of Peterculter.

CULTERFELL; a high hill in the parish of Culter, Lanarkshire, elevated 1700 feet above the level of the sea.

CULTS; a parish in the centre of the county of Fife, extending in length about $2\frac{1}{4}$, and in breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its general surface is flat, declining from the S. where there are a few hills. The soil is light, and in some places (particularly on the banks of the Eden) gravelly, but towards the S. it is a strong clay. The river Eden pas-

ses through the parish. There are numerous freestone and limestone quarries, of excellent quality; there is also plenty of coal. There are several remains of Roman encampments; and many urns have been dug up, containing human bones. Population in 1801, 699.

CUMBERNAULD; a parish and village in the county of Dumbarton. The parish extends about 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The surface has a romantic appearance, being beautifully diversified with small hills and fertile dales. The highest part is called Fannyside moor, producing nothing but heath and furze. On the S. side are two lakes, about a mile long, and one-fourth of a mile broad. The remainder of the parish is mostly arable, with a deep clay soil, tolerably fertile. There is abundance of coal, though none is at present wrought. Lime and freestone also abounds. Considerable remains of Antoninus's wall are to be seen in this parish, nearly in the course of which runs the great canal which connects the Clyde and the Forth. The village of Cumbernauld is pleasantly situated in a valley, almost surrounded with the pleasure grounds of Cumbernauld House, the seat of Lord Elphinstone. The new road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes through the village; near which is built a large and commodious inn. Population in 1801, 1795.

CUMBRAV. *Vide CAMBRAY*.

CUMINESTOWN; a village in Aberdeenshire, in Montquhitter parish, founded in 1760 by the late Mr. Cumine of Auchry, and containing about 404 inhabitants.

CUMMERTREES; a parish in the county of Dumfries, extending about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is level, and the soil in general good; in the centre of the parish it is excellent, and remarkably fertile. The parish lies on the banks of the Annan, which river bounds it on the E. There are several extensive *flow mosses* in the parish, utterly incapable of improvement: these, however, furnish excellent peat, which is the only fuel. Agriculture is rapidly advancing in improvement, and inclosures are becoming general. Freestone is abundant, and limestone

of excellent quality is found in an inexhaustible quarry near the centre of the parish. The great drawback is the want of coal for burning it, peat not answering the purpose. The military road through Dumfries-shire intersects the parish. The castle of Hoddam is ancient, but is still in good repair. Near it, on a high ground, is a square tower, 25 feet high, which is supposed to have been a watch tower in the border wars. Besides the minerals mentioned above, in a limestone quarry at Kilhead several veins of a beautiful dark-coloured marble have appeared, which admits of a fine polish. Shells, entrochi, and petrified vegetables of a whitish colour, appear to great advantage on the dark ground. Population in 1801, 1300.

CUMNACALLACH; a mountain in the island of Arran.

CUMNOCK or **OLD CUMNOCK**. The parish of Old Cumnock, from which New Cumnock was disjoined about the beginning of the last century, is situated in the county of Ayr. It is of an oblong figure, about 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The surface is partly flat, and partly hilly; the soil in general is a deep clay, but the low grounds are intermixed with sand and gravel. There are several rivulets, all of which fall into the Lugar, a stream which empties itself into the river Ayr near Barskimming. The hills exhibit frequent marks of volcanic fire, many of them being composed of basaltic columnus of irregular crystallization. Several specimens of calcareous petrifactions of fish and mosses are found in the bed of the Lugar; and in a limestone quarry belonging to the Earl of Dumfries is found a species of red coral. The limestone of this quarry receives a good polish, and makes a very pretty bluish marble. A vein of lead ore also runs through it, which was found on trial to yield 65 lb. of lead *per cwt.* of ore. Freestone abounds, and a great part of the parish lies upon excellent coal. The village of Cumnock is situated on the banks of the Lugar, at its confluence with the stream of Glisnock, and is well adapted for manufactures, from the vicinity of coal and water. It contains nearly 800 inhabitants, and gives the

title of Baron to the family of Dumfries. Near the village are the remains of a moat or court-field, where anciently the baronial courts were held. It is nearly surrounded by the Lugar, and is noted for its picturesque and romantic scenery. The great roads from Ayr and Glasgow to Dumfries, and from Ayr by Muirkirk to Edinburgh, pass through the village. In the parish stand the ruins of the castle of Terranzean, the mansion of the barony of that name, from which the Countess of Loudon takes the title of Baroness Terranzean. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 1798.

CUMNOCK (NEW); a parish in the county of Ayr. Its form is somewhat of an oblong square, 12 miles long, and 8 broad. The general appearance is hilly, affording excellent pasture for sheep; but there are many spots of arable land, with an excellent clay soil. The river Nith takes its rise in the S. W. end, and runs through the middle of the parish. Besides the Nith, there are several lakes, which are the sources of the rivers Lugar and Afton. There are various mines of coal and lime, which well supply the neighbourhood. A lead mine was lately opened on the barony of Afton, which employs from 20 to 30 miners. Near the church stood an old castle, now nearly demolished, which for many centuries was the property of the Dunbars of Mochrum. Population in 1801, 1112.

CUNNINGHAM; a district of Ayrshire, separated from Kyle by the river Irvine. It is a fine level plain, watered by numerous streams, and having several populous towns and villages: it is, however, mostly in the hands of great proprietors, and is of consequence ornamented with few seats.

CUPAR, or **COUPAR** of **ANGUS**; a considerable town and parish in the valley of Strathmore, and, though designated in Angus, by far the greater part is situated in the county of Perth. The town is situated on the Isla, and is divided by a rivulet into two parts; that part which lies S. of this rivulet being all that belongs to the county of Angus. The streets are well paved and lighted, and the town has much improved of late years. There is a town-house and steeple on the spot

where the prison of the court of regality stood. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, nearly 200,000 yards of different kinds of cloth being annually stamped here. There is also a considerable tannery, and in the immediate neighbourhood a large bleachfield has been laid out. The number of inhabitants in 1793, amounted to 1604. Cupar is distant about 12 miles from Perth, and nearly the same distance from Dundee. The parish of Cupar extends about 5 miles in length from S. W. to N. E. and is from 1 to 2 miles in breadth. It is divided lengthways by an elevated ridge. A considerable extent of haugh or meadow ground lies on the banks of the Isla, which is frequently swelled by the rains, and lays nearly 600 acres under water. The soil in general is a clayey loam, but wherever the ground rises into eminences, a gravelly soil makes its appearance. The lands are mostly inclosed with thorn hedges, and agriculture is well attended to. Besides the town of Cupar, there are several villages, of which the largest contains about 100 inhabitants. There are still visible at Cupar the vestiges of a Roman camp, said to have been formed by the army of Agricola in his 7th expedition. On the centre of this camp Malcolm IV. in 1104, founded and richly endowed an abbey for Cistercian monks. From what remains, it must have been a house of considerable magnitude. Population in 1801, including the town of Cupar, 2416.

CUPAR, or COUPAR of FIFE; a royal borough, and county town of Fifeshire, is beautifully situated on the N. bank of the Eden, nearly in the centre of the county. It boasts of great antiquity. The Thanes of Fife, from the earliest times of which any account has been transmitted to us, held their courts of justice; and in the rolls of parliament, assembled in the beginning of the reign of King David II. may be seen the names of commissioners from the royal borough of Cupar. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, and 21 counsellors. The revenue of the town amounts to 430*l.* Sterling *per annum*. Cupar is a neat, clean, well built, thriving town. The streets are well paved, and upwards of one-third of the

town is newly built. The church is a neat new building, and the the spire is much admired for its light and elegant appearance. Adjoining to the town-house, the gentlemen of the county lately built a room for county meetings, and other apartments. The prisons are on the opposite side of the town-house, and perhaps yield to none in Scotland in point of the meanness, the filth, and the wretchedness of their accommodations. "How would the feelings of the benevolent Howard have been shocked, if, in his compassionate tours, he had turned aside into the peninsula of Fife, and visited the cells, or rather loathsome dungeons of Cupar!" Yet into these cells, where there is "no light, but rather darkness visible," is the suspected criminal thrown to languish; often during the severest winter months. In Cupar, and the neighbouring country, a considerable quantity of coarse linens are manufactured; about 500,000 yards are annually stamped, the aggregate value of which will be nearly 30,000*l.* Sterling. There is also a considerable tanwork. On the Castle-hill of Cupar-Fife, some of the first secular dramatic representations were performed in Scotland. The Mount, formerly the estate of Sir David Lindsay, our earliest dramatic writer, is in the immediate neighbourhood of Cupar. The population of the town is about 3140. The parish of Cupar is an irregular square of 5 miles, divided into 2 parts by the river Eden, the banks of which are covered with numerous farm houses, and ornamented with elegant and stately villages. There is not an acre of common or waste land in the parish, the whole being either planted or employed in tillage, except one large field, the property of the town, kept for the purpose of pasturing the cows belonging to the inhabitants. A considerable proportion of the grounds are inclosed. Carslogie, is an ancient mansion. Garlie-Bank is celebrated for the treaty concluded on the 13th of June 1559, between the Duke de Chatelherault, on the part of the queen regent, and the Earl of Argyll commanding the forces of the Congregation. Population of the parish, including the town of Cupar, in 1801, 4463,

CUPINSHAY, or **COPINSHAY**; one of the Orkney islands, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It contains 2 or 3 families, making about 15 inhabitants. Adjoining to it lies the Kirkholm of Copinshay, separated by a reef, dry at low water, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, and other religious houses.

CUR, or **CHUR**; a river in the district of Cowal, in Argyllshire. It takes its rise in the mountains which border on Loch-goil-head. Its course for 2 miles is rough and rapid, forming, as it descends from the mountains, several fine cascades: when it comes into the plains of Strachur, it runs smoothly, making a number of beautiful turns. The banks are generally of an excellent deep soil, partly of loam and clay, but the crops are frequently much damaged by the sudden rising of its waters. After a course of about 9 or 10 miles, it falls into Loch Eck, a lake which communicates with the Frith of Clyde by the river Each-aig.

CURGIE; a small port and village, on the bay of Luce, 3 miles N. from the Mull of Galloway.

CURRIE; a parish in Mid-Lothian, about 6 miles W. of Edinburgh. Its extent is about 5 or 6 miles in every direction; but from E. to W. it advances to 9 miles in length. The situation is very elevated; Ravelrig, about the middle of the parish, is 800 feet above the level of the sea. This height, and the vicinity to the Pentland hills, renders it cold and damp. The soil is a tough clay, which requires much cultivation. About one-third of the whole is hill and moss. The manure employed is often brought from Edinburgh, but lime is more generally used. The river Leith takes its rise in the western extremity of the parish. Limestone is abundant, but is not wrought, as there is no coal at a nearer distance than 8 or 9 miles: however, there is every reason to suppose, that while all the neighbouring parishes abound with it, this also contains the same mineral, if proper trials were made. Freestone abounds in the parish, a quarry of which has been wrought for building many houses in the New Town of Edinburgh. There is plenty of ironstone, and a rich vein of copper. About a

mile from Currie village, is the romantic glen where Ramsay has laid the scene of the "Gentle Shepherd." (*Vide GLENCROSS.*) On an elevated situation above the bank of the river Leith is an old castle, called Lennox tower, said to have belonged to the family of Lennox, and to have been occasionally the residence of Mary,

"When love was young, and Darnley kind."

It has a subterraneous passage to the river, and has been a place of considerable strength; the circumference of the rampart or out-wall which goes round the brow of the hill, is 1212 feet. Not far from this castle, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of another ancient edifice, the mansion of the Skenes of Currie-hill. Population in 1801, 1112.

CUSHINE; a small parish in Aberdeenshire, the form of which is so irregular, that no certain idea can be given of its extent. Its surface is mountainous and rocky, and, from being situated at the head of a large open glen, it is much exposed to severe winter storms. The soil is very indifferent, in most places inclining to clay. The hills are covered with heath, and abound with game. There are two small rivulets in the parish, which are well stored with trout. The women, as in most places of Aberdeenshire, are employed in knitting stockings for the Aberdeen market, besides which there is no other manufacture. The rocks are mostly freestone, of a good quality; but no other mineral of value has been discovered in the district. This parish was, in 1798, annexed to the neighbouring one of Leochel, so that they now form one parochial charge. The population of Cushnie and Leochel will be found in the article **LEOCHEL**.

CUTHBERT'S (ST.) or WEST CHURCH; a parish of Mid-Lothian, lying on the N. and W. sides of the metropolis, and comprehending the New town of Edinburgh. *Vide EDINBURGH.*

CUTTLE; a small village in Haddingtonshire, near Prestonpans, containing 290 inhabitants.

CYRUS (ST.); a parish in Kincardineshire. *Vide ECCLES CRAIG.*

D

DABAY ; a small island of the Hebrides, annexed to the county of Inverness. It is about one mile long, and half a mile broad ; fertile in corn and grass, but liable to be blasted by the S. W. winds. It is one of those which are termed the Bishop's isles.

DAFF ; a village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Innerkip, containing upwards of 400 inhabitants, and lying about 3 miles from the sea port of Greenock.

DAILLY ; a parish in Ayrshire. It is situated in the centre of Carrick, along the banks of the river Girvan. It consists of a vale, stretching in the direction of the river about 6 miles in length, bounded on both sides by hills of moderate height, the breadth varying from 4 to 6 miles. The lower part of the valley is beautifully diversified with fertile meadows, and natural woods and plantations ; the sides of the hills, and the tract of country beyond, especially towards the S. are bleak, heathy, and uncultivated moors. The soil of the arable ground is general light and dry, but many spots have a mossy soil on a deep clay bottom. Numerous streams pour from the hills through deep and woody glens, to join the Girvan. These glens are much admired for picturesque and romantic beauty, and in them are many gentlemen's seats. So early as the 16th century, the river of Girvan was noted for the seats on its banks : Buchanan says of it, "*multis amenis villis cingitur* ;" admirably descriptive of its present appearance. The parish abounds with coal and limestone. Population in 1801, 1621.

DAIRE ; a river which rises in the S. border of the parish of Crawford, in Lanarkshire, and forms the principal branch of the river Clyde.

DAIRSIE ; a parish in the county of Fife. It is of an irregular figure, extending nearly 3 miles in every direction. The centre of the parish is

elevated into two hills, arable to the top, the sloping sides of which constitute the parish. The soil is rich and fertile. There are several good whinstone quarries ; and freestone of excellent quality is to be had at a short distance. Over the Eden, which forms the boundary on the S. and E. is a neat bridge of 3 arches, built by Archbishop Spotiswood, who was proprietor of the estate of Dairsie. Population in 1801, 550.

DALAROSSIE ; a parish in Inverness-shire, united to that of Moy. *Vide* MOY and DALAROSSIE.

DALAVICH ; a parish in Argyllshire, united to that of Kilchrenan. *Vide* KILCHRENAN and DALAVICH.

DALBEATTIE, or **DALBEATY** ; a recent village in Kirkcudbright shire, in the parish of Urr, built 26 years ago, on the estates of Alexander Copland of King's Grange, and George Maxwell of Munshes, Esqrs. It is admirably situated for trade, the river Urr being navigable so far for small vessels ; and a considerable stream, called Dalbeaty burn, runs through it, well adapted for driving machinery. A late traveller, after remarking the advantageous situation of Dalbeattie, adds, "that if proper manufactures were introduced into this village, I would expect to see it rise to rival the most considerable towns in this district of Galloway."

DALGAIN ; a village in Ayrshire, in the parish of Lorn, seated on the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, on the banks of the river Ayr. It is regularly built, and, in 1797, consisted of upwards of 30 neat houses, inhabited by 200 persons.

DALGETY ; a parish in the western district of the county of Fife. The figure is irregularly triangular, each side extending about 4 miles in length. It is bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth, from which the ground rises considerably ; but the surface in gene-

val is level, and in many places covered with furze and swamps. The soil is various; in some parts consisting of a light dry loam; but the greater part is a deep strong loam, mixed with clay, naturally wet and stiff, but in general productive of heavy crops. There are several extensive pits of excellent coal, of which a great quantity is annually exported from the port of St. David's, in this parish. Dunbristle, the seat of the Earl of Moray; Fordel, the seat of Sir John Henderson; and Cockairny, are of great ornament to the surrounding country. Near the church of Dalgety, which is an ancient building, are the ruins of a seat of the Earl of Dunfermline. Population in 1801, 890.

DALKEITH; a considerable village and parish in the county of Mid-Lothian. The parish is of small extent, being only about 2 miles square, lying on the banks of N. and S. Esk rivers. There are no mountains nor hills: indeed, the whole might be considered as a plain, did not the steep banks of the rivers give it an uneven and broken appearance. The soil is various, being light and sandy on the lower grounds, and in the higher a pretty deep clay, well adapted for raising either fruit or forest trees, which arrive here at great perfection. The village of Dalkeith is singularly beautiful. It stands on a narrow stripe of land between the two Esks, the banks of which are beautifully wooded, and embellished with seats of families of the first distinction. One of the greatest markets in Scotland for grain is held here every Thursday: a very great quantity of oats, in particular, is brought from all the neighbourhood, and especially from Berwickshire. All the corn trade done here is for ready money, a circumstance of great importance to the farmer. A few manufactures have been introduced; but these have not been carried to great extent. The grammar school of Dalkeith has been long in high repute, and at one period was esteemed the best seminary in Scotland: several of the brightest ornaments of literature here received the rudiments of their education. During the summer season, Dalkeith is much resorted to by parties of pleasure from Edinburgh, which is distant

about 6 miles, to enjoy the beauties of the surrounding scenery. Adjoining to the town is Dalkeith House, the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleugh. This elegant and extensive building was erected about the beginning of the last century, on the site of the old castle of Dalkeith. The beauty of the situation, which is deservedly admired, is greatly heightened by the serpentine windings of the two rivers, which unite about half a mile below Dalkeith House, and the abundance of the thriving plantations with which it is surrounded. There is a beautiful bridge of white stone over the North Esk, within sight of the house, and the banks of both rivers are cut into extensive walks with great taste. The park contains a number of venerable oaks, and is well stocked with deer. Population in 1801, 3906.

DALLAS; a parish in the county of Elgin, about 12 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. Its form is somewhat oval, being surrounded with hills, so as to form a valley or strath, in the middle of which runs the small river Lossie. The soil on the banks of the river is light and sandy, subject to frequent inundations; the rest of the soil is black and mossy, and the surrounding hills are covered with short heath. The harvests are late, and the crops are seldom sufficient for the consumpt of the district. The parish possesses inexhaustible quarries of a light gray slate, and some good freestone. Population in 1801, 818.

DALMALLY; a small village in Argyllshire, situated at the head of Loch Awe, about 6 miles from Cruachan mountain.

DALMENY; a parish in the county of Linlithgow, on the S. coast of the Frith of Forth. It is nearly 4 miles long, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and from the eminences the prospect is remarkably extensive and beautiful. Numerous travellers have remarked, that the scenery comprised in the extent of the prospect from Mons-hill (one of the highest eminences) is among the finest in Europe. The soil is in general a poor clay, bordering on till; but there are some spots of sandy ground. The

crops are on that account rather late, but they are sometimes very abundant. Like the greater part of the Lothians, much attention is paid to regular farming, and rotation of crops. Ironstone is found on the shore, and the parish possesses excellent quarries of freestone and limestone. Grind-stones are made here of the freestone, and the fine carving in front of Duff House, at Banff, the seat of the Earl of Fife, were executed at the quarry, and the stones sent in cases by sea. At Dundas hill is a fine specimen of irregular basaltic columns. There are several marl pits in the parish, and coal has been recently raised on the estate of Lord Hopetoun. There are a few antiquities, of which the church may be considered as the chief. It is a small elegant fabric, of Saxon architecture, apparently 800 years old. There is a large cairn, and the remains of a monastery. Barnbogle Castle is a very ancient edifice, but is still inhabited, and is only remarkable for its curious situation. It is within flood-mark, having strong buttresses and embrasures to keep off the sea. In the parish are several very ancient families, who have possessed estates in uninterrupted hereditary succession for 700 years. Dr. Wilkie, author of the "Epigoniad," was born here. He cultivated a small farm, and struggled long and hard with penury in his youth. He afterwards became minister of Ratho, and at last professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, where he died in 1773. Though the other parts of the Epigoniad were buried in oblivion, the episode of Hercules, in that poem, is sufficient to entitle the author to perpetual fame. Craigie-hall, Dundas Castle, and Duddingstone, are the chief seats in the parish. Population in 1801, 765.

DALNACARDOCH; a stage inn in Perthshire, on the great Highland road to Inverness, 85 miles from Edinburgh.

DALRY; a parish and village in the county of Ayr. The parish extends in an irregular figure nearly 9 miles from S. to N. and about the same distance from E. to W. The surface rises gradually from the banks of the rivers Caaf, Rye, and Garnock, which water the parish. The flat ground on

the banks of these rivers is a deep loam, apparently composed of slime and sand deposited from the overflowing of the waters. The greater part of the soil is clay, of different colours, upon a cold till bottom: both these soils are intermixed with patches of mossy ground, which have of late been much improved by the use of lime as a manure. The village of Dalry is much admired by strangers for its situation. It stands on a rising ground, almost surrounded by waters, and these run in their different directions so near the village, that when the streams are swelled by heavy rains, it has the appearance of an island. Some years ago a good deal was done in the silk manufacture, but that branch has yielded to the cotton, which is now generally carried on. It contains about 820 inhabitants. Dalry gives the title of Baron to the eldest son of the Earl of Glasgow. Limestone and ironstone abound, and there are three valuable coal pits within a mile of the village. Lately in boring for coal a very strong sulphureous spring was raised, which has been much used in scrophulous and scorbutic cases. In a limestone crag there is a remarkable cave scooped by the hand of nature. It is about 183 feet in length, and the breadth and height varies from 5 to 12 feet. The roof affords many fine specimens of stalactical petrifications. Population in 1801, 2321.

DALRY; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 15, and its greatest breadth about 10 miles. Towards the S. the soil is arable, and capable of cultivation; but by far the greater part is hilly, and only fit for pasture. Along the river Ken, which is the boundary on the W. for upwards of 6 miles, there are some natural woods of considerable extent. There are several small lakes; and, besides the Ken, the parish is watered by the rivulets Garpool, Blackwater, Earlstoun, and Stonrigger. In Lochinvar are the remains of an ancient fortified castle, with a draw-bridge, said to have belonged to the Gordons, anciently knights of Lochinvar, and lately Viscounts of Kenmure. There are also several moats and ruinous places of defence. A village called St. John's Clauchan, the property of the

Earl of Galloway, is finely situated on the banks of the Ken. Population in 1801, 832.

DALRYMPLE; a parish in the county of Ayr. It extends along the banks of the river Doon from 6 to 7 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth. The lower grounds are delightfully situated, surrounded on all sides with little green hills. Near the Doon, the ground is remarkably beautiful and diversified. The soil is partly clay, and partly sand. The state of agriculture is much improved of late years, and inclosures are becoming general. The Doon contains salmon and trout. A salmon-fishing on this river lets at about 15*l. per annum*. There is plenty of limestone, marl, and some freestone. Here, it is said, was an engagement, in which Coilus, King of the Britons was slain. Population in 1801, 514.

DALSERF; a parish in the county of Lanark. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Clyde, extending in length about 5 miles, and on an average 3 in breadth. The holms on the banks of the Clyde, which are of irregular breadth, are very fertile, but liable to be overflowed by the river. From these plains the ground rises by a bold and precipitous ridge to a considerable height. Here the soil becomes clay, or rather argillaceous loam, with a till bottom. The lower grounds are well cultivated, but the rest of the parish being more sterl, is but slightly improved. There are several extensive plantations in the parish, and on the Clyde some large orchards. Except the ground occupied by these the whole is arable. The rivers Avon and Calnar run through it. There are 3 neat villages, viz. Dalsersf, Millheugh, and Larkhall; the last of which is now very considerable, and is daily increasing. Dalsersf stands in a low situation on the banks of the Clyde. In this village is the church, with a clock and spire. There are 4 pits of excellent coal, and lime has been found in small quantity. There is great plenty of freestone, and ironstone is also abundant. There are several mineral springs, the water of which contains iron in solution. Dalsersf House and Broomhill are both finely situated, commanding a charming prospect of the Clyde and Avon,

with their pleasant banks. The ruins of two small chapels remain, one of which is dedicated to St. Patrick. Population in 1790, 1100.

DALTON; a parish in the district of Annandale, in Dumfries-shire, about 4 miles in length from N. to E. and 3 miles in breadth. The banks of the Annan, which bound the parish on the E. have a light loamy soil, very capable of improvement: in the places farther from the river the soil is clay, on a cold till bottom, which, by retaining the moisture, renders it unfavourable for vegetation. Of late, several commons and moors have been brought into culture, and the appearance of the country in general is much improved. Population in 1801, 595.

DALWHINNIE; a stage-inn in Inverness-shire, on the great Highland road to Inverness, 98 miles from Edinburgh.

DALZIEL; a parish in the county of Lanark, about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The land is low, and the surface even and regular, rising gradually from the rivers Clyde and Calder, by which it is bounded, to a ridge, with a declivity just sufficient to carry off the superfluous water. The banks of the Clyde are low, except at one place, where there is a bold rocky bank for 300 yards, on the top of which is built a summer-house, commanding a fine prospect of Hamilton and the surrounding country. The banks of the Calder are beautifully diversified with coppices, and there are several plantations of thriving trees, which heighten the beauty of the scenery. The soil of the parish is a rich loam, and strong marly clay, capable of a high state of cultivation. There is a salmon fishing on the Clyde, belonging to the family of Wishaw. Coal abounds in the parish, but no pits are wrought at present: there are also freestone quarries of excellent quality. Upon a most picturesque spot stands the mansion-house of Dalziel, attached to the old tower or *chateau* of the manor, which is kept in repair solely on account of its antiquity. The latter is a large Gothic building, with battlements and loopholes on the top, and otherwise fortified very strongly in the ancient manner. A Roman way passed through this parish, some vestiges of

which still remain. The road from Lanark to Glasgow, and from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Hamilton, passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 611.

DAMELINGTON; a parish and village in the county of Ayr. The parish extends about 8 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The surface rises gradually from the river Doon, and the soil varies from a strong rich deep clay to a dry gravel; but towards the hilly parts it becomes barren and rocky. There is a large morass near the village, which has lately been drained. Part of Loch Doon, from which issues the river of that name, is in this parish. There is great abundance of excellent coal, freestone, and ironstone; and some veins of lead ore have been discovered in the hills, but they have never been wrought to any extent. There is a beautiful moat above the village, surrounded with a deep dry fosse. Several cairns are to be seen in different parts of the parish. There are the remains of 3 ancient castles, one of which stands on a small island in Loch Doon. The village of Damelington has of late much increased; its number of inhabitants is above 500; and its vicinity to coal, freestone, and excellent water, has induced several companies to erect machinery for the cotton and woollen manufactures. To the village belong two extensive commons, each of which gives pasturage to from 25 to 30 cows. Population in 1801, 758.

DAMSAY; a small island of Orkney, in the parish of Stenness, about 2 miles from the island of Pomona.

DANESHALT; a small village in the parish of Auchtermuchty, Fife-shire, distant about half a mile from the town of Auchtermuchty. The road to Falkland, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn, lies through this village.

DAVEN (LOCH); a small lake, about 3 miles in circumference, in the parish of Logie-Coldstone, in Aberdeenshire. It abounds with pike, some of which are of a large size.

DAVID'S (ST.); a village in the parish of Dalgety, on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth. It carries on a considerable manufacture of salt, and exports annually an immense quantity of coal. The harbour of St. David's

is spacious, situated in Inverkeithing bay, where vessels of any burden, not exceeding 500 or 600 tons, can load in safety. The distance from the pits to the shore is nearly 4 miles, and waggons of 48 cwt. convey the coal along the waggon ways to the very harbour. It is well ascertained that the coal here has been wrought for upwards of 250 years, and a great extent of it still remains.

DAVIOT; a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending nearly 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The surface is level, having an exposure to the S. and S. E. The soil is partly a rich fertile loam, and partly a strong clay, producing tolerable crops. Very little of the parish is inclosed, and a great drawback to improvement is the distance from lime, the nearest place where it can be got being nearly 20 miles distant. There are 2 druidical temples, one of which forms part of the church-yard. Population in 1801, 644.

DAVIOT; a parish in the county of Inverness. It was in 1618 united to Dunlichty, and forms a parochial district of great extent, being about 23 miles in length on both sides of the river Nairn, its breadth varying from 2 to 4 miles. The appearance is wild and romantic in the highest degree, the hills being either bare rocks, or very sparingly covered with coarse grass; and in the low grounds there are many large tracts of peat moss, incapable of cultivation, but which seem in general well calculated for the growth of forest trees, and many acres have lately been laid out in that way. Amongst the mountains are several lakes, of which Loch Ruthven and Loch Dundelchack are the chief, abounding with trout of a delicious taste and flavour. The state of agriculture is very indifferent; for although the soil in some places yields tolerable crops, yet the great number of small holdings, short leases, services to the landlord, and a predilection among the people for ancient modes of farming, however awkward and unproductive, concur in preventing improvements. Limestone has been found on the banks of the Nairn: the vein contains numerous cubical crystallizations, which, when analyzed, have been found to contain lead. At

the Mains of Daviot, a seat of the ancestors of the present Laird of Mackintosh, there were, till lately, the ruins of a fort or castle, built by the Earl of Crawford in the beginning of the 15th century. It was of great extent, and the stones were lately taken away to build a modern house near its site. Population in 1801, 1818.

DEAN; a deep running river in the county of Angus. It takes its rise from the lake of Forfar, and, receiving the water of Gairie near Glamis Castle, falls into the Isla in its course through the valley of Strathmore,

DEE; a river of considerable size in Aberdeenshire. It has its source in a hill called Gaibh-chor-Dhe, in Lord Fife's forest, in the parish of Crathy, and, running with astonishing rapidity through the whole breadth of the county, empties itself into the German ocean at New Aberdeen, at the distance of 90 miles in a direct line from its source. In its course it receives many small rivers, and forms several waterfalls, which are noted for their striking magnificence. Its banks are frequently bold and rocky, but, in other places, the sudden risings to which it is liable often lays many acres of its banks under water. These are finely skirted with natural forests and extensive plantations; and, at proper seasons, large rafts of trees are constructed, and floated to the sea. It abounds with salmon; and perhaps the most valuable salmon fishings in Scotland (the Tay scarcely excepted) are on this river, the produce of the Dee being estimated at nearly 8000*l*. Sterling *per annum*. In making a comparison of the soil on the banks of the Dee and Don, the two principal rivers in Aberdeenshire, the latter has manifestly the advantage. Hence the old rhyme,

"A foot of Don's worth two of Dee,
"Except it be for fish and tree."

Its æstuary forms the harbour of Aberdeen; for a description of which, *vide* that article. For about 20 or 30 miles, it forms the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine.

DEE; a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It was anciently named *Deva* by the Romans, when in possession of Galloway. It takes its

rise from Loch Dee, a small lake which is situated at the bottom of those hills which separate Carrick from Galloway. After running many miles in a serpentine course, and, receiving the water of the great river Ken, it flows a considerable way, till it reaches the parish of Kirkcudbright. It then runs alongst the W. side from N. E. to S. W. and empties itself into the Solway Frith, about 6 miles below the town of Kirkcudbright. It is a large and rapid river. For a great part of its course its bottom is rocky, and its banks steep and rugged, adorned with natural wood of various kinds. In its course it receives, besides the Ken, the rivers Tarff and Twyneholm, and the Grange-burn. It abounds with salmon, and is navigable for small vessels for nearly 6 miles. Opposite the church of Tongland, the bottom of the river is very rough, which in large floods forms it into beautiful cascades of broken water. A little below this is a high bridge of 2 arches, from which the falls are seen to the greatest perfection. After the cascade, the water falls into a deep linn, with a great and incessant noise. Captain Montgomery, who lived in this neighbourhood, has given a description of it, in his ancient poem of "the Cherry and the Slae," which is perfectly just, and agreeable to its natural appearance.

"But as I lukit myne alane,
I saw a river rin,
Out oore a steepy rock of stane,
Syne lichtit in a linn,
Wi' tambling and rumbling,
Amang the rocks around,
Devalling and falling
Into a pit profound," &c.

STANZA 6.

The whole length of the course of the Dee, following the serpentine turns which it makes, is about 40 miles.

DEER; a parish and village in the county of Aberdeen. The parish is situated almost in the centre of the district of Buchan, extending in length 10 miles from N. to S. and its mean breadth may be estimated at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The high road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh cuts it longitudinally, and it is intersected by the road from Banff and Old Meldrum to Peterhead. It is watered by two rivulets, Deer and

Strichen, which afterwards form the Ugie. The surface consists of irregular ridges of rising ground, running in every direction, forming a number of vallies of irregular extent. The tops of some of the ridges are covered with heath, or a poor kind of grass; some are covered with plantations, and many of them cultivated: the lower parts are more susceptible of cultivation, and adapted either for corn or pasture. Round the village is a plain of considerable extent, ornamented with the woods and pleasure grounds of Pitfour. A considerable quantity of home-grown flax, spun into fine yarn, is annually exported, and a large bleachfield with extensive machinery was lately established in the neighbourhood of the village of Stewartfield. The village of Deer is a very ancient town, containing nearly 900 inhabitants. It is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Peterhead, the nearest sea port. Not far from the village stand the remains of the abbey of Deer, built in the beginning of the 13th century by William Cummine Earl of Buchan, for some monks of the Cistercian order. It has been an extensive building, but is now very much in ruins. Besides the village of Deer, there are also other 2 populous villages, Stewartfield and Fetterangus. There are several inexhaustible quarries of excellent limestone, of which nearly 20,000 bolls are annually sold. On the S. W. of the parish is great abundance of rhombic quartz or feldt-spar, and pieces of the purest rock crystals are met with occasionally, in the form of regular hexagonal prisms, pointed at the ends. A fine dark blue, and a very white granite, are used for building. There are several druidical circles, and the ruins of a small irregular village, supposed to have been inhabited by the druids. Population in 1801, 3552.

DEER (NEW); an extensive parish in Aberdeenshire. It is of an oblong form, extending from N. to S. 14 miles, and 7 at a medium from E. to W. It is distant about 30 miles from Aberdeen. The surface is flat, there being scarcely a hill, or even a place that deserves to be called an eminence. Towards the N. E. and S. E. the appearance for 7 or 8 miles is almost one continued corn field, inter-

spersed with pieces of sown grass and turnip, and terminated by gentle rising ground in the form of an amphitheatre; towards the W. the soil is shallow, and the surface covered with heath. The public road from Aberdeen by Udny and Tarves divides the parish from N. to S. Limestone abounds on every farm, and it is burnt in considerable quantities with moss; but the practice of liming lands in this district has been carried to so great an extent, that the land has been reduced to a sort of *caput mortuum*, producing nothing but thistles and noxious weeds. About 2 miles from the church stands an old castle called Fedderatt, which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. It is surrounded partly by a morass, and partly by a fossé and has been accessible only by a draw-bridge, part of which still remains. Water has been conveyed to it by means of pipes, pieces of which have at different times been torn up by the plough. There are a few remains of druidical temples; and several tumuli have been opened and found to contain urns inclosed in stone coffins. On a field called Aiky or Oaky Brae, Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert Bruce, is said to have defeated the Cummines, Earls of Badenoch, in the year 1308. (*Vide Forduni Scotchchronicon*, fol. 83. lib. 5.) Population in 1801, 2984.

DEER; a small river in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise in the W. border of the district of Buchan, and, after a course of about 16 miles, unites with the water of Strichen, acquires the name of the Ugie, and falls into the ocean at Peterhead.

DEER ISLAND, or MULDON-ICH; one of the Hebrides, near to the island of Barry, from which it is separated only by a narrow sound.

DEERNESSE; a parish in Orkney, united to that of St. Andrews in forming a parochial charge. It is situated in the eastern extremity of Pomona island, and extends 10 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 in breadth. The principal harbours are Inganess, and Deer Sound, where there is excellent anchorage. The island of Copinshay and several smaller islets are situated on this coast. The soil is chiefly loam, and moss intermixed with sand, which

is tolerably productive; but the cultivated land bears a small proportion to that which lies waste and uncultivated. There are appearances of lead ore in St. Andrew's parish; and a small holm on the coast seems to be composed chiefly of a sort of bituminous schistus, approaching to the nature of coal. Several ruins of ancient buildings may here be seen. Population in 1801, 1517.

DEERNESSE; a peninsulated promontory on the coast of the above parish.

DELTING; a parish in Shetland, on the N. coast of the Mainland. It is so intersected by arms of the sea, that no accurate idea can be given of its extent. The surface is hilly, bleak, and barren; but the small part on the coast which is under culture produces tolerable crops of oats and barley. The chief harbours are, St. Magnus Bay, Altha Frith, Busta Voe, South Voeter, and Sulom Voe. The principal islands are Mickle and Little Rhoe, Brother Isle, Fish-holm, and Bigga. Population in 1801, 1449.

DENINO; a small parish in the eastern district of the county of Fife, on the road from St. Andrews to Anstruther. Its figure is nearly a parallelogram, the length being about 3 miles, and the breadth about a mile and an half. It is beautifully intersected by a variety of small rivers, abounding with excellent trout. The soil is in general wet and spongy, most of the farms being broken with swamps and fens, and is principally fitted for pasturage. Coal was formerly wrought, but no pits are open at present: freestone abounds, of excellent quality. There are also several mineral springs containing iron. Kingsmuir, an extensive tract of wild uncultivated ground, is attached to the parish of Denino: it belongs to Mr. Hanno, who has a coal work upon it. Population in 1801, 326.

DENNY; a parish in Stirlingshire, about 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The surface is agreeably diversified, having a soil partly clay, and partly sand. It is tolerably fertile, and well cultivated. The village of Denny is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Carron, which separates this parish from that of Dunipace. The great canal from Forth to Clyde

passes through it, and is of great benefit to the country. Freestone is plenty, and coals are got in sufficient quantity to supply the inhabitants. Population in 1801, 2033.

DERVILLE, or **DERVAL**; a thriving manufacturing village in the parish of Loudon, county of Ayr. Near this village are the remains of a Danish fort. The lands of Derville in old times belonged to the knights templars, and it is remarkable that these lands hold of no superior, not even of the crown. The village contains about 400 inhabitants.

DESKFORD; a parish in the county of Banff. Its length from N. to S. is about 5 miles, and its extreme breadth about 3. It consists of a strath or valley, between a range of hills, open towards the N. and S. In the middle runs a small river, the banks of which are covered with a variety of natural wood; the parish is also intersected in several places by rivulets, rising from springs in the sides of the hills, descending with frequent waterfalls to the *burn* in the middle of the valley. The soil along the lower parts of the strath is generally a rich loam, with a strong clay bottom, producing in warm seasons heavy crops of wheat and other grain; towards the hills the soil is a light black mould, on a cold tilly bottom. There is a considerable extent of moorish or waste ground, very capable of improvement. The lower grounds seem peculiarly adapted for the growth of planting; there is an ash tree, which measures in girth 24 feet 6 inches. The ruins of the tower of Deskford, and of the castle of Scuth, with the surrounding woods, form the most striking and picturesque scenery. There is a small bleachfield at the N. end of the parish. There are several quarries of limestone, and 2 hills which afford abundance of peat and turf for fuel. Population in 1801, 610.

DEUCALEDONIAN SEA; the name given by Ptolomy and the ancient geographers to the ocean which washes the western coasts and isles of Scotland. Buchanan is of opinion it ought to be wrote *Duncaledonian*, from *Duncalden*, the chief city in these times, now Dunkeld.

DEVERON, or **DOVERON**; a river which has its source in the parish

of Cabrach, in Aberdeenshire, and, after a course of about 50 miles, through fertile and highly cultivated plains, falls into the ocean at the royal borough of Banff. It forms the boundary betwixt Aberdeenshire and Banff for many miles, and in its course receives many rivulets, particularly the Bogie, which falls into it at the town of Huntly. Upon its banks are found frequent specimens of plumbago, and many symptoms of lead ore are observed.

DEVON; a river in the counties of Perth and Clackmannan. *Vide DOVAN.*

DEVON (BLACK); a small river in Clackmannanshire, which has its rise in the Saline hills, in the parish of Alloa, and falls into the Frith of Forth at Clackmannan harbour.

DICHMOUNT, or **DICKMOUNT LAW**, a hill in the parish of St. Vigean, in the county of Angus. It is about 670 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is 3 miles distant: on the top is a large cairn, now covered with grass, hollowed in the middle, where it is said the barons anciently held their courts; from which circumstance it probably derived the name of the Law, or Dickmount Law.

DICTY; a rivulet in the county of Angus. It takes its rise from amongst the Sidlaw hills, from the loch of Lundie, in the parish of Lundie, and, after a course of about 12 or 13 miles, during which it drives many mills, falls into the Frith of Tay near the village of Monifieth: it contains trout, and a few salmon.

DICKMOUNT-HILL, in the parish of Cambuslang, in the county of Lanark, is elevated only about 700 feet above the level of the sea, yet commands a most extensive and various prospect. It appears to have been anciently a place of strength or defence. There are the appearances of an earthen rampart, which encompassed it a little below the summit, and on the top are still plain vestiges of buildings.

DILTY MOSS; an extensive moss in Forfarshire, in the parishes of Carmylie and Guthrie, about two miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It gives rise to the river Elliot, which runs into the sea near Arbroath, and to a small

stream which joins the Isla in its course through Strathmore.

DINGWALL; a royal borough in the county of Ross. It is pleasantly situated on a fertile plain at the W. end of the Frith of Cromarty, which is navigable to small vessels as far up as the town. It was erected into a royal borough by Alexander II. in the year 1226, which privileges were further confirmed by a charter granted in the reign of James IV. It was entitled by these charters "to all the privileges, liberties, and immunities possessed by the borough of Inverness." From many circumstances, it would appear, that the ancient size of the borough was much greater than at present. Causeways and foundations of houses have been found some hundred yards from where the town now stands. It is however, much improved of late years, and the streets, which are well paved, may be called neat, and even elegant. It is well situated for trade, but as yet no particular branch of manufacture has been introduced. Dingwall contains nearly 800 inhabitants. It unites with Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, and Tain, in sending a member to the British parliament. Near the town is the ruins of the ancient residence of the Earls of Ross. It was built close to the shore, and nearly surrounded by a small rivulet, into which the tide flowed at high water. This seems to have been a regular fortification, having a strong tower at the W. end. What is not surrounded by the sea has a deep ditch, and a regular glacis. The Earls of Ross were the most powerful of the northern barons, and many of the ancient families in Ross-shire held their estates by charters from him, dated *apud castrum nostrum de Dingwall*. Near the church is an obelisk, rising in a pyramidal form to the height of 57 feet, though only 6 feet square at the base. It was erected by George first Earl of Cromarty, secretary of state in the reign of queen Anne, and was intended to distinguish the burying place of the family of Cromarty. The parish of Dingwall forms nearly a square of 2 miles. It occupies a fine valley, with part of the sloping sides of the hills which form the valley, a great proportion of which is in a high state

of cultivation. There is little waste land, and the whole forms a beautiful diversified scene of hill and dale, wood and water, corn fields and meadows. The soil is a rich loam, which in dry seasons affords luxuriant crops; but, from the fatness of the ground, and the steepness of the hills, wet seasons frequently balk the expectations of the farmer. The river Conan runs through the parish, in which a few trouts are occasionally caught. On it also is a very productive salmon fishing. There are a few plantations, which are in a thriving state. The only stones fit for building are a species of whinstone or scurdy, and a fine freestone, containing a quantity of oxyde of iron. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 1418.

DIRLETON; a parish and village in the county of Haddington. The parish is situated where the Frith of Forth opens into the German Ocean; its extent is nearly 6 miles square. The western part of the parish, along the Frith, is sandy and barren for nearly 3 miles; but towards the E. the soil becomes better, being a fine level plain. The village is nearly in the centre of the parish, built upon a rocky ground, rising as it recedes from the sea. There are 2 small islets on the coast, on one of which, called Fidirie, is the ruin of some edifice, probably a lazaret or hospital for the reception of sick. A considerable quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore after a storm, part of which is used as a manure, and part burned into kelp, of which there is made on an average about 14 tons *per annum*. Inclosures are becoming general, and there is of late years a great improvement in the mode of farming. William Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, the chief heritor, has lately made out extensive plantations. Gulan-ness, the point of land which determines the mouth of the Frith, and from which passage-boats formerly sailed for Fife, is in this parish. Population in 1801, 1115.

DIVIE; a small river in the county of Moray. Its principal branch rises in the borders of Strathspey, and, after a most rapid course, it falls into the Findhorn river.

DOCHART; a lake and river in Perthshire. The lake lies in the pa-

rish of Killin, and extends E. and W. forming the boundary between Strathfillan and Glendochart. It is about 3 miles in length, and contains a floating islet, a curiosity which is always recommended to the notice of strangers. This islet is 51 feet long, and 29 broad. It appears to have been gradually formed by the natural intertexture of the roots and stems of some water plants. It moves before the wind, and may be pushed about with poles. Cattle going unsuspectingly to feed upon it, are liable to be carried on a voyage round the lake. On another, but stationary island, stand the ruins of a castle, the ancient residence of the Knights of Lochow. It is embowered with wood, and has a very romantic appearance. The river Fillan runs into the W. end of the lake, and the river Dochart issues out of it, and runs about 8 miles through Glendochart; then it joins the Lochay, and pours its waters into Loch Tay.

DOLLAR; a parish in the county of Clackmannan. It consists chiefly of an extensive and gently sloping plain, beautifully interspersed with small villages, farm houses, and inclosures; and taking in a small part of the parishes of Tillycoultry and Muckart, forms a kind of amphitheatre, about 3 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, bounded on the N. by the Ochil hills, and by a rising ground on the S. Besides the plain, it takes in a part of the Ochils, which are in general covered with a beautiful green, affording excellent pasture for sheep. At the foot of the hills, and the greater part of the plain, the soil is light and gravelly, causing a quick vegetation. On the banks of Doan or Devon, which nearly divides the parish into 2 equal parts, the ground is chiefly haugh, with an intermixture of clay. The village of Dollar is very small and mean, but being situated on the road from Stirling to Kinross, from which it is equidistant about 12 miles, is a proper stage for travellers. There is a fine bleachfield on the banks of the Doan, belonging to Mr. William Haig, who was amongst the first in Scotland to introduce the practice of bleaching with muriatic acid. In the neighbourhood of the town of Dollar is the venerable ruin of Castle Campbell, anciently the occasional re-

sidence of the noble family of Argyll. It is situated on the top of a round mound, on each side of which is a deep glen or ravine, down which run streams that unite immediately below the castle. A ditch divided the castle from the surrounding mountains, which rendered it inaccessible but by a draw-bridge. It is not known when or by whom this venerable pile was erected. It was formerly called the castle of *Gloom*, a name expressive of its situation, surrounded by the *glen of Care*, and the *burn of Sorroav*, and looking down upon the *town of Darkness*, for so the Gaelic names of the surrounding places are said to signify. Upon the whole, the scenery around this ancient seat, consisting of rocks and woods, glens and mountains, contains a pleasing picture of the beautiful, the picturesque, and the awfully romantic. In the parish of Dollar there are several extensive coal-works, the property of the Duke of Argyll. Iron-stone likewise abounds, said to be of an excellent quality. The hills are chiefly composed of whinstone, but there are several valuable freestone quarries. A vein of lead was some years ago found near the town of Dollar. Silver has been found in the glen of Care, near Castle-Campbell, and on the top of a hill called the White Wisp beautiful agates are often found. Population in 1801, 693.

DOLLAR-BURN; a hill in the parish of Manor, county of Peebles, elevated 2840 feet above the level of the sea.

DOLPHINGTON; a parish in the county of Lanark, extending about 3 miles from E. to W. and $2\frac{1}{4}$ from N. to S. The great road from Edinburgh to Leadhills by Biggar passes through it. The soil is for the most part a light black mould, on a red clay bottom, inclining to till, which makes it generally wet, and the harvest late. On the top of one of the hills are the remains of an encampment or fortification, inclosing about 4 acres of ground; and on another hill, called the Kip, is a cairn, on the top of which fires used to be kindled, to warn the country of invasion or predatory incursion. Population in 1801, 331.

DON; a river in Aberdeenshire. It takes its rise in the mountains of Curgarff, at the head of the parish of

Strathdon, and takes a course nearly due E. At Inverury it receives the waters of the river Ury, and, passing by Kintore, falls into the German ocean on the N. side of the old town of Aberdeen, about 2 miles from the mouth of the river Dee. It abounds with salmon; and the fishing of a small space of its banks, not more than 300 or 400 yards in length, has been known to rent at nearly 2000*l. per annum*. It is navigable to small vessels up to the bridge, which was thrown over it by Bishop Cheyne, in 1323, on the high road from Aberdeen to the northward.

DOON; a lake and river of Ayrshire. The lake is situated chiefly in the parish of Straiton, and is about 7 miles in length. On an island are the remains of an old castle. The river issues from the N. W. end of the lake, and, after a circuitous course of upwards of 18 miles, falls into the Atlantic, about 2 miles S. of Ayr. The banks of this river are very beautiful, and have been rendered famous by a song of the Ayrshire bard, beginning, "Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon." Both lake and river abound with trout and salmon. The river forms the N. E. boundary of the district of Carrick.

DORES; a parish in Invernesshire, situated on the banks of Loch Ness, extending 20 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is mountainous, having a narrow valley running nearly the whole length of the parish. The soil is light, but not much cultivated. The proportion of arable land is very small, by far the greater part being fit only for sheep pasture. At Gortuly much has been done in the way of agricultural improvement. Besides Loch Ness, which with its environs furnishes a beautiful landscape, there are two or three smaller lakes, which abound with trout. Extensive plantations of fir ornament this district. There are several vestiges of antiquity in the parish, which are pointed out by tradition as the scenes of Fingalian exploits. Population in 1801, 3113.

DORNOCH; a royal borough in the county of Sutherland, situated on the N. coast of the Frith of Dornoch, nearly opposite to the borough of Tain, which lies on the S. side of the

Frith. The town is small, and going fast to decay, although it is the county town, and the seat of the sheriff-substitute. It is one of the northern district of boroughs which unite in sending a member to parliament. The parish of Dornoch extends 9 miles from E. to W. along the coast of the Frith of Dornoch, and from N. W. to S. about 15 measured miles. The shores are flat and sandy, and the lands contiguous in general level, but are gradually elevated as they approach the hilly districts towards the N. The soil is sandy, approaching to loam as it recedes from the coast. The river Evelicks, which falls into the Frith at the Meikle-ferry, affords a few salmon and trout. In the hilly district there are 3 or 4 small lakes, the largest of which is about a mile in length. Fallowing of land is unknown in this district, and the use of lime as a manure is but lately introduced. A great quantity of moss fir has been dug up: many logs have been found fit for building, and it has been observed that this sort of wood is extremely durable. There are several quarries of whinstone, and one of excellent freestone near the town. At Evelicks, some very flattering appearances of coal have been observed; and about a mile N. W. of Dornoch is a very rich clay. Dornoch was formerly the seat of the Bishop of Caithness, and a part of the cathedral is still kept in repair as the parish church. It is uncertain when the see of Caithness was established, but it must have existed before the year 1150, as we find Andrew Bishop of Caithness a witness to a donation by David I. to the abbey of Dunfermline in that year. The ruins of the Bishop's castle, which appears to have been a stately and sumptuous edifice, still remain. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2362.

DORNOCH FRITH, sometimes called the Frith of Tain, is that arm of the sea which divides the southern parts of Sutherland from the county of Ross. The entrance of this Frith is nearly 15 miles wide, but gradually becomes narrower, till about 3 miles W. from the town of Dornoch, its breadth is not more than 2 measured miles, where there is a ferry called the Meikle-ferry. After this it becomes much wider, forming an inner

harbour or bay, where another ferry is established called the Little-ferry. At this ferry is an excellent roadstead, where vessels of considerable burden can lie at anchor; but a bar runs across the entrance, which is of great detriment: vessels, however, of 500 tons are said to have water on this bar at spring tides. On the Sutherland coast, too, in calm weather, vessels of small burden may lie in safety; but a formidable bar extends from this coast almost to the S. side of the Frith, called (from the incessant noise) the *Gizzing Briggs*: the banks, however, forming this bar, are not so closely connected but that vessels may enter with safety under the direction of a pilot. The shores produce shell-fish, and the banks abound with cod and haddocks; but no vigorous exertion has been made to render the fisheries an object of importance. The seaweed on the coast is of little value.

DORNOCK; a parish in the county of Dumfries. It is nearly a square of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, extending along the banks of the Solway Frith. The surface is remarkably flat, and the soil loamy, upon a strong clay bottom. This is apt to make the ground rather wet, but by drains it is rendered very fertile and productive. The small river Kirtle runs through a part of the parish. The fishings in the Solway Frith employ a great number of the inhabitants. A large peat-moss furnishes plenty of fuel. There are the remains of a Roman military road through the parish. There are also a druidical temple, an intrenchment, and a strong square tower on the estate of the Marquis of Annandale. The great road from Carlisle to Portpatrick passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 691.

DOUGLAS; a parish and village in the county of Lanark. The extent of the parish is considerable, being about 12 miles long, and from 4 to 7 broad. Along the banks of the river Douglas, the soil is good; farther up it becomes spouty and wet, and the back grounds are chiefly a cold till. On the holms of the river are a few arable farms; but the lands occupied in this manner bear a small proportion to what is laid out in sheep pasture. The high situation of the parish, being nearly equidistant from both seas,

renders it liable to much rain, and cold seasons. There is very little natural wood; but Lord Douglas has planted upwards of 1200 acres with a variety of trees, which in a few years will have much effect to shelter and beautify this part of the country. The parish abounds with coal, lime, and freestone; many of the seams of coal are 7 feet in thickness, and will be inexhaustible for many centuries. The dip of the strata is in many places very great, and the coal is intersected with numerous *dikes*, which displace the seam of coal, often 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. These dikes are called *troubles* by the workmen, and are the cause of much labour and expence. Besides the Douglas, the parish is watered by three small streams, all of which fall into that river. The village of Douglas is situated nearly in the middle of the parish, and is in the line of the great roads from Glasgow to England, and from Edinburgh to Ayr. It has a small manufacture of cotton, and another cotton-work has been lately erected in its vicinity. The old castle of Douglas was burnt down about 50 years ago; but part of a new castle has been built in the most elegant style. Population in 1801, 1730.

DOUGLAS; a river which takes its rise at the foot of Cairn-table-hill, 9 miles above the village of Douglas, and, receiving the waters of 3 small rivulets in its course, falls into the Clyde about 7 miles below the same village.

DOUGLASDALE; the name of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. Formerly it was almost entirely the property of the Earls of Douglas, and Lord Douglas, the representative of that ancient family, is still the principal proprietor.

DOUNE; a small town in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire, which parish is sometimes denominated the parish of Doune. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Teath, near the confluence of the rivulet Ardoch with that river. It consists of 3 streets uniting, in the centre of which a neat market cross was lately erected. The ground is excellent for building, having a hard channelly foundation, covered with a coat of rich earth, and this continues a considerable way N. and a mile and

a half W. forming a fine level spot, whereon stand the two great cattle markets of Kilmadock, held annually at Michaelmas and Martinmas. The town is plentifully supplied with springs of excellent soft water, that are never dry. What has chiefly contributed to the increase and improvement of Doune, is the introduction of the cotton manufacture. An extensive work, called the Adelphi cotton mill, was erected a few years ago by some public spirited and enterprising brothers, the Buchanans of Carston, on the S. bank of the Teath. This extensive work employs about 700 persons, for whose accommodation all the ruinous houses of the town have been repaired or rebuilt. Mr. Murdoch of Gortincaber has likewise built a street of houses adjoining the cotton mill, chiefly inhabited by the people employed at that work. For some time past Doune has been noted for excellent slaters, who have acquired superior reputation in that branch over all the neighbouring country; and in Glasgow, Stirling, and other places, are often invited to contract for modern buildings, in preference to others. This town has also been long celebrated for the manufacture of Highland pistols. This art was introduced here in 1646, by Thomas Cadell, who carried it to such great perfection, that no pistols made in Britain excelled, or even equalled, those of his making for sureness, strength, and beauty of workmanship. The old and new town of Doune contain (including the labourers at the Adelphi cotton works) upwards of 1630 inhabitants. Towards the S.E. of the town, on a peninsula formed at the junction of the Teath and Ardoch, stand the ruins of the castle of Doune. Nature has pointed out this spot as a place of strength, at least well suited to the art of war in ancient times. The castle is a huge square building, the walls of which are 40 feet high, and about 10 feet thick: what remains of the tower is at least 80 feet in height. It is quite uncertain when this castle was built, but, as the structure appears to be very ancient, and as it was the family seat of the Earls of Monteith, it is conjectured, with great probability, that it was erected by one of that fa-

mily, about the 11th century, previous to the reign of Robert II. king of Scotland. It is now the property of the family of Stewart, giving the second title of Baron Doune to the Earls of Moray.

DOVAN or DEVON; a river which takes its rise in the parish of Alva, at the foot of the Ochil hills, and, after a circuitous route of about 40 miles, including its windings, falls into the Forth at Clackmannan, nearly opposite to its source, and only 6 miles distant from it in a direct line. In its course it forms some striking and romantic waterfalls and cascades, known by the names of the Devil's mill, the Rumbling bridge, and the Caldron linn. Dr. Garnett, who visited these falls in 1798, thus describes them: "At the distance of about 6 miles from Kinross, we left the road, in order to see some waterfalls on the river Doan. The first we visited is what is not improperly called the Caldron linn, about 8 miles from Kinross. Here the Doan, which we saw murmuring along its pebbly bed, suddenly enters a deep linn or gully, and there finding itself confined, by its continual effort against the sides has worked out a cavity resembling a large caldron, in which the water has so much the appearance of boiling, that it is difficult to divest one's self of the idea that it is really in a state of violent ebullition. From the caldron, through a hole below the surface, the water slowly finds its way under the rock into a circular cavity, in which it is carried round and round, though with much less violent agitation: this second caldron is always covered with a foam or froth. From this boiler the water runs in the same manner by an opening in the rock below its surface into another, which is larger than either of them, the diameter of it being 22 feet. The water in this cavity is not agitated like the others, but calm and placid. From this cavern the water rushes perpendicularly over a rock into a deep and romantic glen, forming a fine cascade, particularly when viewed from the bottom of the glen, to which there is access by a zigzag path. This cascade is 44 feet in height, and the rocks which compose the linn are about twice as high; so that it appears as if the water had

worn its way from the top to its present situation, which most probably has been the case. It falls in one unbroken sheet, without touching the rock, and the whiteness of the dashing water is finely opposed to the almost black colour of the rocks, which are formed of coarse grained basaltes. While we were contemplating this beautiful scene, the sun happened to shine upon it, and the spray, which arises from it to a considerable height, by refracting the rays of light, exhibited the appearance of a luminous vapour, in which the different prismatic colours were easily discernible.— Leaving the Caldron linn, we walked about a mile, or rather more, up the banks of the Doan, and came to another linn or ravine, over which an arch is thrown. The rocks on each side approach so near, that an arch of 22 feet span is sufficient to form a communication between the different banks of the river; but the depth from the bridge to the water is no less than 86 feet, and the want of a parapet prevents even the steadiest head from looking down this frightful chasm, without a degree of terror. The water, both above and below the bridge, rushing from rock to rock, and forming a number of little falls, produces a constant rumbling kind of noise, which is much increased when the water is swollen by rains; on this account the common people call it the Rumbling bridge. When this bridge is viewed from the river below, it is a very sublime object. The sides of the chasm are formed by bold irregular rocks, consisting of a kind of pudding-stone, which are in many places finely covered with brushwood; above the bridge, the water is seen running along, in some places concealed from the eye by the jutting rocks and foliage, and in others appearing again. In short, the whole forms a very romantic scene. About 200 yards above the Rumbling bridge, we came to another fall, though but a small one, with a kind of caldron, in which the water has the appearance of boiling. In this cavity the water is continually tossed about with great violence, constantly dashing against the sides of the rock: this produces a noise somewhat similar to that made by a mill, and on this account it is

called by the common people the Devil's mill, because it pays no regard to Sunday, but works every day alike." Garnett's Tour, vol. ii. p. 142. The Dovan iron works are situated on the banks of the river, about 4 miles before it falls into the Forth.

DOVERAN, or **DEVERON**; a river in Banffshire. *Vide* **DEVERON**.

DOWALLY; a parish in Perthshire, united to Dunkeld. *Vide* **DUNKELD**.

DOWALTON (LOCH), in the county of Wigton, and parish of Sorbie, is about two miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It contains a small island of about 30 acres; and a small river issues from it, through a rich valley, and falls into Garliestown bay.

DOWNE-HILL, in the parish of Edenkeillie in Morayshire, appears to have been a fortress of great antiquity, and used as such long before the period of authentic history. It is of a conical shape, round a considerable part of which runs the rapid river of Divie, in a deep rocky channel; and, where not defended by the river, it is encircled by a deep ditch or fossé, with a strong rampart, the stones of which bear marks of fusion.

DRAINY; a parish in the county of Moray, is a peninsula formed by the Moray Frith and the loch of Spynie. It extends in length about 4 miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The general appearance of the country is low and flat. Scarcely one half of the surface is arable, the greatest part being barren moor ground, covered with short heath and a coarse grass. The land under cultivation is fertile, the soil varying from a rich clay loam to a light black mould. It is watered by the river Lossie, at the mouth of which a small fishing village is built, called from its situation Lossie-mouth. There are 2 small eminences, which are quarried for the excellent freestone of which they are composed. Near Cansea, a small fishing village in the parish, the shore is bold, having an uninterrupted mass of freestone, which is in great request for building all over the country. There are some appearances of lead ore; but, after a late search, no vein could be discovered worth the expense of working. Population in 1801, 1057.

DREGHORN; a parish in Ayrshire. It extends nearly 9 miles in length, and varies from 1 to 3 in breadth. The surface is level, having a gentle declivity from the eastern limits to the sea; the upper and middle parts of the parish have a deep clay soil, which towards the sea becomes intermixed with sand and gravel; the holms on the banks of the rivers Annock and Irvine are a fine deep loam. The whole of the parish is arable, with the exception of a few acres of marshy ground. It is mostly inclosed, and many fields are sheltered by belts of planting. By all the late leases on the Earl of Eglinton's estate in this parish, the tenants are allowed only to plough the fourth of their farms every 3 years. Considerable advantages are found to attend this plan. It lessens the number of horses on the farm, while the fourth part, from its long rest, yields when ploughed nearly a double crop. The pasture grounds are also improved, and the tenant is prevented from impoverishing the land, even supposing he intended to do so. Lord Eglinton has lately planted a number of small thriving plantations, which are a great ornament to the country. A considerable quantity of fine cheeses are made here. There is a colliery in the W. end of the parish, yielding annually 11,000 tons of coals. The village of Dreghorn is beautifully situated on the side of the Annock, and is well adapted for manufactures, though none are at present carried on. Population in 1801, 762.

DREINICH; a small island in Argyllshire, in Loch Linnhé, near the island of Lismore,

DRON; a parish in Perthshire. It extends in length between 3 and 4 miles, and in breadth about 3, stretching in a sloping direction at the foot of the Ochil hills, which form the S. boundary of the rich and beautiful vale of Stratherne, and presents to the eye of the traveller, passing along the great road from the Queensferry to Perth, an agreeable prospect of well cultivated fields. In many places the face of the hills exhibit a broken and irregular surface, roughened by projecting rocks, and overgrown with furze; but in other places there are considerable patches of corn land on

the very tops of craggy precipices; and many parts of the hills are adorned with belts and clumps of planting. There are no rivers, but several small streams pour down the sides of the hills to fall into the Erne, which runs in the middle of the Strath. One of these forms a beautiful cascade. Several springs contain metallic substances in solution, indicating the existence of metals in the neighbouring mountains. There are some veins of limestone, but the quality is far from good. Freestone abounds, and the appearances of coal are so flattering, that many attempts have been made to discover it, but hitherto without success. On the south descent of the hill, opposite to the church and manse, stands a large mass of whinstone, of an irregular figure, called *The Rocking Stone of Dron*. It is about 10 feet in length, and 7 in breadth, and stands in a sloping direction. On a gentle pressure with the finger, it has a perceptible motion, and the vibration continues for sometime after the pressure is removed. This, with similar stones in different parts of Scotland, is conjectured to have been used by the druids in the superstitious theology of former times. Population in 1801, 428.

DRON; a hill in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire, elevated to the height of 667 feet above the level of the sea.

DRUMBLADE; a parish in Aberdeenshire. Its extent is from 5 to 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The surface is composed of small hills and vallies. Some of the former are covered with firs, but by far the greater part of the parish is arable. The soil in the vallies is a deep clay loam, fertile, and in general well cultivated; that of the higher grounds is thin and gravelly, but is also tolerably fertile. There are a few inclosures in the parish, but the greatest part is uninclosed, as the farmers, though very sensible of the advantages of that plan, cannot afford to lay out the money for that purpose. There has lately been discovered a fine species of clay marl, which promises to be of considerable service in improving the land. There is plenty of coarse limestone, free and whinstones, and some slate. There are three tu-

muli, near one of which are the remains of an encampment of King Robert Bruce, after he had defeated Cummine Earl of Badenoch near the borough of Inverury. Population in 1801, 821.

DRUMLANRIG; a village in Dumfries-shire, in the district of Nithsdale, remarkable for a wood of oak 6 miles in length. Here is a noble seat of the Duke of Queensberry, surrounded by wooded hills, and adorned by beautiful gardens. In one of the parks, Mr. Gilpin saw a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. "These animals," says he, "are milk-white, except their noses, ears, and orbits of their eyes, which are of a dark brown, approaching to black. They are described by old writers as having manes; but these have none. They resemble the cow in many respects; but their form is more elegant, with a spirited wildness in their looks; and, when they run, instead of the clumsy cow gallop, they bound like deer." Drumlarnrig is situated upon the river Nith, about 13 miles from the town of Dumfries.

DRUMLITHIE; a considerable manufacturing village in Kincardineshire, in the parish of Glenbervie, on the line of road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven, nearly equidistant from both towns.

DRUMMELZIER; a parish in the county of Peebles. It is about 3 miles in breadth, and extends 12 miles in length, chiefly on the banks of the Tweed. The surface is beautifully varied with hills, rivulets, and plains; and the soil is of a fertile sandy loam. At Polmood is a small wood of natural trees; and several plantations were laid out some years ago by the late Sir James Nasmyth. In the church-yard is pointed out the burial place of the celebrated Merlin. The village of Drummelzier is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed. Population in 1801, 278.

DRUMMOCHTER. *Vide* DRUMUACHDER.

DRUMMOCHY; a small fishing village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Largo.

DRUMMOND; a village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Kiltearn, seated on a level field near the river Skiaek.

It is yet in its infancy, but is increasing rapidly in extent and population, being situated in an excellent central spot, on the post road from Dingwall to Novar inn. It has two well attended fairs, one in June, and the other in December.

DRUMNADIAL; a high mountain in Inverness-shire, on the S. side of Loch Lochy.

DRUMOAK; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in extent about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. The surface is hilly, a great part being only fit for sheep pasture. The arable soil is shallow, and produces only spare crops of barley and oats. There are very few inclosures, and agriculture is in much the same state as it was 60 years ago. The tower of Drum, near the residence of Mr. Irvine of Drum, is a very ancient edifice. Population in 1801, 648.

DRUMSTURDY MUIR; a small village in the parish of Monifieth, in the county of Angus. It lies on the old road from Dundee to Arbroath, and contains about 140 inhabitants. In the immediate vicinity is the hill of Laws, on which are the remains of a fortification, the stones of which bear marks of vitrification or fusion.

DRUMUACHDER; a high hill in Perthshire, which lies about 2 or 3 miles N. from the castle of Blair of Athol.

DRYBURGH; a small village on the banks of the Tweed, where there are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded by King David I. The fine ruins of the abbey are the property of the Earl of Buchan, whose elegant seat called Dryburgh Abbey is in the immediate neighbourhood.

DRYFE; a river in Dumfries-shire, which takes its rise in the northern district of the parish of Hutton, and, after a course directly S. of about 11 miles, empties itself into the Annan, about midway between the market town of Lockerbie and the royal borough of Lochmaben. It is, in moderate weather, a small rivulet, clear and pure, having in its pools plenty of trout, and a few salmon; but in rainy weather it comes down with great rapidity, driving all before it that is in its way. It gives name to the vale through which it runs, Dryfesdale, contracted Dry'sdale.

DRYMEN; a parish in the county of Stirling. It is of considerable extent, but the outlines are exceedingly irregular. The utmost length of the inhabited part is about 15 miles; but the moors extend much farther; the greatest breadth is about 9 miles. In some places the country is rugged and mountainous; in others, flat and level; but, for the most part, it is an irregular slope, intersected by a number of small rapid streams, of which the Duchray, the Enrick, and the Forth, are the chief; for the last is here only an inconsiderable rivulet. Near the church is the village of Drymen, which contains nearly 200 inhabitants, chiefly employed by the manufactures of Glasgow. This parish is said to have been the residence of Napier of Merchiston, the celebrated inventor of the logarithms. Population in 1801, 1608.

DRY'SDALE; a parish in the centre of the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It extends about 7 miles in length from N. to S. and varies in breadth from 1 to 6. The southern parts are generally flat and well cultivated; but the upper or northern parts are hilly, and chiefly appropriated for sheep pasture. The whole parish contains 1100 acres, of which about 600 are under crop. It is watered by the Annan, the Dryfe, the Milk, and the Currie, all of which abound with trout and salmon; and their banks afford may fine meadows and rich holm ground, exceedingly productive under proper culture. There are 3 or 4 small lakes, which afford abundance of excellent marl. The populous town of Lockerbie, through which runs the line of road from London to Glasgow, is situated on the banks of the Dryfe, in this parish. It consists of one long street from N. to S., in extent about half a mile, and another at a right angle to the E. about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. It has two annual fairs. From the top of White-wynd or White-woolen-hill, the only eminence in the parish, is an extensive prospect of the Solway Frith and the English border. Whinstone is quarried near the town of Lockerbie, and there is great abundance of limestone. There are a great number of Roman and British encampments, and vestiges of many old castles and

strong towers, which shew this district to have been the scene of much contention and bloodshed. The great Roman road can be distinctly traced near the town of Lockerbie, and on the other side of the Dryfe. Population in 1801, 1607.

DUBIESIDE; a village in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Leven. Though surrounded by the parish of Wemyss, it belongs to the parish of Markinch. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

DUCHRAY; a river in Stirlingshire; one of the most considerable branches of the Forth, which it joins nearly opposite to the church of Aberfoyle.

DUDDINGSTON; a parish in the county of Edinburgh. It extends from the foot of Arthur's-Seat about 4 miles in length, gradually increasing in breadth to the eastern extremity, which is nearly 2 miles broad. There is not a more highly cultivated spot in Scotland; for, although the soil is not naturally good, it is so improved with the street dung from the metropolis (which is distant only 2 miles) that the inclosures are still esteemed the best pasture in the neighbourhood. The village of Wester Duddingston, in which the church is situated, stands on an eminence under the S. cope of Arthur's-Seat, washed on the W. and S. by the lake of Duddingston, and protected on the N. by the mountain. The most beautiful and picturesque scenery expands before it and on every side; the magnificent villas of Duddingston, a seat of the Marquis of Abercorn; of Prestonfield, the seat of Sir Alexander Dick; the rich vallies, the populous villages, and the lake below, the bold basaltic columns of Arthur's-Seat behind, and the hills of Pentland and Lammermuir, with the distant sea bounding the prospect; compose a rich and finished landscape. Wester Duddingston was formerly a large and populous village, but of late it has much decreased, and now contains only about 200 inhabitants. Easter Duddingston is mostly occupied by coalliers, and contains about 90 inhabitants. The other villages, Portobello and Brickfield, are the most thriving though of more recent date. They are situated on the road from Edin-

burgh to Musselburgh, and are much resorted to in the summer season for the benefit of the sea-bathing. Salt has been long prepared in this parish; and it is calculated that, from the 6 pans, 18,000 bushels of salt are annually delivered. Coal abounds every where, and the quality is in general excellent, and procures a ready market in the metropolis. The strata of limestone and ironstone, which run N. E. and S. W. through the county of Mid-Lothian, dip into the Frith of Forth, and are said to be again recognised on the opposite coast of Fife. In the freestone quarries on the coast, many of the crevices are found containing petroleum or rock pitch, and fine specimens of oxyd of manganese. Clay is found near the village of Brickfield, of so pure a kind, that it has been made into crucibles capable of resisting a great degree of heat, and, from its excellence, a manufacture of stoneware, similar to that of Staffordshire, has been set on foot. Near the limestone strata, curious and rare petrifications of plants and trees have been found; some of them plainly formed of reeds and exotic plants, now known to be indigenous in the tropical regions only. Small pieces of chalcedony, porphyry, and agates, are found on the coast. Marl abounds in Duddingstone loch, and is occasionally wrought. The botanist, in this district, will find great scope for the gratification of his taste: the base of Arthur's-Seat, and borders of Duddingston loch, contain many rare and curious plants. Population in 1801, 1003.

DUFFUS; a parish in the county of Moray. It extends 5 miles in length from E. to W. along the S. coast of the Moray Frith, and is from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. Except a small rising ground in the middle of the parish, it is a continued plain, which is every where arable. Along the coast there is a sandy plain of half a mile in breadth, covered with a meagre, green, beny pasture. All this ground had formerly been a rich cultivated soil, but for many years has been overblown with sand from the western shore. The sand has now ceased to blow, and the proprietors have hopes of regaining their rich ground, by the use of the spade or

rench-plough. The rest of the parish is a fertile clay soil, capable of producing any sort of grain. Agriculture is here in a very low state; the old plan of incessant tillage, without rest to the ground, still prevails, and inclosures are no where to be seen, except in the neighbourhood of gentlemen's seats. But it is no wonder that farming is not advanced; the tenant either has no lease, or the lease is too short to allow him to make improvements. That circumstance is the great cause of the unfavourable appearance of a country naturally rich. The fishing village of Burghhead or Broughhead is situated on the coast of this parish. On the S. and W. boundaries there are many acres of thriving plantations. Along the coast are freestone quarries, and quarries of limestone, a treasure in agriculture which is unfortunately locked up for want of fuel. The want of good roads is also severely felt. There is an obelisk near the small village of Kaim, said to have been erected on account of the victory gained by Malcolm II. over the Danish general Camus; and on the N. W. border of the lake of Spynie, on an artificial mound, are still standing the walls of an old castle called Old Duffus. It is surrounded with orchards, and, standing in the midst of a charming plain, presents at every point of view a picturesque and interesting landscape. The village of Duffus is regularly built, having a square, with a church in the centre, and four streets leading to it, regularly paved, said to be the work of some of Cromwell's soldiers who were settled here. Population in 1801, 1839.

DUIRNISH; a parish in Inverness-shire, in the isle of Sky, about 25 miles long, and 18 broad. The extent of sea coast is about 80 miles, the district being intersected by large arms of the sea, the chief of which are Loch Bay, Loch Pöttech, Loch Dunvegan, and Loch Harlosh. The promontories or headlands, particularly Vaternish, Hunish, and Trotternish, are exceedingly high and rocky. The shores afford annually about 100 tons of kelp. The surface is hilly; but the whole parish affords excellent pasture, and there are many fertile arable spots on the coast. The re-

maines of ancient fortifications, similar to those in other parts of the Hebrides, are to be seen on almost every headland of the parish. Population in 1801, 3327.

DULL; an extensive Highland parish in Perthshire, about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, but so much intersected by other parishes, that it is impossible to give an exact idea of its form. It is divided into 5 districts, one of which, Appin, is an open flat *haugh* on the banks of the Tay; the rest of the parish exhibits a mountainous appearance, interspersed, however, with many tracts of rich arable ground. There are 15 lakes in the parish, all of which abound with trout, pike, and eel. Of these Loch Tummel is the most considerable. The rivers Tay and Tummel run through the district, forming in their courses several fine cascades. Sheep-farming is chiefly attended to in this parish. Fuel is exceedingly scarce, as the peats are bad and at a great distance, and no coal has yet been discovered. The great military road from Stirling to Inverness passes through the whole length of the parish. Here are a great many druidical temples, and a number of castles or watch towers. In the district of Fincastle alone are no fewer than the ruins of 15 of these buildings. The mountains are mostly composed of granite, of a red or brown colour. Population in 1801, 4055.

DULNAN; a river of Inverness-shire, which, after watering the extensive parish of Duthil, falls into the Spey.

DUMBARNY; a parish in the district of Stratherne, Perthshire. It extends about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; takes in the most beautiful part of the strath, and is inclosed, as it were, on all sides, having the Ochils on the S. the hill of Mordun or Moncrief on the N. and is bounded on the W. by rising grounds, intersected by the river Erne in its various windings. The grounds are every where covered with plantations, avenues, and hedge-rows; and the great road to Perth running through the parish by the side of the river, with the numerous ornamented seats interspersed, form a most delightful landscape. The view from the top of the

hill of Moncrief is so grand, extensive, and various, that Mr. Pennant has given it the name of "the glory of Scotland." The soil varies from clay to a loam and light sand, but is in general very fertile. There is a small village at the bridge of Erne, which, from its situation, promises to become considerable. Pitkeathly, so famous for its mineral waters, is in this parish. (*Vide PITKEATHLY*). Population in 1801, 1066.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, or, as it was anciently called, the shire of Lennox, extends in length about 40 miles, and in breadth about 23. It is bounded on the N. by Argyllshire; on the E. by the counties of Perth and Stirling; on the S. by the river Clyde and part of Lanarkshire; and on the W. by an arm of the sea called Loch Long. The greater part of the county is covered with heathy hills, which are now assuming a more luxuriant appearance since the introduction of sheep. Many of the mountains are elevated to a great height, Benlomond measuring 3158 feet above the level of the sea. The ridge of which Benlomond is a part, is the beginning of that extensive range which crosses the country from this place to the E. coast of Aberdeen, called the Grampians. The lower grounds, which lie on the banks of Lochlomond, the river Clyde, and the Leven, are not so fertile as the corresponding parts of some of the neighbouring counties, notwithstanding which it is agreeably diversified, and well inhabited. The banks of the Leven, in particular, are covered with numerous bleachfields, printfields, and cotton-works, giving employment to thousands; while the villages erected for the accommodation of the workmen, the hamlets, and elegant seats, cannot fail to impress the mind with high ideas of the wealth, the industry, the public spirit, and the happiness of the inhabitants. Agriculture in this county has been rather neglected, and little attention has been paid to it till within these few years; but the public spirit has of late been roused to this most useful and important occupation, and the county of Dumbarton, which is capable of much improvement, is fast advancing in agricultural progress. The farmers here, indeed, possess numerous advantages; being

near a sea-port town, where every article bears the highest price, they find a ready market for their corn; and the numerous inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood require supplies of other necessities from the farmer. Upwards of 12,000 acres are covered with natural wood, and there are many fine lakes or lochs, of which Loch Lomond is the chief. (*Vide LOMOND (LOCH)*). Dumbartonshire contains one royal borough, Dumbarton, several thriving manufacturing villages, and is divided into 12 parishes, which contained, in 1801, 20,710 inhabitants. There are many elegant seats, of which Rosedoe, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, and Buchanan, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, are the chief. Dumbartonshire contains few valuable minerals. Freestone and slate are abundant; and in some places are found limestone, ironstone, and coal. Many of the mountains are apparently volcanic, in particular the rock on which Dumbarton Castle is built. The valued rent of Dumbartonshire is 33,327l. Scots, and the real land rent is about 34,250l. Sterling.

DUMBARTON; the county town of Dumbartonshire, is a royal borough, and one of the most ancient of the towns of Scotland. It is said to have been once the capital of a kingdom of the Britons, established in the vale of the Clyde, and to have been one of the seats of Fingal, called in the poems of Ossian the tower of Balclutha. Aleluid was indeed the name of this ancient capital of the *Strathclydenses*; but whether it was situated on the seat of the present town, or confined within the precincts of the castle, cannot be exactly ascertained. Dumbarton is very small, built upon the eastern bank of the Leven, which almost encircles it. The greater part of the buildings are old, and the principal street has an air of decayed grandeur. It was erected into a royal borough by Alexander II. in the year 1221, and declared to be free of all imposts and borough taxes; but, notwithstanding this material advantage, and the excellent harbour it possesses, it is by no means in a flourishing state. This seems principally owing to the corporation laws, which prevent strangers from working at their trades, without paying high fees of entry. Monopolies

of this kind are always injurious, as well to the corporation itself as to the place, and ought certainly to be abolished. Indeed there are few towns which have attained any considerable eminence where trade is thus fettered. There is a considerable glass-work, which employs about 130 hands; and some idea may be conceived of the extent of this manufacture, from the amount of the duties to government, which are on an average 3860*l.* Sterling *per annum*. This place is exceedingly well adapted for manufactures, both on account of its situation on the Clyde, and from its being well supplied with fuel at a cheap rate. Dumbarton anciently gave the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglas. It contains about 1900 inhabitants. The parish is nearly circular, having a diameter of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The surface is flat, and the soil fertile, but shallow, inclining to gravel. The Clyde washes it on the S. and the Leven on the W. both of which contain excellent trout and salmon. The castle of Dumbarton is situated at a small distance from the town, on the point of land formed by the junction of the Clyde and Leven. It stands on the top of a rock, which divides about the middle, and forms two summits. The sides are craggy, and the buildings upon it, though not of themselves beautiful, have a good effect, and, as Mr. Gilpin observes, “serve to give it an air of consequence.” The fortress is entered by a gate at the bottom, and within the rampart which defends the entrance is the guard-house, and lodgings for the officers. From hence the ascent is by a long flight of stone steps to the part where the rock divides. Here is a strong battery, barracks for the soldiers, and a reservoir for water. Above these, on the lower summit, are several batteries, which command a most extensive range. According to Pennant, the Britons, in very early times, made this rock a fortress, it being usual for them, after the departure of the Romans, to retire to the tops of craggy inaccessible mountains, to forests, and to rocks on the sides of rivers, or the shores of the sea. Boethius, however, asserts, that it was possessed by the Caledonians long before the Britons, and that it

resisted all the efforts of Agricola to reduce it. The venerable Bede informs us, that it was the strongest fortification in the kingdom in his time, and deemed almost impregnable. It was reduced by famine in the year 756, by Egbert King of Northumberland, and taken by escalade in the year 1551. The rock seems to have been anciently a volcano. The sides are composed of rude basaltic columns, of which huge masses have been broken off, and fallen to the bottom by the injuries of time. Many parts of the rock are strongly magnetic, causing the compass to vary at a considerable distance. This circumstance was long since noticed by Buchanan, (*Scot. Hist. lib. xx. cap. 28.*), but was never accurately examined, until professor Anderson of Glasgow ascertained the powers of each part, and marked the variation of the poles. The plant generally supposed the true Scots thistle is found here in great abundance. As the castle of Dumbarton commands the navigation of the Clyde, and is the key of the western Highlands, the fortifications are generally kept in repair. It is garrisoned by a governor, lieutenant-governor, a fort-major, subaltern officers, and a company of soldiers. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2541.

DUMBENAN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, lately suppressed, and united to that of Kinore in forming the parish of Huntly. *Vide HUNTLY.*

DUMBLANE or **DUNBLANE**; an ancient town in the western district of the county of Perth. It was first a cell of Culdees, and afterwards was erected into a bishopric. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Allan, and contains about 1200 inhabitants. The cathedral stands on an eminence, on the eastern bank of the Allan, and overlooks the town. It was founded by King David I. in 1142. To this see were annexed considerable revenues in Scotland, besides lands it possessed in England. The cathedral is unroofed, and going to decay, yet is venerably grand, because much of its ruins still remain. The choir is kept in repair as the parochial church. At the W. end are 32 prebend's stalls, and on the N. of the entrance to the cathedral

are the bishop's seat and the dean's, both of oak, and handsomely carved. The length of the building is 216 feet, the breadth 76, the height of the walls 50, and of the tower, which is a more modern building, 128. Dr. Robert Leighton, who was consecrated bishop of Dumblane in 1662, bequeathed his valuable library for the use of the clergy of the diocese of Dumblane, with funds for its support. Since that time it has received many additions, and is now a most valuable collection. The parish of Dumblane extends about 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The ground in general has a gradual declivity from the surrounding hills to the river Allan, which runs through the parish, giving the name of Strathallan to a considerable tract of land along the river. Upwards of one half of the parish is moor-land, covered with heath, or with a swampy bottom. The arable land is situated principally on the banks of the Allan, and of the small rivulet Ardoch, which runs along the western border. There is a great extent of natural wood, and several plantations of fir. Near Kippencross is a plane tree, said to be one of the largest in Scotland; its trunk is about 72 feet in girth. There are several pits of excellent marl, and lime and coal are distant about 8 or 10 miles. The Sheriff-moor, on which was fought the famous battle in November 1715, between the royal forces under the Duke of Argyll, and the rebel army under the command of the Earl of Marr, is distant a few miles from the town. Dumblane is a Scottish peerage, by the title of Viscount, in the person of the Duke of Leeds. Population in 1801, 2619.

DUMFERMLINE. *Vide DUMFERMLINE.*

DUMFRIES-SHIRE is bounded on the N. by Lanarkshire; on the E. by the counties of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; on the S. by the Solway Frith and the marches of England; and on the W. by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and part of the county of Ayr. It comprehends 3 districts or stewartries, viz. Annandale, Eskdale or Wauchopedale, and Nithsdale, through each of which runs a river, from whence the district receives its name. A great part of the country is mountainous, overspread with heath,

and well stocked with game of all kinds; but the vallies, through which the Esk, the Annan, the Nith, and other rivers run, are extremely fertile and pleasant. The highest range of mountains border with Lanarkshire, These are of great extent, forming a waving and irregular ridge across the country, from the one coast to the other, including the mountains of Carrick, on the one hand, and the great ridge of Selkirkshire and Lammermuir on the other. These hills, the property of which is divided between the Dukes of Buccleugh and Queensberry, and Lord Douglas, afford pasture to innumerable flocks of sheep and black cattle, many thousands of which are annually exported to England. Descending into the vales, the surface becomes more agreeable, and the country is in a high state of cultivation: its face is diversified with lofty swelling knolls, level meadows, gentlemens seats, farm houses, cottages, open lawns, and wooded eminences; the greater part is inclosed with hedges, rows, or stone walls, and the produce in wheat, oats, and barley, is far more than sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. Most of the proprietors here have the wisdom to deal more liberally with their tenants than the landlords in other parts of the kingdom. They give leases of considerable length, and are pleased to see their tenants in comfortable circumstances. In this county the use of lime as a manure has been of the most material advantage, and has turned the attention of the farmer more to agriculture than to pasturage, and much of the land which was formerly waste and unprofitable, has of late years assumed a verdant and fruitful appearance. In ancient times, Dumfries-shire was inhabited by the Selgovæ, a tribe of the Cumbri, the most ancient inhabitants of the middle and southern parts of the island. They were found by the Romans in this part of the country, when they established the province of Valentia, which extended from Adrian's wall between the Tyne and Solway, to the wall of Antoninus between the Clyde and Forth. After the Romans had relinquished Britain, a new kingdom, founded by Ida and the Angles in 517, spread its authority from North

umberland and Cumberland over the southern and western district of Valentia. These, again, were displaced by the Picts about the beginning of the 9th century, who, penetrating from the N. and N. E. dismembered Galloway and Dumfries-shire from the Northumbrian monarchy, and finally established themselves in these districts. Dumfries-shire extends in length from N. W. to S. E. about 60 miles, and is about 30 miles at its greatest breadth. It contains 4 royal boroughs, Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, and Lochmaben, several small towns and villages, and is divided into 42 parochial districts, containing in all 54,597 inhabitants. Dumfries-shire contains many elegant seats, of which Drumlanrig, the seat of the Duke of Queensberry, is the chief. Few counties in Scotland possess more valuable or more numerous minerals than Dumfries-shire. The hills which border with Clydesdale contain valuable lead mines, very rich in silver; and many other parts of the county possess mines of the same metal. Coal and limestone are found in most parishes, and excellent freestone is also abundant. In the parishes of Penpont, Kirkmichael, and Canoby, are indications of iron; in Langholm copper is wrought; and in Westerkirk a valuable mine of antimony has been lately discovered. Much of the limestone receives a polish equal to the finest marble, and many of the springs contain dissolved a small quantity of lime, giving them a petrifying quality. Besides the mineral springs of Moffat and Hartfell Spaw, there are a great many wells, which contain metallic or mineral impregnation. The rivers abound with trout and salmon, and on the shores of the Solway Frith the polypus or animal flower is frequently found. In addition to the animals common to other parts of Scotland, we may mention, that at Drumlanrig are still to be seen a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. (*Vide DRUMLANRIG.*) The valued rent of Dumfries-shire is 158,627l. 10s. Scots, and the real rent may be estimated about 109,700l. Sterling.

DUMFRIES; a royal borough, and county town of the shire of the same name. It is situated on the river Nith, about 9 miles above where it dis-

charges itself into the Solway Frith. In the 12th century it was a place of some consideration. A bridge was thrown over the Nith, some religious houses were established, and a castle was built; and thus the fishing of the river, the concourse of passengers drawn hither by the bridge, the religious establishments, and the security afforded by the castle, concurred to draw together a community, and to form a city. While England and Scotland were separate kingdoms, Dumfries was a place of strength, where the Scots borderers retired from the hostile incursions of the English. The noble family of Maxwell, Lords Herries, and Earls of Nithsdale, were possessors of the castle, and in some measure lords of the town; and when this last family was attainted, through mistaken loyalty and religion, the town seemed to have suffered for a while, by its decline. With the advantages of situation which it possesses, it could never sink into a very low condition. Since the beginning of the last century, it has made gradual advances in wealth and population. The principal street extends full three quarters of a mile, the whole length of the town, in a direction parallel to the Nith. Towards the middle of the town it is nearly 100 feet in width. Besides this, there are 8 other streets, with by-lanes, making the breadth of the town from a quarter to a third of a mile. The houses are in general handsome, and have a light and airy appearance. The situation of the town, rising gradually on the E. bank of the river, is beautiful and advantageous. Except the Infirmary, Dumfries can boast of few remarkable or magnificent public buildings. In a square, nearly in the middle of the town, a handsome Doric column perpetuates the memory of the late Duke of Queensberry, one of the greatest benefactors of the town. The industry of the place is employed chiefly for the accommodation of the inhabitants and the circumjacent country. It possesses no considerable manufacture, nor extensive commercial transactions, though almost every branch of mechanical and commercial industry is practised. Dumfries has 2 annual fairs, which are, perhaps, more resorted to than any markets in the south

of Scotland. On the other side of the Nith is a large village called Bridgend, which is connected to the town by two bridges. Dumfries is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, and merchants and trades counsellors, annually elected. The assizes for the county of Dumfries and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright are held in the town twice a year; and it is the seat of the commissary court, of the sheriff court, and the seat of the presbytery and synod. Dumfries is perhaps a place of higher gaiety and elegance than any other town of its size in Scotland. The proportion of the inhabitants, who are descended of respectable families, and have received a liberal education, is greater here than any other place in this part of the island; and these give in consequence a more elevated and polished tone to the manners and general character of the inhabitants. The citizens of Dumfries are fond of polite amusements. They have a well attended theatre, and regular assemblies. The amusements of the town, the advantages which its excellent schools afford for education, its convenient and healthy situation, allure many of the inferior gentry from the neighbouring counties, to spend in it a great part of the year. The Dumfries and Galloway hunt meet annually here, and rouse the town to festivity; and the Caledonian hunt sometimes hold their gay carousals in this place. King James VI. in one of his journies to England, presented to the trades of Dumfries a small silver tube, like a pistol barrel, called the silver gun, with his royal license to shoot for it every year. At that festival they are mustered in bands, under the colours of their respective corporations, and march to a convenient spot without the town to shoot at a mark. The person who hits or shoots nearest it, returns to town decorated with the gun, and other insignia of victory, and the day concludes with a social entertainment. Dumfries give title of Earl to the chief of the family of Crichton. It is situated 75 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, and contains about 6000 inhabitants. It joins with Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to the British parliament. The parish of Dumfries is 6 miles in length, and

from 2 to 3 in breadth, lying on the E. bank of the river Nith. The tract of country may be considered as an extensive vale, spreading from the N. W. towards the Solway Frith. A ridge of low hills, indeed, rises at the S. E. end of the town, and runs S. and E. nearly in the direction of the river. These hills, and the hills which bound the plain, are either cultivated to the summit, or planted with clumps of wood; and the whole scene is picturesque in a high degree. The soil towards the N. E. is a reddish earth, on a freestone bottom; and towards the S. is in general a pretty strong clay. Near the confines, on the N. E. lies Lochar moss, an extensive morass, intersected by Lochar water. It is a dead flat, extending to the Solway Frith at least 10 miles in length; and appears to have been once an inlet from that arm of the sea, for a stratum of sea sand is found at a certain depth, and pieces of vessels and anchors have been dug up. The improvements in agriculture of late years have been very great, and several plantations of oak, elm, and other trees, have been lately made out. Around the town are numerous inclosures, surrounded with trees, which have a delightful effect. The river Nith produces salmon and other fish in great abundance; and fisheries to a considerable extent are carried on, on the banks of the Frith. In the middle of Lochar moss in a strong chalybeate spring, called Crichton's well; and, about a mile E. of the town, is a craig or rock, curiously hollowed, known by the name of the Maidenbower Craig, said to have been famous in the days of druidism, and to have received its name from being the scene of somerites practised as the test of virginity. The late Dr. Ebenezer Gilchrist, a physician of the first eminence, and highly distinguished in literature, was a native of this parish; as were also Dr. Wight, professor of divinity in Glasgow, and Mr. Andrew Crosbie, advocate; men whose talents do honour to their profession. In the church-yard of Dumfries lie the remains of the celebrated Ayrshire bard Robert Burns. Population in 1801, 7288.

DUN; a parish in the county of Angus. It is situated on the road

from Brechin to Montrose, from which towns it is nearly equidistant. Its extent in length is about 4 miles, and nearly as much in breadth. The surface is level, and the soil rich and fertile. The river Southesk runs through the parish, over which there is a handsome bridge of 3 arches, erected in the year 1787. There is a good salmon fishing upon the river, which contains also a few trout. Population in 1801, 651.

DUNAN POINT; a promontory on the S. W. coast of the isle of Sky. Lat. $57^{\circ} 9' N.$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' W.$ from Edinburgh.

DUNBAR; a royal borough and parish in the county of Haddington. The town is centrally situated between Edinburgh and Berwick on Tweed, being distant 27 miles from each. It stands on a gentle eminence, at the bottom of the small bay or harbour of Dunbar. The principal street is broad and spacious, and the houses, which are mostly new, have an elegant appearance. It is well supplied with soft water, brought about 2 miles by leaden pipes. Dunbar was erected into a royal borough by a charter from David II. sometime about the middle of the 14th century, all the privileges of which it still enjoys. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 counselors; and the revenue amounts to nearly 500*l.* *per annum*. It has a suburb or village, within the royalty, called Belhaven, near which the harbour was originally built. The east pier of the present harbour was begun during the protectorship of Cromwell, who granted 300*l.* towards defraying the expence. It was still, however, very imperfect, capable only of receiving a few small vessels; and though it has since been much improved, at incredible labour and expence, yet it is small and of difficult access. It is defended by a battery of 12 guns, of 9, 12, and 18 pounders. It has been proposed by government to improve the harbour still farther, and to make Dunbar the station of a fleet, for the defence of the eastern coast of Scotland, Leith roads, however safe, having this inconvenience, that, with an easterly wind, no vessel can get out of the Frith. If this should be accomplished, Dunbar would soon rival ma-

ny of the greatest towns in the kingdom. The principal trade carried on at present is the exportation of corn, of which there is exported annually about 10,000 quarters. There is a rope-work in the town, and another at West Barns, about a mile distant, where about 100 tons of ropes are yearly manufactured. There is also a large and convenient dry dock. A number of fishing boats are fitted out from this town. Dunbar, with the boroughs of Haddington, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, sends a member to the British parliament. The parish of Dunbar extends about 9 miles along the coast, and is at a medium nearly 2 miles in breadth. The face of the country is very pleasant, rising gradually from the coast, which is generally low and sandy. From the back-grounds the prospect is extensive and delightful, exhibiting a variety of striking objects, North Berwick Law and Tantallon castle, the Bass, the isle of May, the Frith of Forth, with the opposite coast of Fife, and the mountains of Angus. The soil is rich, and perhaps the most fertile in Scotland. It is partly a deep loam, partly clay, and partly a light mould. Most of the fields are inclosed with stone dikes or thorn hedges. The farmers are generally opulent and respectable, and are always ready to adopt any plan which tends to improvement. The parish is watered by 2 small rivers, the Tyne and the Biel, which fall into the sea near the town. Besides the town, and its suburb Belhaven, there are 4 considerable villages. Broommouth, a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, and Lochend, the seat of Sir Peter Warrender, are in the parish. Besides, the Earl of Lauderdale, Mr. Hamilton of Bangour, Mr. Hay of Belton, and Mr. Anderson of Winterfield, have beautiful and elegant seats. The venerable ruins of the castle of Dunbar are justly esteemed a remarkable piece of antiquity. The date of its erection is quite unknown. It has been extensive, is built upon several rocks, within sea mark, and, before the use of artillery, was deemed impregnable. It was always esteemed a place of great national importance, as the key of Scotland on the E. border; and has often been besieged, and

often bravely defended. Here Edward of England took refuge after his total defeat at Bannockburn, and to this castle Bothwell fled and left Mary after the unfortunate battle of Carberry hill. The castle was afterwards demolished by order of the Scottish parliament. In this parish is part of Down-hill, famous for the encampment of General Leslie and the Scottish army, the night before their defeat at the battle of Dunbar. There is plenty of limestone in the parish. On the shore pebbles are frequently found, and near the harbour is a fine specimen of martial jasper, which takes a very fine polish. Here are frequently found those beautiful specimens of *geodes* or *septaria* (iron ore), generally termed the *geodes* of Dunbar. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 3951.

DUNBARTON. *Vide DUMFARTON.*

DUNBEATH; a river of Caithness, which runs into the German ocean, 8 miles N. E. of the Ord.

DUNBOG; a parish in the county of Fife. It lies in a valley between 2 hills, having an extensive bog or morass, from which it takes its name. The ground is in general wet and cold, but the greater part is arable, and proper for the culture of wheat. The extent of the parish is from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and about 2 in breadth. Population in 1801, 232.

DUNCANSBY-HEAD. *Vide DUNGISBAY-HEAD.*

DUNCHONNEL; a small island of the Hebrides, in Argyllshire, 3 miles N. W. of Jura.

DUNCOW; a village in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Kirkmahoe, containing about 200 inhabitants.

DUNDEE; a royal borough in the county of Angus or Forfar, seated on the N. bank of the river Tay, about 12 miles from its mouth, in $56^{\circ} 27' 23''$ N. latitude, and $3^{\circ} 2' 55''$ W. longitude from Greenwich. It is a large and well built town, consisting of several streets, diverging in every direction from the market-place or High-street, which is a spacious square 360 feet long by 100 feet broad. On the S. side of this square stands the Town-house, an elegant structure, with a handsome front, adorned with piazzas below, and overtopped by a neat

spire 140 feet in height. This building, which was finished in 1734, contains the guild-hall, the court-room, town-clerk's office, with vaulted repositories for the town records, and apartments for the Dundee Banking Company's office. The prison occupies the upper story, and does much honour to the feelings of the magistrates, under whose auspices it was erected, the rooms being well aired and commodious, and at the same time perfectly secure. At the E. end of the square, the incorporated trades have erected an elegant Trades' hall, with a superb front of Ionic pilasters, and a neat cupola: the under floor is occupied by shops, and the upper floor contains room for each incorporation, and a large hall for general meetings, which is now occupied as a subscription coffee-room, on the most liberal and extensive plan. Opposite to the Trades' hall, in the W. end of the square, a neat Episcopal chapel has been lately built. At the S. E. corner of the square, about 100 feet from the Trades' hall, stood the Castle-hill, so called from the ancient castle. It was composed entirely of a hard basaltic whinstone, and has lately been quarried away at a great expence, and a fine spacious street, called Castle-street, has been opened to the harbour. A small distance W. from the great square, is the old church, in which were originally 4 places of worship, and when entire had been a very magnificent building, with a large square Gothic tower or steeple 156 feet high, at the W. end of the church. It is said to have been erected by David Earl of Huntingdon, in 1189, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in gratitude for his deliverance from shipwreck, in which he had nearly perished within sight of the town, on his return from the third crusade. On an eminence near the street called the Cowgate, the incorporated trades, in conjunction with the kirk-session, have built St. Andrew's church, with a fine spire 139 feet high, exhibiting one of the purest specimens of modern architecture: there is a neat entry to the church by a broad gravel walk, with grass plots and shrubberies, laid out in the most excellent style. About a mile from the town, on the rising ground to-

wards the hill of Dundee, is Dudhope Castle, an ancient building, converted some time ago into barracks, for the accommodation of a complete regiment: the wards for the men occupy the old building, and a new and elegant building has been lately fitted up for the officers. There is an extensive parade in front of the officers barracks, and a large field for exercise immediately behind. Dundee also has a Sailors hall, which is often used for assemblies, and a theatre, where a party of strolling comedians occasionally exhibit. There are many friendly societies, for the support of poor members; and an infirmary has been lately built, for the reception of indigent sick. Many years ago a dispensary was established, under the patronage of Lord Douglas, one of the principal benefactors. This charity is now united to the infirmary, where the poor receive medicines gratuitously, by presenting a recipe from the attendant physician. A spirit for literature and education manifests itself in Dundee; for, besides the public grammar school, and the English schools, which are well supplied with good teachers, there is established an academy, or rather college, for mathematics, the French and Italian languages, and the polite arts, with proper professors in the different branches, and a large apparatus for natural and experimental philosophy. Most of the streets of Dundee are neat, and the houses well built, but the new streets are spacious and elegant. The town is well supplied with water, many families having draw-wells on their own property, and every street having a public well of excellent water conveyed in leaden pipes. The harbour is advantageously situated for trade, admitting easily trading vessels of the greatest burden. Upwards of 120 vessels belong to the port, employing nearly 1000 seamen; of these vessels 2 are employed in the Greenland fishery, and 11 in the London trade, one of which sails every 3 or 4 days, with good accommodation for passengers; the remainder are employed in the Baltic and foreign trade. It is calculated, that there are entered at the customhouse of Dundee cargoes amounting annually to upwards of 80,000 tons. The magistrates have

lately improved and enlarged the harbour, so as to render it of easy access, and commodious. It is now so convenient, that travellers with their horses can get over to Fife at any time of the tide, and a sufficient number of ferry-boats are always in readiness. The Tay, opposite to Dundee, is about 2½ miles broad, and, being sheltered by the high lands on each side, affords a safe road to vessels of any burden, where they may lie at anchor till the tide admits them into the harbour. Close by the quay, 3 large public warehouses have been built, besides numerous warehouses belonging to individuals. The principal and staple manufacture is linen of various kinds. Osnaburghs and other coarse linens for foreign markets are manufactured, supposed to the annual amount of 180,000l. and canvas or sail-cloth, which has of late been the chief manufacture, the demand for that article being greatly increased in time of war. Besides these, a considerable quantity of sack-cloth and cotton bagging is annually made for exportation. Several cotton works have been attempted, but have not been successful. The Dundee coloured threads have been long in high repute; indeed, it was here that manufacture was first established. A sugar-house was established some time ago, and is now carried on to good account. The great trade of Dundee has given rise to 2 private banking companies, besides a branch of the bank of Scotland. There is also a Dundee insurance company against losses by fire, with a great capital. The ancient name of Dundee was *Alectum* or *Alec*, but is said to have been changed at the time of the foundation of St. Mary's church by the Earl of Huntingdon to *Dondie*, a contraction of *donum dei*, expressive of his gratitude for his miraculous escape in a storm; others ascribe it to *Dun Tay*, "the hill of Tay;" but etymologies of names are at best unsatisfactory, and seldom useful. It was erected into a royal borough by King William; but, as all the records and evidences of its ancient rights were either destroyed or carried off by Edward I. of England, application was made to Robert Bruce, after he had obtained free possession of his kingdom, that these rights should be

recognised. In consequence of this application, Robert appointed two commissioners for recognizing the rights of the burgesses of Dundee, by a charter dated at Aberbrothock, the 22d day of June, in the 20th year of his reign. The commissioners accordingly repaired to Dundee, and, having examined witnesses, found full and complete evidence, "that the burgesses of Dundee enjoyed in times of former kings the same privileges with those of any other most favoured and distinguished town of Scotland." On this recognition, King Robert gave to the town an infeftment and charter, granting "to the burgesses, their heirs and successors for ever, all the liberties and rights of which they were possessed in the time of Lord William King of Scots." These rights were confirmed and enlarged by successive charters from many other princes, and finally confirmed by the great charter from Charles I., the articles of which were ratified by parliament on September 14, 1641. The town is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 counselors, who are annually self-elected. The unappropriated revenues of the town amount to 2200*l.* but the town-council have under their management an annual sum not less than 4000*l.* In ancient times Dundee was strongly fortified, and some remains of its ancient fortifications still remain at the Cowgate-port. It had an old castle, which was demolished by Sir William Wallace, who received his education in the town. The castle had proved very useful to Edward I., and he put a garrison in it to overawe the inhabitants; but Wallace getting possession, ordered it to be destroyed, lest it should again fall into the hands of the English. This circumstance so exasperated Edward, that, taking the town by storm, he set fire to it, and many of the inhabitants, who had taken refuge in the churches, were burnt, along with their most valuable effects. It was again taken and burnt by Richard II., and again by the English in the days of Edward VI. It suffered greatly during the troubles of Charles II. and the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, being sometimes under one master, and sometimes at the mercy of another. It was taken by storm by

the Marquis of Montrose; and the last and most destructive siege was, when taken by assault, and completely pillaged by General Monk. At this time, so great were the riches of Dundee, that every soldier in Monk's army had 60*l.* Sterling of plunder to his share. The parish of Dundee is extensive, being 6 miles from E. to W. along the banks of the Tay; its breadth varying from 1 to 4. The soil is in general uneven, but many places are abundantly fertile, and the appearance is beautiful, particularly the S. slope towards the Tay. The *law* or hill of Dundee is situated on the N. side of the town, rising in a conical shape to the height of 525 feet above the level of the Tay. On its summit are the distinct vestiges of a fortification, which tradition ascribes to Edward I. On the lands of Balgay are large rocks of porphyry. There are several quarries of sandstone, of very hard texture, containing many quartzose nodules imbedded in it; but the principal stone used in building is brought from the Kingoodie quarry, in the parish of Longforgan. Along the shores of the Tay Scots pebbles are found in great variety. Dundee has given birth to many great literary characters, of which may be mentioned Hector Boece or Boethius, first principal of King's college, Aberdeen, the author of a history of Scotland, and one of the chief restorers of learning in his time; Dr. Kinloch, physician to James VI., and Mr. Goldman, merchant; some Latin poems by these two gentlemen, inserted in the second volume of the "*Poetæ Scotigenæ*," are universally admired for their purity of language and elegance of composition. Fletcher of Saltoun, Dempster of Dunichen, the late Lord Viscount Duncan, and the Earl of Roslyn, are characters which would attach celebrity to any place, and their names will always be gratefully remembered by their country. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 26,084.

DUNDELCHACK (LOCH); a lake in the parish of Daviot, in the county of Inverness. It is about 6 miles long, and 1½ broad, containing abundance of the finest trout. It is remarkable that it never freezes in winter, but very readily in spring, by one night's frost, when the weather

is calm. It pours its waters by a small stream into the river Nairn, forming in its course several beautiful expanses of water.

DUNDONALD; a parish and village in the county of Ayr. The parish extends from the harbour of Irvine about 8 miles along the sea coast, and terminates on the S. at a place where the Rumbling and Pow burns meet and discharge themselves into the sea. The surface is various, being divided into a higher and lower district by the Claven hills, which run through it directly N. and S. The higher district, being inland, is generally of a fertile clay, inclining in some places to loam, consisting of gentle eminences and adorned with clumps and belts of planting. Below is a wide plain, extending to the coast, sandy and uncultivated. Close by the shore are many sandy hillocks, covered with a coarse grass. The Claven hills are of various heights, many of them being arable, and all affording excellent pasture. On the tops are many vestiges of encampments, which are named Roman; but their circular figure and structure are sufficient to confute that designation. It seems more probable that these fortifications are of Norwegian structure, as it is certain that nation was once in possession of a great part of Ayrshire. The *Troone*, the western point of the parish, might be made an excellent harbour. In its natural state it affords safe anchorage from every quarter, except the N. W. Upon Troone point stands an elegant octagonal temple, built by the late Colonel Fullerton, with the inscription "*Baccho letitiae datori, amicis et otio sacrum.*" The village is situated at the N. W. edge of Claven hills. It is a thriving place, having an extensive cotton manufacture. Near it is the ancient and royal castle of Dundonald, from which the noble family of Cochrane take the title of Earl. It was the favourite residence of Robert II. the first king of Scotland of the Stuart race. The walls are very thick, and the Stuart arms are engrossed on many parts of the building. Opposite to the village and castle is a beautiful bank of wood, surrounding the house of Auchans, a seat of the Earl of Eglington. Coal abounds in every part of the parish, of which a great quan-

tity is annually exported at Irvine. Population in 1801, 1240.

DUNDROIGH, or "Druid's hill," is situated in the parish of Eddlestown, county of Peebles. It is elevated 2100 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive prospect in every direction.

DUNEARN; a high hill in the neighbourhood of Burntisland, in the county of Fife. It is remarkable for a small lake upon its summit, which is never dry. On the N. side it is steep, rugged and frightful, from the projection of the stones, and the immense quantity of rubbish which has fallen down. The stones are chiefly a coarse grained basalt, and many of the columns are very regular, exhibiting pillars of 5 and 6 sides. The great resemblance this hill bears to those in other countries which are known to be extinct volcanoes, renders it very probable that this hill has been of the same kind.

DUNFERMLINE; a royal borough in the county of Fife, the seat of a presbytery, and one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the county. It is situated in the western district of the shire, about 3 miles from the Frith of Forth, above the level of which it is elevated 190 feet. The greater part of the town is situated on a hill or rising ground, having a pretty bold declivity towards the S: the ground, however, soon flattens to the Nether-town, which stands on a plain. The prospect it commands is remarkably beautiful, various, and extensive, having a view of 14 different counties. The houses of Dunfermline are well built, and the size of the town is rapidly increasing, by the feuing of the estate of Pittencrief, which forms a large suburb, connected with the town by a bridge of nearly 300 feet in length. The borough, it appears, held of the monastery of Dunfermline for nearly two centuries, and became royal by a charter from King James VI, dated 24th May 1588. In this charter, called a charter of confirmation, the king ratifies sundry charters, donations, and indentures, by John and Robert, abbots of Dunfermline, and particularly one of date 10th October 1395, by which "the abbot and convent renounce, in favour of the eldersmen and community, the

whole income of the borough, belonging to their revenue, with the small customs, profits of court, &c." reserving, however, the "power of punishment," should any of the magistrates be guilty of injustice in the exercise of their office." The government of the town is vested in a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and 22 counselors, annually elected. The revenue is considerably above 500*l. per annum*. Dunfermline has been long distinguished for the manufacture of diaper or table linen; and for many years no other cloth has been woven to any considerable extent. There are nearly 1200 looms employed, and the value of goods manufactured has for some time past been from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l. Sterling per annum*. Astonishing improvements have been made in this branch within these 50 years; and by the application of machinery labour has been greatly abridged. In the chest of the incorporation of weavers is preserved a curious specimen of the weaving art: this is a man's shirt, wrought in the loom upwards of a century ago, by a weaver of the name of Inglis, which is without seam, or without the least assistance of the needle; the only part he could not execute was a button for the neck. At an early period Dunfermline became a royal residence; Malcolm Canmore usually resided at a tower or castle, built on a peninsulated hill, in a valley near the town. A palace was afterwards built, not far from the tower, in a most romantic situation; the S.W. wall still remains, a monument of the magnificent fabric of which it is a part. The monastery was one of the most ancient in Scotland, being founded by Malcolm Canmore, for monks of the order of St. Benedict, and completed by his son Alexander I. It continued to be governed by a prior till the reign of David I, who raised it to the dignity of an abbey, and in 1124 translated thither 15 monks from Canterbury. The abbey was richly endowed, and derived its revenue from very distant parts of the kingdom. It was a magnificent and extensive building, but fell an early sacrifice to the plundering army of Edward I, about the beginning of the 14th century. All that was at this time saved of that magni-

ficient fabric, was the church, with a few cells for the monks: these were demolished at the reformation, and the remains of the abbey are now inconsiderable. The parish church and steeple are large and ancient, being part of the old abbey built by Malcolm Canmore. Here the founder, his queen, and 7 other Scottish monarchs lie interred. In the town of Dunfermline and the adjoining suburb of Pittencrief there are upwards of 5200 inhabitants. The parish of Dunfermline is of an irregular figure, the average length of which is about 8 miles from N. to S. and about 5 in breadth. The surface slopes gradually to the sea, the soil varying from a gravel to a rich loam as we approach the coast, which is partly flat and partly high and rocky. It possesses two excellent harbours, at Charlestown and Limekilns, which admit vessels from 300 to 350 tons burden. The small rivulet Lyne passes near the town, and there are several extensive lakes, some of which have been drained and improved. Many acres of waste land have been lately planted with fir and other kinds of wood. The parish abounds with valuable mines and minerals. In many places there are prodigious rocks of white freestone, and whinstone is also found for paving the streets. Limestone has been wrought to a great extent, the Earl of Elgin possessing here the most extensive limeworks in Britain. Ironstone is also abundant, and is exported in great quantities to the Carron Company. The parish contains, besides the borough of Dunfermline and the towns of Limekilns and Charlestown. 3 or 4 smaller villages, making the total population in 1801, 9980.

DUNGISBAY-HEAD, said to be the *Berubium* of Ptolemy, is situated in the county of Caithness, and forms the N.E. corner of the island of Great Britain. This beautiful promontory is of a circular shape, about 2 miles in circumference. Towards the sea, which encompasses two thirds of the Head, is one continued precipice; on the land side is a deep glen or ravine, over which a small bridge is thrown. On the highest part of the head, about 50 yards from the edge of the precipice, are the remains of a house, which

has probably been used as a watch-tower. The *Stalks* of Dungisbay, as they are called, are two pyramidal pillars, of naked freestone rock. They rear their fantastic summits to a considerable altitude, and strike the eye of the stranger who approaches them as the huge spires of some old magnificent Gothic pile. These are frequented by innumerable sea-fowl. Dungisbay-head is situated in the latitude of $58^{\circ} 45' N.$ and about $2^{\circ} 7' W.$ longitude from Greenwich.

DUNIAN; a hill in the county of Roxburgh, elevated 1031 feet above the level of the sea.

DUNIPACE; a parish of Stirling-shire now united to Larbert; (which see.) It takes its name from two artificial hills, concerning the uses of which antiquarians are divided.

DUNKELD and **DOWALLY**; though these are commonly considered as forming one parish, yet the statistical circumstances of each are so essentially different, that it is thought proper to give an account of them separately.

I. DUNKELD; a small town in the county of Perth, situated on the N. bank of the river Tay, about 54 miles N. from Edinburgh. The scenery which surrounds it has long been the subject of admiration, as romantic and delightful. Nature has been liberal in producing and combining fine objects in the landscape; and the improvements of the Duke of Athol, conducted on an extensive scale, and with great taste, have given an additional ornament to the whole; presenting a variety, and a degree of picturesque beauty, which is seldom equalled, and is perhaps no where surpassed. Mr. Gray, the author of "*The elegy in a country church-yard*," visited it in 1766, and thus expresses himself in a letter addressed to the Earl of Oxford: "The road came to the brow of a steep descent, and between two woods of oak we saw far below us the Tay come sweeping along at the bottom of a precipice, at least 150 feet deep, clear as glass, full to the brim, and very rapid in its course; it seemed to issue out of woods thick and tall, that rose on either hand, and were overhung by broken rocky crags of vast height; above them to the W. the tops of higher mountains appeared, on which

the evening clouds reposed: down by the side of the river, under the thickest shades, is seated the town of Dunkeld; in the midst of it stands a ruined cathedral, the towers and shell of the building still entire; a little beyond it, a large house of the Duke of Athol, with its offices and gardens, extends a mile beyond the town; and as his grounds are intersected by the streets and roads, he has flung arches of communication across them, that add much to the scenery of the place."

Dunkeld is a place of great antiquity; it was the capital of ancient Caledonia; and about the dawn of Christianity, a Pictish king made it the seat of religion, by erecting there a monastery of Culdees, which King David I, in 1130, converted into a bishopric, and ranked it the first in Scotland. It is a borough of barony, and its only magistrate is a baron-bailie appointed by the Duke of Athol, who is superior. Charles II. offered it a charter of erection into a royal borough, but the offer was declined. The principal street extends in the direction of the Tay, intersected with by-lanes, and containing some good houses. The principal manufacture is of linen and yarn, for carrying on which it is conveniently situated. It is the chief market town of the Highlands, and, besides a weekly market, it has the privilege of holding six yearly fairs. The situation of Dunkeld is very healthful, and is frequently recommended by physicians as a summer residence for their consumptive and nervous patients; the ostensible reason is the opportunity of obtaining goat whey; but the purity of the air, the serenity of the mind, produced by the contemplation of the charming scenery, and gentle exercise, form not the least powerful and beneficial medicines. The cathedral has once been a fine pile of building, though now much dilapidated; the architecture is partly Saxon, and partly Gothic, like most of the old abbeys. The choir is still entire, and converted into the parish church; it was built in 1350 by Bishop Sinclair, who is here buried. On the north side of the choir is the charter-house, built by Bishop Lauder in 1469, the vault of which is now used as the burying place of the family of Athol; and the upper room is

occupied as a charter-room by the Duke. The tower, which stands at the west end of the north aisle, is very elegant, and remarkable for a rent of the wall from top to bottom, nearly 2 inches wide. Very near the cathedral is the mansion of the Duke, a plain neat house, without any of the magnificence generally seen in a ducal residence. The gardens abound with fruit, which arrives at great perfection. Within the last 60 years, very extensive plantations have been made around Dunkeld; the present Duke of Athol has planted upwards of 4000 acres, chiefly with larch, intermixed with Scots fir. There are evidently seen the remains of a bridge over the Tay, built by the celebrated Gavin Douglas, who was Bishop of Dunkeld in 1516, and an author well known as a profound classical scholar, a well informed antiquarian, and an elegant poet. Of all his works, his "Palace of Honour," and his "Translation of the Æneid of Virgil," only remain; honourable monuments of the correctness of his taste, and the vigour of his imagination. It 1648, Sir James Galloway, master of requests to James VI. and to Charles I. was created Lord Dunkeld; his grandson James was attainted at the Revolution, and, dying in the beginning of the last century, the title became extinct. Dunkeld and its immediate vicinity contains 1086 inhabitants.

II. DOWALLY. This district is situated to the westward of Dunkeld, and may very properly be considered as the country part of that parish. It extends in length about 6 miles along the N. bank of the Tay; the breadth is uncertain; for as the side of it which is most remote from the river consists entirely of high, barren, and uninhabited hills, it has never been thought of importance to ascertain its line of limit with minutness. The rocky hills of Craigy Barns and King's Seat are situated on the lower boundary of Dowally; the latter rises with a very sudden ascent from the brink of the river, and the road to Athol, which passes through Dowally, has been cut with great labour and expence along the bottom of it: the road overhangs the river so closely, and at such a height, that the timid traveller, who looks over the wall which has been

built for security, is disposed to hasten on his way; but the range of tall and thick trees, while they conceal the terrors of the scene, add at the same time to its singular beauty. The declivity of the hills is frequently seamed with deep glens or ravines, over which bridges are thrown. The soil on the hills is very shallow, but affords pasture to numerous flocks of sheep; and many of them are covered with natural forests, well stocked with red and roe deer. The soil of the haughs is light and sandy; that of the higher fields on the brow of the hills is stronger and deeper, with an intermixture of clay. Amongst the hills, in the back parts of the parish, is Loch Ordie, which abounds with trout and eel. The Duke of Athol draws a considerable revenue from the cuttings of his oak woods; and the salmon fishings on the Tay are rated at 27l. Sterling of annual rent. The hills of King's Seat and Craigy Barns are composed of schistus, intermixed with pyrites, and contain some scattered grains of pure native copper. In a sand bank by the side of the Tay some particles of gold dust have been found; but the quantity of gold was so small, and the expence of extracting it so great, that no attention has been paid to the discovery. Population of the united parish in 1801, 1857.

DUNKELD (LITTLE); a parish in the county of Perth. Its figure is a kind of irregular triangle, the longest sides of which are about 16 miles in length. Nature has divided it into 3 districts; 1st, the district of Murthly, which extends from the neighbouring parish of Kinclaven to a small village called Invar, has a surface varied and beautiful, with a rich fertile soil, generally inclosed and well cultivated. In this district are situated Murthly House, the seat of the Stewarts of Grantully, and Birnam hill, rendered famous by the magic pen of Shakespear. The second extends from Invar for 10 miles along the banks of the Tay to Grantully; and this district, from having belonged in former times to the see of Dunkeld, still retains the name of the Bishopric. The cultivated lands form the south bank of the Tay; the fields are level, and the new system of agriculture has given the

whole the appearance of an almost continued series of beautiful gardens, from one extremity to the other. The remaining district is separated from the Bishopric by a hilly tract of considerable extent and elevation. It is a valley 9 miles in length, having the river Bran winding at the bottom the whole extent, till it falls into the Tay near the town of Dunkeld. This district is planted with populous villages, and the soil is generally of a fertile clay or loam. One of the proprietors resides near the top of the valley, and is beginning to ornament the country with plantations. The hilly part of the whole parish occupies nearly 4000 acres, which are either covered with heath, or exhibit only lofty barren rocks. Near Murthly is an inexhaustible quarry of fine grey freestone, and the hill of Birnam contains excellent slate of a deep blue or violet colour: several pieces of lead ore have also been found in the same mountain. Though no iron ore has been discovered, many of the springs indicate the presence of that mineral. There is found in Strathbran a species of argillaceous earth, of an exceeding white colour. In this parish are several extensive forests of natural wood, some of the trees of which are of great size. There are several small lakes in the district of Strathbran, which abound with pike. On the river Bran is a fine cascade, near which the Duke of Athol has built an elegant *boudoir*; (*Vide BRAN.*) The military road from Perth to Inverness passes through the parish, affording good accommodation at the inns of Invar and Amulrie. There is a considerable military entrenchment on the S. bank of the Tay, supposed to have been formed to guard a pass upon that river, which is fordable at this place. In a plain on the banks of the Bran, 3 miles above Little Dunkeld, are to be seen the ruins of the ancient castle of Trochrie, formerly one of the seats of the Gowrie family. Remains of druidical circles, of circular castles, and prodigious piles of stones, or cairns, so frequent in other parts of the Highlands are also to be seen here. Population in 1801, 2977.

DUNLICHTY; a parish in Inverness-shire, united to Daviot. *Vide Daviot.*

DUNLOP; a parish in the county of Ayr. It is of an oblong figure, being 7 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It stands upon high ground, and the surface consists of a great variety of hills. None of these are remarkable for their height, but many of them afford beautiful and extensive prospects of the surrounding country. The ground is, however, of easy access, and well adapted either for pasture or cultivation. The soil in the western parts of the parish is a light loam, or thin clay; and towards the E. the prevailing soil is deep and heavy, with a cold wet bottom. The greater part is inclosed and well cultivated. In this district the principal attention is paid to the dairy; and the farmers here have been long famous for that kind of cheese, which is named after the parish, *Dunlop Cheese*. Several belts of planting have been made out some years ago by Mr. Dunlop of Dunlop, and the late Mr. Muir of Calwell, two of the proprietors. Population in 1801, 808.

DUNNET; a parish in the county of Caithness. It extends about 10 miles in length, and on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It is one of the most northerly parishes in Great Britain; indeed, the extremity of Dunnet-head is found, by the latest observations, to be somewhat farther N. than even Dungisbay-head, or John-o-Groats. Except Dunnet head, there is scarcely an eminence in the parish. The soil is in general light, with little clay or deep loam, and by far the greater part is uncultivated, and incapable of cultivation. There are several small lakes which supply the mills with water. The coast is in general bold and rocky, but from Dunnet-head it is flat, and affords safe anchorage to vessels in several bays and harbours. The coasts abound with fish, and afford a considerable quantity of sea weed for the making of kelp. There are several caves in the rocks, and the vestiges of some old chapels are distinctly seen. Freestone, of excellent quality, is quarried at Dunnet-head; but in this remote region it is of little value. Population in 1801, 1366.

DUNNET-HEAD is an extensive promontory, running into the Pentland Frith on the western border of the parish of Dunnet. It consists of several

hills, interspersed with vallies, in which is a considerable extent of pasture for small cattle and sheep. Through its whole extent, which cannot be less than 8 miles, Dunnet-head presents a front of broken rocks to the sea, the height of which varies from 100 to 400 feet. It is joined to the land by a narrow neck or isthmus, about a mile and a half broad. A great variety of fowls frequent the rocks; one called the Layer or Puffin, is found in no other place of the British isles, except Hoy-head in Orkney, the Cliffs of Dover, and Dunnet-head. In the caves, at the foot of the precipice, otters are occasionally found.

DUNNICHEN; a parish in the county of Angus, extending in length about 4 miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It is mostly arable, though the surface is hilly; and some of the hills are elevated to the height of 750 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is tolerably fertile, and it is watered by two small brooks, which arise from a neighbouring moss. There are several extensive marl pits, the marl of which Mr. Dempster, by a plan recommended by the late Dr. Black of Edinburgh, has been able to convert into a tolerable quick-lime. Mr. Dempster, whose honest and patriotic conduct as a statesman will be long remembered by his country, is the chief proprietor, and has lately feued a part of his ground for a village called Letham, where there is a stamp-office, and a weekly market for the sale of yarn and brown linens, which manufacture Mr. Dempster has exerted himself greatly to promote. About a mile from the village is Dunnichen House, the residence of that gentlemen. There is plenty of excellent freestone. A few tumuli have been opened, and found to contain urns, inclosing bones and ashes. Population in 1801, 1049.

DUNNING; a parish in the county of Perth, situated at the northern extremity of the Ochil hills, where they terminate in Stratherne. The high and moorland parts, which are elevated at least 1000 feet above the level of the sea, are laid out for sheep pasture. The declivities are in some places gentle, and admit of the plough, but, from the elevated and exposed situation, the produce is scanty. In

the lower parts the soil is arable, and partakes of the nature of carse land, capable of raising any corn. The village of Dunning consists of a considerable number of houses, many of which have been lately built, are elegant and commodious, and exhibit specimens of architectural taste not often to be met with in a country village. In the immediate neighbourhood, Mr. Graham of Orchil has lately feued out the village of New Pitcairn or Dragon's Den. Duncruib, the property and residence of Lord Rollo, holds a distinguished place in the parish: the estate was a grant to the family of Rollo by David Earl of Stratherne, with the consent of King Robert his Father, the charter bearing date 13th Feb. 1380. The house of Keltie, the property of the Drummonds of Keltie, is an ancient edifice, and has been long famed for the genuine hospitality of an open and generous-hearted owner. Population in 1801, 1504.

DUNNOTTAR; a parish in the county of Kincardine, of a triangular figure, extending about 4 miles on each side. It is situated on the coast, at the beginning of the great *how* or hollow of the Mearns, a valley which extends through the shires of Angus and Perth, under the name of Strathmore. The surface is uneven, with frequent risings; but these are inconsiderable, and do not deserve the name of hills. Towards the coast the soil is a kind of clay loam; but, as it recedes, it degenerates into a wet, gravelly moor. The sea coast is very bold, formed of alternate strata of freestone and plumpudding-stone, the latter containing nodules of quartz and limestone, which have the appearance of being water worn, united together by a cement, composed of argillaceous and quartose matter. There are many deep caves in the rocks, which are much frequented by gulls and other sea fowls. At the N. E. corner, where the small rivulet Carron runs into the sea, it situated the town of Stonehaven or Stonehive, having a fine natural harbour, which might be much improved. (*Vide* **STONEHAVEN**.) The turnpike road from Montrose to Aberdeen passes through the town of Stonehaven, and another road runs directly from that

town to Perth, through the valley of Strathmore. The castle of Dunnotar, now in ruins, is situated on a perpendicular rock, level on the top, of several acres extent, and almost separated from the land by a deep chasm. It forms one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland, and, before the invention of artillery, must have been impregnable. It was built during the contest between Bruce and Baliol, by an ancestor of the Marischal family; and so great was its reputation for strength, that in 1661 it was used for the deposit of the regalia of Scotland, to preserve them from the English army. Population in 1801, 1973.

DUN-O-DEER; a hill in Aberdeenshire, upon which are the ruins of a vitrified fort or castle, the erection of which is ascribed to King Gregory the Great. *Vide* INSCH.

DUNOON; a parish in Argyllshire, situated in the district of Cowal, on the W. side of the Frith of Clyde. It extends about 24 miles in length, and on average 2 in breadth. The general appearance of the country is flat and agreeable, having a few eminences covered with natural wood in the back parts of the parish. The soil is sandy and fertile; but of late years many of the best farms have been united into sheep walks, and thrown into pasture. The coast is also sandy, with sunk rocks, possessing no safe creek or harbour for vessels of any burden. Formerly the village of Dunoon was very considerable, and was a place of resort on account of a ferry, which was the principal inlet to the district; but a new road being opened by Loch Lomond, round the head of Loch Long, has contributed to its decay. There is no manufacture carried on in the parish, the inhabitants being mostly fishers. The castle of Dunoon, in the neighbourhood of the village, was once a royal residence, of which the family of Argyll were hereditary constables. It was also the residence of the Bishop of Argyll, during the last period of episcopacy in Scotland. Population in 1801, 1750.

DUNREGGAN; a small village in the county of Dumfries. It lies on the water of Dalwhat, over which is a stone bridge, forming a communication with the village of Minniehieve.

These united villages are well built, and contain upwards of 400 inhabitants.

DUNROSSNESS; a parish in Shetland, to which the parishes of Sandwick and Cunningsburgh are united. It lies in the southern extremity of the Mainland, and is a peninsula washed on three sides by the sea. The chief creeks or harbours are Quendal Voe, West Voe, Gruthness, and Aith's Voe. Sumburgh-head is the southern promontory, and Fair Isle is the only island attached to this district. The soil in the parish is various, in some places sandy, in others loam and clay. There are several small lakes, which abound with fish. On the Fair Isle the flag ship of the Spanish armada was wrecked; and the Duke of Medina Celi resided for some time in the house of Quendal. Population in 1801, 3201.

DUNSCORE; a parish in the district of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It extends from the river Nith across the country to the river Urr, nearly 12 miles in length; its breadth varying from half a mile to 4 miles. It is level along the Nith, but in general it is hilly, and, towards the upper end, rocky and mountainous. Some parts of the soil are deep and fertile, but by far the greater proportion is light and shallow, on a cold till bottom. From the aspect of the country, it is evident that it is fitter for pasture than for tillage; accordingly, a great number of sheep and black cattle are reared for the English market. Besides the Nith and Urr, the parish is watered by the river Cairn, which runs through the middle of it, and here changes its name to Cluden. In this parish the well-known poet Robert Burns rented a farm for some years, and, under the patronage of Robert Riddel, Esq. of Glenriddel, established a library or reading society, for the instruction and amusement of the peasantry and tenants. This plan he detailed in a letter addressed to Sir John Sinclair, and it has been very generally followed in many parts of the kingdom. Population in 1801, 1174.

DUNSE; a considerable town and parish in the county of Berwick. The town is delightfully situated in the centre of the county, encompassed on the W. N. and E. by the Lammermuir

hills, a fine plain 25 miles in extent lying towards the S. The ancient site of the town was on the top of the beautiful hill called Dunse Law, which is elevated from a base of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference to the height of 630 feet above the level of the sea. The town was afterwards rebuilt at the foot of the hill. The small water of Whittadder passes by it. About half a mile from the town is Dunse Castle, a large, stately, and venerable building, the family residence of Hay of Drummelzier. It commands an extensive prospect towards the S. as far as the Cheviot hills, and is surrounded with several hundred acres of thriving plantations. Nearly a mile from Dunse is the celebrated mineral well called Dunse Spa, a strong chalybeate, similar to that of Tunbridge in England. In 1761, Dr. Francis Home of Edinburgh published a very accurate analysis of its contents. According to his statement, it contains iron, muriate of soda, lime, and carbonic acid. It is much resorted to, and esteemed very efficacious in complaints of the stomach, and in all cases of debility. There is an extensive bleachfield in the neighbourhood of the town, and there is also a woollen manufacture to a considerable extent. Dunse contains about 2400 inhabitants. The parish of Dunse is an oblong square of 8 miles by 5, extending over a part of the district of Lammermuir, and over the head of that fertile plain called the Merse. That part which lies in Lammermuir is hilly, and much covered with heath. Some of it, however, is cultivated, and has a thin, dry, and gravelly soil. The rest of the parish, or that which lies in the district of Merse, is of a rich light loam, with a mixture of clay, exceedingly fertile, and in general inclosed. In this parish the improvements in agriculture have proceeded with great rapidity. The gentlemen of property set the example, which was followed up with great spirit by the tenants, and by their united exertions the country has been drained and inclosed, and the climate greatly improved. The river Whittadder, which takes its rise in Lammermuir, runs through the whole extent of the parish, and contains excellent trout. Cockburn Law, which rises to the height of 900

feet above the level of the sea, is a fine landmark for ships navigating the German Ocean. On this hill are the ruins of a very old building, named Edin's or Edwin's hall. (*Vide* COCKBURN LAW.) The learned and celebrated metaphysician and theologian, Joannes Duns Scotus, was born in Dunse, in the year 1274. The house where he was born is still pointed out. Population in 1801, 3163.

DUNSINNAN or **DUNSINANE**; one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Collace and county of Perth. It rises from the plain, insulated, and of an oval form, with a flat and verdant summit. At one place is to be traced a winding road cut into the rock; on the other sides it is steep, and of difficult access. It is noted for the castle of Macbeth, of which there are now very few remains. The traditions in the neighbourhood concerning the predictions of the witches, and the defeat and death of that usurper, are so similar to Shakespear's history of Macbeth, that it is probable that great dramatist was on the spot himself, and was inspired with such uncommon poetical powers, from having viewed the places where the scenes he drew were supposed to have been transacted. Dunsinnan is found, by actual barometrical measurement, to be $1024\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the sea.

DUNSKERRY; a small island of Sutherland, 4 miles N. of the promontory of Far-out-head.

DUNSTAFFNAGE; an ancient castle in Argyllshire, remarkable for being one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish princes. It is situated on a promontory, almost insulated, in the arm of the sea called Loch Etive, about 2 miles from Connel, and about the same distance from the site of the ancient Beregonium. In this castle was long preserved the famous stone chair or seat, the pædium of North Britain, which was used as the coronation chair. It was removed to Scone by Kenneth II, from whence it was taken by Edward I. and carried to Westminster Abbey. Some of the ancient regalia are still remaining in the castle, of which the Duke of Argyll is hereditary keeper under the crown. At a small distance from the walls of the castle, which

are all that remains of its former grandeur, is a small roofless chapel, of exquisite workmanship and elegant architecture, where many of the kings of Scotland are said to be interred.

DUNSYRE; a parish situated at the western extremity of Lanarkshire, about 5 miles in extent each way. Besides the arable part of the district, which is a valley running between the hills of Dunsyre and Dolphington, there is a considerable extent of hilly country, fit only for sheep pasture. The soil is poor, and the general appearance of the country is naked, without plantations, and without inclosures. Dunsyre is equidistant from the German and Atlantic oceans; and in this parish 2 rivulets take their rise, one of which runs eastward to the Tweed, while the other, mixing with the waters of the Clyde, empties itself into the western sea. The parish is elevated to the height of 700 feet above the level of the sea. There is plenty of peat moss, which is the chief fuel; but coals may be had at the distance of 12 miles. The river Medwin contains a few trouts. There is a row of sepulchral cairns, some of which have been opened, and found to contain stone-coffins, with human bones and urns. Population in 1801, 352.

DUNVEGAN; a bay and headland on the W. coast of the isle of Sky. Near it is a small village of the same name, with a post-office.

DUNWAR; a hill in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

DUPLIN; a parish in Perthshire, united in 1618 to that of Aberdalgy. *Vide ABERDALGY.*

DURISDEER; a parish in Dumfriesshire, extending in length 8 miles, and in breadth about 5. It is almost surrounded with hills, having a pleasant opening towards the S. and S. W. It is divided by the river Nith, and the small river Carron also runs through it. Except the surrounding hills, the general appearance of the parish is flat, and the soil tolerably fertile. There are about 3000 acres arable, and 11000 pasture and plantations. The hills bear the name of Lowthers, and seem to contain the same minerals as the neighbouring mines of Wanlockhead. Freestone of various kinds is found in the parish,

and in several places there is the appearance of coal and lead. The village of Durisdeer is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nith, over which river is a handsome bridge of 3 arches. Several ruins of old towers, forts, and chapels, are to be seen in the parish. Population in 1801, 1148.

DURNES; a parish in the county of Sutherland, computed to be 15 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The greater part is a peninsula, formed by Loch Eribole and the bay of Durness, two arms of the sea. The scenery of the parish is wild and mountainous; but towards the shore, especially where the peninsula terminates in Far-out-head, there are several beautiful fields and rich pasture. Along the shore there is a tract of flat sand, but the rocks of the headlands tower to a great height. Cape Wrath is situated at the N. W. corner of the parish; besides which there are two other remarkable promontories, viz. Far-out-head and White-head. Loch Eribole is a safe and spacious harbour. A great quantity of kelp is burnt on the shores. There are several very remarkable caves, of which that of Smo or Smoah is the largest and most magnificent. It is a natural vault, 70 yards high, and in some places a hundred yards wide. A short way within the mouth of the cave is an aperture, through which a stream of water descending forms a subterraneous lake, the extent of which has never been ascertained. A son of Lord Reay, long since, in a boat attempted to discover the extremity, but was obliged to desist, the foul air having extinguished his lights. In this cave is a remarkable echo. The whole parish rests on an uninterrupted bed of limestone. The small river Hope, which waters this district, contains a few trout and salmon. The most remarkable monument of antiquity is the famous tower, Dun Dornadilla, about 18 feet of which still remains. Population in 1801, 1208.

DURRIS; a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about 8 miles in length, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It lies on the S. bank of the river Dee, from which the ground rises, till, in the southern extremity of the parish, it terminates in the ridge of the Grampian mountains. The surface is on

the whole hilly, and the soil thin and poor. There are several high mountains, of which Cairn-monearn is the highest, being elevated to the height of upwards of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. On the top of Mount Gower, another of the Grampians, is a mineral spring, similar to Harrowgate. Lord Peterborough has lately made out a large plantation of larch and Scots fir, which are in a very thriving state; there are, besides, a small wood of natural trees. There is the appearance of an ancient fortification upon a hill named Castle-hill, having a regular fossé and glacis. Population in 1791, 651.

DURNOR; a rivulet in Argyllshire, which runs into Loch Linnhe.

DUTHIL and **ROTHIEMURCHUS**; two united parishes, situated partly in the county of Moray, and partly in that of Inverness. They extend in length about 20 miles, and nearly 17 in breadth. The general appearance is hilly, with fir, birch, and alder on the skirts of the hills. Higher up it becomes rocky, and covered with heath. The Spey runs between the two parishes, and the river Dulnan intersects Duthil for upwards of 13 miles. The soil on the banks of both rivers is fertile, but liable to be overflowed: the rest of the district is thin and gravelly. There are two small lakes in Rothiemurchus; one of them, Lochneallan, has an island and a ruinous castle, noted for a remarkable echo. The wastes in the parish abound with game of all kinds. The great military road from Dalnacardoch to Inverness passes through the parish, on which is the stage inn of Aviemore. In the district of Rothiemurchus is an inexhaustible quarry, or rather mountain, of excellent limestone, which is burnt with wood, and much used for manure. There are several rocks, which are named *Craig Elachie*, or "rock of alarm," from the tops of which signals were raised on any approaching danger. There are several mineral springs, celebrated for their efficacy in urinary complaints, supposed to resemble the Seltzer waters, in containing fixed air. Population in 1801, 1578.

DYCE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, of considerable extent, lying along the side of the river Don. The ridge

of hills called Tyre-beggar, runs directly through the parish. On the top of one of the highest is a druidical temple. The whole of the hill is covered with heath, and 2 small plantations. The rest of the parish, particularly on the banks of the Don, has a deep rich soil, producing fine crops. A few black cattle and sheep are reared here, but the chief attention is paid to agriculture, and inclosures are now pretty common. Population in 1801, 347.

DYKE and **MOY**; an united parish in the county of Moray. It is of an irregular four-cornered figure, running the Moray Frith six miles along the shore, and stretching from the coast southward nearly the same length. It lies principally on the W. side of the river Findhorn; but a few farms are situated on the E. side of that river. Along the coast is that extensive sandy desert called the Maviston sand hills, which Boethius mentions as being produced by the same inundation of the sea which swept away the princely estate of Earl Godwin in Kent, and left the Godwin sands in its room. This calamitous event happened at the close of the 11th century, near the time of the death of Malcolm Canmore king of Scotland. Above this desert lies an extensive moor, which is quite unfit for culture, but has been found to be well adapted for the growth of firs. The rest of the parish is cultivated, and agreeably diversified with flats and easy slopes, beautified by the windings of rivulets, which are skirted with natural wood, and ornamented with gentlemens seats, gardens, and thriving plantations. The soil of the cultivated land is in some places a brown, in others a black loam, generally fertile. The coast is every where sandy; and at one place is an extensive bed of the finest cockles. There are 3 small villages, the inhabitants of which are mostly employed in the culture of the ground. The river Findhorn or Findern is of considerable value for its salmon fishings. Within these 100 years, the barony of Culbin, called in the former century "the granary of Moray," has been entirely covered with sand blowing from the Maviston hills. Another effect of the blowing of the sand, is the change

made about 120 years ago in the bed and mouth of the river, which has occasioned the removal of the town and harbour of Findhorn at least three quarters of a mile down the Frith; and, where the ancient town of Findhorn stood, nothing appears but sand and benty grass, scarcely affording a meagre pasture to a few sheep. At Darnaway, the seat of the Earl of Moray, is an old castle, nobly elevated, commanding a great extent of prospect. Adjoining to it is a princely hall, built by Thomas Randolph, regent of Scotland, during the minority of King David Bruce. Its length is 89 feet, and its breadth 35; the roof is superb, somewhat resembling the roof of the Parliament-house in Edinburgh. Earl Randolph's table, which is of thick oaken plank, and the whole furniture of this ancient hall, made in the middle of the 12th century, are great curiosities, and pleasing monuments of ancient hospitality and magnificence. On the moors, near the border of the parish, is a spot of ground rendered classic by the magic pen of Shakespear. On this wild moor he lays the scene of the Thane of Glamis's interview with the weird sisters, well adapted to suggest the hellish purpose, and forward the bloody work which set that usurper on the throne. Population of the united parish in 1801, 1492.

DYSART; a royal borough on the S. coast of Fife. Its charter was granted about the beginning of the 16th century, and at that time it is mentioned as one of the principal trading towns in Fife. About the beginning of the last century, its trade was much decayed, but began to revive about the year 1756. The harbour is good, and at present the trade is considerable, employing about 86 vessels in the coal and foreign trade. About 750 looms are employed in the manufacture of checks, of which cloth 795,000 yards are annually made. A number of hands are also employed in building ships, and upwards of 17,100 bushels of salt are made annually;

but the great trade of Dysart is the exportation of coal, with which the neighbourhood abounds. The town contains about 1780 inhabitants, and is an earldom in the Tollemache family. The extreme length of the parish is about 4 miles, and its greatest breadth near to S, containing 3054 acres. The ground rises gradually from the sea, above a mile northward, and then slopes down to the river Orr, which forms the boundary on the N. E. The soil is generally light, and near the coast fertile and well cultivated; but in the N. W. a tract of land extends, of wet cold soil, encumbered with large stones. The coast is bold and rocky, but the precipices do not project far into the sea, having in many places a sandy beach at their foot, covered at high water. Besides the borough of Dysart, the parish contains 3 villages, Path-head, Galaton, and Borland, which contain nearly 2600 inhabitants, chiefly employed in making nails. Below Path-head, on a freestone rock projecting into the sea, stands the old castle of Riven's or Raven's-Craig. It was given by James III. to William St. Clair Earl of Orkney, with the lands adjoining, when he resigned that title, and has remained in the family of St. Clair ever since. It was garrisoned by a party of Cromwell's soldiers, but has now fallen into ruins. Freestone and limestone are found in various places near the surface; but the chief mines are of coal and ironstone. Dysart coal was amongst the first wrought in Scotland, upwards of 300 years ago; for at that period the pit is recorded to have been on fire. It was again on fire in 1662, said to have been occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of pyrites. Buchanan relates this dreadful occurrence in elegant poetry. The seams, now working, are about 60 fathom below the surface; about 100 men are employed; and upwards of 20,000 tons are annually raised. The ironstone is very rich, yielding about 12 cwt. of metal per ton of ore. Population in 1801, 5385.

E

EACHAIG; a small river of Argyllshire, in the district of Cowal, which has its rise from Loch Eck, and runs into the Frith of Clyde.

EAGERNESS; a promontory of Wigtonshire, on the Frith of Cree.

EAGLESHAM; a parish in the county of Renfrew. It extends in length about 6 miles from N. to S. and is about 5 miles in breadth. From the banks of the Cart, which are loamy and fertile, the ground rises gradually towards the western border, which is moory, and covered with heath. Several rivulets intersect the parish, in their course from the high moory ground to the Cart, which also has its source in the southern border. The village of Eaglesham is delightfully situated. It consists of 2 rows of houses, about 200 yards distant, having a fine clear rivulet running in the middle. The houses are newly built, on a plan of the late Earl of Eglinton, the proprietor. The area before the houses is appropriated for bleaching, and the sides of the rivulet are adorned with trees. A considerable cotton work is lately erected. It is distant 9 miles from Glasgow, between which there is an excellent turnpike; and the road from Ayr to Edinburgh by Hamilton passes through the village. The hills of Dunwar and Balagich are elevated nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea. There are several chalybeate wells, and about 2 miles from the village, at Balagich hill, are found many pieces of barytes, or ponderous spar. The appearance of this mineral, which is the frequent attendant on ores of lead, and other symptoms, renders it very probable that there are silver and lead in that part. Several large masses of Osmond stone, a species of lava, are often met with. Upon the Cart, a few miles from its source, there is still standing a part of the walls of the old castle of Peinon, built in 1338. Population in 1801, 1176.

EAGLESHEY; one of the smaller Shetland isles, about a mile N. of the Mainland.

EALAN-A-GHARIN, and **EALAN-AN-DU**; two small islands, on the W. N. W. coast of Sutherlandshire.

EALANNANROANS; an island on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, annexed to the parish of Tongue. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is inhabited by 4 or 5 families, containing about 40 inhabitants. It is entirely composed of coarse pudding-stone, on the surface of which is a shallow soil, almost entirely produced by the effect of art. About the year 1783, the centre of the island sunk considerably, leaving a pool of water where there was arable land before. On the south side of the island, the sea, after passing for several yards through a narrow channel, spouts sometimes into the air to the height of 30 feet, through a hole in the rock, which in shape and size is like the moon when full; and a few seconds afterwards there is a discharge of water from the E. side of the island, with a noise resembling the explosion of a cannon. This happens only when it is half flood, and a small gale at N. W.

EALAN-USNICH; a small island of Argyllshire, in Loch Etive, celebrated in Fingalian tales as the residence of Usnath, one of Ossian's heroes.

EALLANGHEIRRIG; a small island in Argyllshire, situated at the mouth of Loch Ridden, in the parish of Inverchoalain, memorable in the annals of the 17th century. In the year 1685, when the Duke of Monmouth attempted an invasion of the country, the unfortunate Archibald Earl of Argyll was induced to favour the invasion. He brought with him 3 frigates, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. With these he landed at Dunstaffnage, on the N.

W. coast of Argyllshire, and, having collected an army of 3000 men, he proceeded to Eallangheirrig, which he fortified very strongly, and there deposited his spare arms and ammunition. Soon after, upon the appearance of some ships of war, the garrison surrendered, and the whole ammunition falling into the hands of the royal party, put an end to any further hostile operations on the part of that unfortunate nobleman, who with his party found means to escape, but was soon afterwards taken, and met with a fate he little merited from his country.

EARLSFERRY; an ancient small town on the coast of the Frith of Forth, and in the county of Fife. It was a royal borough, having parliamentary representation, which it forfeited in common with some other towns in the same county, through their inability to pay the proportion of the expence of supporting a commissioner. It is governed by 3 bailies, 15 counsellors, and a treasurer, the oldest bailie acting as provost. Earlsferry has a small harbour, where fishing boats are safe, and where a small sloop or two may lie during the summer months. It lies in the parish of Kilconquhar, and contains about 350 inhabitants.

EARLSTOUN; a village and parish in the district of Berwickshire, called Lauderdale. The extent of the parish is about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; washed on the E. border by the Eden, and on the W. by the Leader, both of which rivers abound with trout. Towards the banks of the Eden the surface is level, and the soil light and dry; in the western border it is more uneven, and the soil inclines to a strong tough clay. There are several extensive plantations, and many fields are sheltered by belts and clumps of planting. There are several villages, of which Earlstoun and Mellerstain are the largest. The former is in a low situation, almost surrounded with hills, and is famous as the birth-place of Sir Thomas Learmont, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer. He flourished in the 13th century, and part of his house is still standing, called Rhymer's Tower. A stone in the front wall of the church has this inscription,

AULD RHYMER'S RACE
LIES IN THIS PLACE.

Earlstoun is also famous for a great fair for sheep and black cattle, held on the 29th of June; and another fair is held on the 3d Thursday of October. This village is well adapted for trade, being situated on the banks of the Leader, in the vicinity of extensive woods, and having the turnpike from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, and from Edinburgh to London, passing near it. Population in 1801, 1478.

EARLSTOWN; a village in Clackmannanshire, containing about 220 inhabitants.

EARN; a lake and river in Perthshire. *Vide ERNE.*

EARSAY; a considerable lake in the island of Arran, which abounds with trout and salmon.

EASDALE; a small island of the Hebrides, annexed to Argyllshire. It is nearly circular, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter, and is celebrated for its having afforded the best and greatest quantity of slate (*ardesia tegularis*) of any part of equal extent in Great Britain. The slate occupies the whole island, traversed at many places with basaltic veins, and thin layers of quartz and calcareous stones. The slate has been quarried here upwards of 100 years ago, and of late it has been wrought to so great an extent, that upwards of 5,000,000 of slates are annually shipped from the island. The number of workmen employed are about 300. The constant demand for the Easdale slate has caused the surface to be cut very low, except at the S. end, and as the greater part is now on a level with the sea, it must either be abandoned, or wrought at a considerably greater expence by means of machinery. It is supposed that by quarrying, slate of the same quality would be found in the neighbouring islands of Luing and Seil.

EAST CALDER. *Vide KIRKNEWTON.*

EAST KILPATRICK. *Vide KILPATRICK (NEW).*

EAST MONKLAND. *Vide MONKLAND (NEW).*

EASTWOOD; a parish in the county of Renfrew. It is of a very irregular figure, but its greatest length may be about 4 miles, and its breadth nearly 3. The general appearance presents that fine variety of landscape for which the county of Renfrew is

distinguished; the little hills rising on every side are adorned with plantations and natural woods; while a number of small rivers wander amongst fertile fields in the bottom of the valleys. The lands are all inclosed, and each farm affords ample proof of the great increase in agricultural knowledge and industry. There are several manufactures carried on to a considerable extent, particularly in the weaving of muslin, bleaching, calico-printing, and the cotton in general. A new and thriving village called Pollockshaws, has been lately built, on the Glasgow road, about 5 miles from that town. In the neighbourhood of the village of Thornlie-bank there is a stratum of schistus, well deserving the attention of the naturalist. It is several yards in thickness, and contains a great variety of marine productions in a petrified state. The orthoceratites, both plain and fulcated, retain the original shell, and many of the specimens of shells are filled with ironstone, containing a quantity of calcareous matter. Many nodules of ironstone, of different sizes and species, are found imbedded in the layers of schistus. (*Vide* Mr. David Ure's mineralogy of the parishes of Rutherglen and Kilbride.) Population in 1801, 3375.

EBUDÆ. *Vide* HEBRIDES, and WESTERN ISLES.

ECCLES; a parish in the county of Berwick, extending 8 miles in length from E. to W. and nearly 6 in breadth; and containing about 11,000 acres of ground, scarcely one acre of which is waste or useless. The soil is in general good, and consists of loam, gravel, or clay; of which the last is the most prevalent. The farms are all inclosed in the best manner; and on many estates the thriving hedge-rows give the whole the appearance of a highly cultivated garden. Of late years Berwickshire and the Lothians have made great improvements in the practice of agriculture, but in few places have they been carried on to equal advantage, and with such rapidity as in the parish of Eccles; and, in consequence, the generality of the farmers are wealthy and opulent, and live in an elegant and comfortable style. The river Tweed is the boundary on the S. and possesses a valua-

ble salmon fishing, the property of the Earl of Home. There was an ancient nunnery, of which nothing remains except 2 vaults, in the neighbourhood of the mansion of Eccles. About a mile to the N. E. of the village of Eccles is a monument erected to one of the Percies, who fell in an engagement with one of the rival family of Doulgas, in which the slaughter was so dreadful, that tradition reports that a little streamlet in its neighbourhood ran with blood for 24 hours. Population in 1801, 1682.

ECCLESFECHAN; a village in the parish of Hoddam, in Dumfriesshire. It is a considerable market town, and one of the stages on the London road from Edinburgh by Carlisle. It contains upwards of 500 inhabitants.

ECCLESGREIG, or ST. CYRUS; a parish in the southern extremity of Kincardineshire, on the high road from Montrose to Bervie. It is nearly of a rectangular form, extending 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is pretty level, but is intersected with several dens and rivulets, and is elevated in some places to little hills. Upwards of three-fourths of the whole is arable; the remainder is muir or moss. The soil is in general a deep clay, or an artificial loam, 12 or 15 inches deep on the clay, produced by long cultivation, and the frequent application of manure. The North Esk river, which forms the boundary on the S. possesses several valuable salmon fishings, which bring nearly 1000*l.* of yearly rent to the proprietors. The burn in Den Fenel forms a beautiful cascade, by falling over a perpendicular rock 63 feet in height. The ruins of the Kame of Mathers, the ancient residence of the Barclay family, stands on a peninsulated perpendicular rock, the base of which is washed by the sea. The castles of Morphy and Laurieston are also ancient buildings. There are 2 villages, Milton and St. Cyrus, the former of which is situated on the coast, and contains about 180 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the fishing. Upon the farm of East Mathers is a valuable limestone quarry, the property of Lord Arburthnot; and one has lately been opened near Milton, which, it is hoped, will prove useful

to the country. There is plenty of excellent freestone. Population in 1801, 1622.

ECCLESMACHAN; a parish in the county of Linlithgow, in length about 4 miles, intersected by the parishes of Linlithgow and Uphall; its breadth is not above a mile. The whole is a flat corn country, producing in abundance all sorts of grain raised in West-Lothian; the soil is partly clay, and partly loam. There are few or no farms in which coal are not to be found; but none is wrought at present. On the confines of the N. W. extremity lie the hills of Bathgate, where formerly lead mines were wrought, which were very productive of silver, a ton of lead yielding 17 ounces of that valuable metal. There is abundance of excellent freestone, and near the church is a weak sulphureous spring, called the Bullion well, which is resorted to in scrophulous affections. Population in 1801, 303.

ECHT; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 10 miles W. from the county town. It is nearly a square of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, containing about 11,000 acres. Though it is a hilly district, few of the hills are of great height, and many of them are under tillage to the very summit. The soil is partly clay, and partly light sand, in many places highly susceptible of improvement. Housedale is an elegant seat, surrounded with extensive plantations. On the top of the Barmekin, one of the highest hills, is an ancient circular fortification, concerning which tradition is silent. There are also several cairns and druidical edifices. Population in 1801, 972.

ECK (LOCH); a lake in the district of Cowal, in Argyllshire. It is about 6 miles in length, and rather more than half a mile in breadth. It is formed by the waters of the river Cur, and discharges itself into the Frith of Clyde by the river Eachaig. It contains trout and salmon, and abounds with the fresh water herring, which is only found here and in Loch Lomond.

ECKFORD; a parish in the county of Roxburgh, extending nearly 7 miles in length, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, in a triangular figure, watered on one side by the river Teviot, and intersected by the Kail water, which here

joins the former river. Upon the banks of the rivers the soil is a light loam, rising into gentle eminences. It has been originally covered with heath, but by proper cultivation is now rendered green and fit for pasture, so that there are no waste lands, except a moor called Cavertown Edge, where the Kelso races are held, being distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from that town. A few plantations have been lately laid out, which will shortly be a great ornament to the country. There are two small villages in the parish, Cavertown and Cessford, the latter of which is a barony in the Roxburgh family. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of the old castle of Cessford. Many cairns are to be seen, and in various places curious antiquities have been dug up. Population in 1801, 973.

EDAY; one of the Orkney isles, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It consists chiefly of hills of a moderate height, affording excellent pasture. It possesses two good harbours or roadsteads, each sheltered by a small islet, where vessels of any burden may ride in safety. There is an old chapel in ruins, and the remains of several religious houses. Near this island are a few pasture isles or holms, on which are the ruins of several religious edifices. Eday contains about 600 inhabitants.

EDDERACHYLIS; a parish in the county of Sutherland, occupying the N. W. corner of the island of Great Britain, and extending from Cape Wrath southwards 20 miles in length, and about 10 in breadth. It is intersected by several *kyles* or arms of the sea, which abound with fish, and afford good harbours for small vessels. The face of the country, like the rest of the Highlands, is mountainous and rocky, and the more inland part, which constitutes part of Lord Reay's deer forest, presents a vast group of rugged mountains, with their summits enveloped in clouds, and divided from one another by deep and narrow glens, whose declivities are so rugged and steep, as to be dangerous to travellers unfurnished with guides; yet in these wilds are reared many black cattle, the pasture they afford being rich and luxuriant. There are a number of lakes in the parish, of which Lochmoir and Lochstalk are the chief, and

a few small rivers. Several islands are on the coast, which afford pasture to considerable numbers of sheep, but that of Handa only is inhabited. Lord Reay is the sole proprietor. Population in 1801, 1253.

EDDERTOWN; a parish in the eastern district of the county of Ross, about 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, washed on the N. by the Frith of Tain. The soil is in general rich and good, but the high hills in the vicinity, by attracting the clouds, render the climate cold, and the harvests late. There are no natural woods, but some hundred acres have been lately planted with fir. There are the remains of several encampments; and many rude stones and cairns are said to point out where a prince of Denmark and his followers lie interred. Population in 1801, 899.

EDEN; a river in Fifeshire, which takes its rise on the borders of Perthshire, between the towns of Strathmiglo and Abernethy, and, taking a course due E. falls into the German Ocean at the bay of St. Andrews, nearly 17 miles from its source. It receives many tributary streams from the Lomond hills, and passes by the royal borough of Cupar, having a neat bridge thrown over it at this place. The Eden is a considerable river, and, having a very level course from Cupar to the sea, it might be made navigable at no great expence, more so, as the tide flows within a short distance of the town. It abounds with trout and a few salmon, but the fishing of the latter is much destroyed by the numerous seals or *phoci* which resort to St. Andrews bay. The placid stream of the river, and the fine scenery which diversifies and adorns its banks, long since inspired the mind of the native poet Johnstone, and found a place in his song :

*"Arva inter nemorisque umbras, et
pascua læta
Lene fluens, vitreis, labitur Eden aquis."*

EDEN; a river in Berwickshire. *Vide* the following article.

EDENHAM or **EDNAM**; a village and parish in the county of Roxburgh. The village is pleasantly situated on the small river Eden, which rises on the borders of Selkirkshire, and joins the Tweed at Edenmouth,

about 2 miles below the village. It is regularly built, the houses being all of brick, covered with tile or slates. There is a manufacture of woollen cloth similar to that called English blankets, and an extensive brewery has been lately established. Edenham contains nearly 300 inhabitants. The parish extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in every direction, watered by the Eden, and bounded by the Tweed on the S. and S. E. The surface is beautifully varied, having only two rising grounds which deserve the name of hills. The soil is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. James Thomson, author of the "Seasons," and other works, was born at Edenham manse, in the year 1700. Under the patronage of several patriotic gentlemen, it has been proposed to erect a monument to his memory on the summit of Edenham hill, one of the eminences above mentioned; but the plan has not been accomplished. A few noblemen and gentlemen, however, with a laudable zeal for the literary fame of their country, have met annually at Edenham for some years past, to celebrate Thomson's birth-day, and to forward the subscriptions for the erection of that monument. Population in 1801, 598.

EDENKEILLIE; an extensive parish in Morayshire, being 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The surface is hilly, but not mountainous; the highest hill, the Knock of Moray, being of small elevation. On the banks of the Findhorn and Divie is much old natural wood, and the most varied and romantic scenery. There is a considerable salmon fishing on the former river. Besides the natural woods, there are extensive plantations, particularly on the estate of the Earl of Moray. In the upper part of the parish, among the hills between Strathspey and Braemar, is the lake of Lochindorb, in which, on an island, stand the ruins of the castle of the same name, formerly a place of great strength. The castles of Dunphail, and of the Downhill of Relugas, are also celebrated remains of antiquity. Population in 1801, 1123.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or **MID-LOTHIAN**, is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth and the river Amond, which divides it from West-Lothian or Linlithgowshire; on the

E. by Haddingtonshire; on the S. by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Berwick; and on the W. corner by part of the county of Linlithgow. It extends about 30 miles in length, and its breadth varies from 16 to 20; containing in all about 360 square miles, or 230,400 English acres. The surface of the county is pleasant, having much level ground, interspersed with some hills, watered with many agreeable streams, and sheltered and decorated with woods. The arable land, which may be calculated about one-third of the whole, is in a high state of cultivation, and affords excellent crops. The two great ridges of hills which pass through the county, called the Moorfoot and the Pentland hills, afford pasture; but the former is far superior in quality to the latter. In these hills it is generally remarked, that the N. side of the hill is the finest and best pasture, contrary to what we should be apt *a priori* to imagine. Like the other parts of the country, this district experiences the consequences of an insulated situation, being subject to that instability and uncertainty, that the climate in one day often exhibits the weather of every season in the year. The cold E. winds in the spring are exceedingly detrimental to fruit, and in autumn the *haars* or mists from the sea are apt to whiten and wither the corns before they are ripe. The immediate vicinity of many of the farms to the metropolis, affords the opportunity of easily procuring street dung, which has been of material advantage in improving the land. It has this disadvantage, however, that by long continuance the fields become very full of weeds, particularly the *scallier* or wild mustard. The chief rivers of the county are the North and South Esks, which, uniting, fall into the Frith of Forth at Musselburgh; the Amond, which falls into the same Frith at the village of Cramond; and the Water of Leith, which forms the harbour of that town: all these abound with trout. The islands of Inchkeith, Cramond, and Inchmickery, belong to this county. (*Vide* these articles.) Few districts of Scotland afford more minerals than the county of Edinburgh. It abounds every where with coal, limestone, and freestone, of su-

perior quality, and iron ore, of different species, is very abundant. The compound stone called the *Petunse Pentlandica* is found in great quantity in the Pentland hills, and has been successfully employed in the manufacture of British porcelain. In the parish of Ratho is found a species of whetstone or *kone*, of the finest substance; and in the parish of Duddingstone, at Brickfield, is found some clay, fit for making the finest earthen ware. All the hills exhibit marks of volcanic origin, being chiefly composed of porphyric lava and basaltic whinstone, which in many places, particularly at Arthur-seat and Craig-Lockhart, exhibit regular crystallizations. Near Glencross, and in the Braid Hills, are found great veins of the heavy spar, barytes, or as it is termed by the miners, *marmor metallicum*, which is so regular an attendant on metallic veins, especially of lead and copper. All the hills contain specimens of those curious and rare minerals, which are termed zeolites, jaspers, prehnite, &c. From the vicinity to the metropolis, numerous seats of nobility and gentry are every where to be seen; an attempt to describe even the most remarkable of which would extend this account far beyond our limits. Besides the city of Edinburgh and its suburbs, in which may be included the town of Leith, this county contains several large towns and villages, as Dalkeith, Musselburgh, Portobello, Laswade, and Gilmerton, and is divided into 31 parishes, which contained, in 1801, 122,954 inhabitants. The valued rent is 191,054l. 3s. and 9d. Scots, and the real rent is 151,500l. Sterling.

EDINBURGH; the metropolis of Scotland, and the county town of Mid-Lothian, to which county it often gives its name, lies in 55° 57' N. latitude, and 3° 14' W. longitude from London. It stands in the northern part of the county, about two miles S. from the Frith of Forth. The situation of the city is elevated, and it may be said without much impropriety, to stand on three hills. These run in a direction from E. to W.; and the central hill, upon which the most ancient part of the city stands, is terminated on the W. by an inaccessible rock, on which is placed the castle.

Edinburgh is surrounded on all sides, except to the northward, where the ground declines gently to the Frith of Forth, by lofty hills. Arthur-seat, Salisbury Crags, and the Calton-hill, bound it on the E.; the hills of Braid, and the extensive ridge of the Pentland hills, rise on the S.; and the beautiful eminence of Corstorphine hill rears its summit on the W. These hills form a magnificent amphitheatre, in which on elevated, though on ground of less altitude, stands the metropolis of Scotland. The Old part of the city, as already mentioned, stands on the central ridge of the three eminences on which the city is built; the New Town occupies an elevated plain on the north; and the Southern district is situated on a rising ground in the opposite direction. The hill on which the Old Town is placed, is separated from the other districts by two vallies, one of which, on the northern side, was formerly occupied by a lake. In the course, however, of the improvement and extension of the city, that lake has been drained, and streets and bridges afford a ready communication between every part of the metropolis. The Old Town has often attracted notice from the peculiarity of its situation. The principal street, which occupies the flat surface of the central hill, extends nearly in a straight line from the Castle, on the western extremity, to the Palace of Holyroodhouse on the east. This street, not improperly named the High Street, measures in length from the Castle gate to the Palace gate, about 5570 feet, and is about 90 feet in breadth. The upper part of this street is elevated about 140 feet above the level of the drained morass on the north side called the North Loch; and on account of the ground which it occupies gently declining to the east, is about 180 feet above the palace of Holyroodhouse. The amazing height of the houses in this quarter, has always rendered it an interesting object to a stranger visiting Edinburgh; and perhaps the High Street of this city is not equalled in grandeur by any street in Europe. Parallel to the High Street, in the valley on the south, runs a street called the Cowgate, from 10 to 20 feet in breadth,

The buildings in this street, though lofty, are less elevated than those of the High Street. The valley on the north, except a part of it to the eastward, where it joins the Calton-hill, has not yet been built upon. From the High Street descend, in regular rows, numerous narrow lanes, here called *closes*, on both sides of the hill. Many of these lanes, from the abrupt descent of the ground, are extremely steep, and difficult of passage; and this inconvenience is not much remedied by their width, which is rarely more than 6 feet. Those of larger extent, and which admit of a carriage, are called by the distinctive name of *wynd*s, to distinguish them from *closes*, or those which only admit of foot passengers. The most conspicuous object in the Old Town is the Castle, which is separated from the buildings of the city by a vacant space of about 350 feet in length, and 300 in breadth. At the eastern end of this space begin the buildings of the city. The principal reservoir for supplying Edinburgh with water stands on the top of the north side of this street, and, from its elevated situation, affords an easy conveyance for the water to the level of any part of the town. At a small distance, eastward, a narrow lane winds down the steep hill to the south, and terminates in a spacious street or square, of an oblong form, called the Grassmarket. In the middle of the principal street, at the top of the West-bow, stands the town Weigh-house, a half-ruinous building. Here the street, which receives the name of the Lawnmarket, expands to a noble width, and the buildings rise to an astonishing altitude. On the north side of this street is the entrance to the great Earthen Mound, which stretches across the North Loch, and forms a communication with the western part of the New Town, situated on the opposite hill; and at the head of the Mound, at a little distance from the principal street, stands an elegant building, erected as an office for the Bank of Scotland. The Earthen Mound is about 800 feet in length, 92 feet in height at the south end, and 58 feet at the north end. It was begun in 1783, in the morass which divides the old from the new part of the city.

It was formed chiefly from the rubbish and earth dug from the foundations of the houses in the New Town ; and at an average 1800 cart-loads of earth were laid upon it every day. While the mound was forming it sunk, at different periods, about 80 feet on the west side ; and it is thought that at least one-third part of the whole mass is buried under the surface of the marsh on which it stands. The mound is calculated to contain 290,167 cubic yards of earth, not including that part of it which has sunk ; but taking this at one-third, it amounts in whole to 435,250 cubical yards. As a cubical yard is equal to 3 cart-loads, the number of these contained in the mound will amount to 1,305,780 cart-loads of earth in all. Had the work been performed at the moderate rate of sixpence *per* cart, digging, filling and carrying, it would have amounted to the sum of 32,643l.15s. Sterling. But it cost the city nothing but the expence of spreading the earth. A little below the entrance to the mound, in the middle of the street, stands the Tolbooth, a mean-looking inconvenient building. Here a range of old houses formerly extended a considerable way along the middle of the street. These, however, are now mostly removed, except the Tolbooth at the one extremity, and a large stone building at the other. In this part of the High Street stands the ancient cathedral church of St. Giles, a magnificent Gothic building ; but the appearance of it is much hurt by a set of paltry shops, of more modern date, and wretched architecture, which are heaped against its walls. The cathedral forms the north side of a small area called the Parliament Square, which diverges a little to the south from the main street. This place seems to have received its name from the buildings in which the Scottish parliament met being situated in it. These form the south-west corner of the square, and are at present used for the accommodation of the courts of session, judiciary, and the consistorial courts. In the middle of the square stands a beautiful equestrian statue of King Charles II. It was placed here by the magistrates after the Restoration, in honour of that event,

instead of one of Oliver Cromwell, which had been intended to be erected. Not far from the Parliament Square, in the middle of the High Street, formerly stood the market-cross of the city, which was removed in 1753. A radiated pavement still marks the place where it stood, and all public proclamations are made at this spot. Nearly opposite this, on the north side of the street, stands the Exchange, an elegant building, of a square form, with a court in the centre. Here the merchants and farmers might enjoy shelter ; but inveterate practice induces them to crowd the High Street on market-days, and to expose themselves there to all the varieties of weather. Farther down the High Street, the central hill is crossed by the North and South Bridges, the two great lines of communication between these divisions of the city. Near where the bridges meet, and forming the side of a small square, stands the Tron Church, an ancient building, but now much modernized in appearance. The North Bridge was founded on the 21st of October 1763. In that year the North Loch, which separates the New from the Old Town, was drained, and the mud removed. The North Bridge consists of three great central arches, with several smaller ones at each end, of the following dimensions ; width of the three great arches, 72 feet each ; breadth or thickness of the piers, $13\frac{1}{2}$ each ; width of the small arches 20 feet each. The total length of the piers and arches is 310 feet ; and the whole length of the bridge, from the High Street to Princes Street, is 1125 feet. The height of the great arches, from the top of the parapet to the base, is 63 feet ; the breadth of the bridge within the wall over the arches is 40 feet ; and the breadth at each end 50 feet. On the western side of the bridge and at the northern termination of the buildings stands the General Post-Office for Scotland, a neat plain building, with a suitable number of apartments for carrying on the business, and a house for the secretary. The South Bridge, thrown over the street named the Cowgate, which lies in the valley on the southern side of the central hill, is in the same line with the North Bridge. The Cowgate not

being so low as the North Loch, this bridge is on that account less elevated. To a stranger the existence of the bridge is not very apparent. Beautiful rows of elegant buildings extend the whole length of it; and were it not that an opening is left at the central arch over the Cowgate, where that street is seen at a distance below, it would present nothing but the appearance of a handsome street. The foundation stone of this bridge was laid on the 1st of August 1785. The bridge, consisting of twenty-two arches, was built; the old houses were removed; elegant new houses on both sides were finished; the shops occupied; and the street opened for carriages in March 1788; an operation of astonishing celerity, when either the magnitude of the undertaking, or the elegance of its execution is considered. In digging the foundation of the central pier of the bridge, which was no less than 22 feet deep, many coins of Edward I, II, and III, were found. The old buildings which were taken away to make room for this public work, were purchased at a trifling cost, their value being fixed upon by verdicts of juries, while the areas on which they stood were sold by the city to erect new buildings on each side of the bridge for 30,000*l*. It has been remarked, that, on this occasion, the ground sold higher in Edinburgh than perhaps ever was known in any city, even in Rome, during its most flourishing times. Some of the areas sold at the rate of 96,000*l*. *per* statute acre; others at 109,000*l*. *per* ditto; and some even as high as 150,000*l*. *per* acre. At some distance to the eastward of the entrances to the North and South Bridges, the High Street is suddenly contracted to nearly one half of its breadth. This division of it takes the name of Netherbow, from the city wall having formerly had an arched gate or *bow* at this place. Here the central hill is again crossed by two streets, the one diverging to the south being named St. Mary's wynd, the other going down the hill to the northward, Leith wynd. Before the erection of the bridges, these lanes formed the principal communication of the city with the north and south districts; and that of Leith wynd form-

ed the entrance to the suburb of the Calton. The main street from these lanes down to the palace of Holyroodhouse, assumes the name of Canongate. The buildings in this quarter are inferior to those of the upper part of the High Street; but there are two handsome modern streets, which cross it at right angles; the one called St. John's Street, running towards the south; the other, named New Street, towards the north. Nearly in the middle of the Canongate, on the north side, stands the town-house and prison of this suburb; and a little farther down on the same side, stands the church, an ancient Gothic building, in the form of a cross. The palace of Holyroodhouse, and the ruins of the adjacent abbey, form the termination of the city in this direction. The Southern District of the city occupies the rising ground on the opposite side of the central ridge. The buildings in this quarter contain a mixture of the ancient and modern styles of building. The suburbs called Potter-row and Pleasance are of the former description; the fine new squares called George's Square, Brown's Square, and Argyll Square, are of the latter. At the southern extremity of the South Bridge, in a street which extends to the eastward, are situated the commodious edifices of the Royal Infirmary and High School; and not far from it, in the South Bridge Street, stands the great unfinished building of the University. In a line with the South Bridge runs a fine street called Nicolson's Street. On the westward of this street are several spacious squares, of late erection; and in this quarter are also various hospitals and charitable institutions, of elegant ancient and modern architecture. Beyond these is a suburb, composed in general of very mean buildings, called Portsburgh, from its vicinity to the western gate of the city. On the eastern side of Nicolson's Street are several small squares and streets; and the city on this side is terminated by the ancient suburb called the Pleasance. Though the buildings in this division of the city are less elegant than those in the northern quarter, and not built with such a regard to uniformity; yet, in a city where stone buildings are less

common than in Edinburgh, the edifices in this quarter would perhaps make a figure not a little conspicuous. The Northern District of the city, generally called the New Town, was first projected in 1752; but the magistrates at that time being unable to procure an extension of the royalty, the execution of the design was suspended until the year 1767. In that year an act of parliament was obtained, by which the royalty was extended over the fields to the northward of the city; and the plan of the present buildings was designed by Mr. James Craig architect, and adopted by the magistrates. The New Town may be regarded as consisting of two parts: the one, the New Town which was designed in 1767, and which now wants only a few houses at the western extremity to render it complete; the other, the additional buildings erected or erecting to the east and north of the former. The first of these divisions, which stands upon the horizontal ridge on the northern side of the Old Town, is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, whose sides measure 3,900 feet by 1,090. The principal longitudinal streets are three; George's Street, Prince's Street, and Queen's Street. George's Street extends along the centre of the New Town and divides it into two equal parts. This street, which is 115 feet broad, has no rival in Europe, or perhaps in the world, for the grandeur of its appearance, the elegance of its architecture, or its exact uniformity. It is terminated on the E. end by a beautiful square, called St. Andrew's Square; and on the west by another, of most superb buildings, called Charlotte Square. This last is not yet completed. On the east side of St. Andrew's Square, in a recess from the other buildings, stands an elegant edifice, occupied as an office for the Excise. On the north side of George's Street is an elegant church, with a handsome spire; and immediately opposite is the hall of the Royal College of Physicians. Farther westward, on the S. side, stand the Assembly Rooms, the outward appearance of which does not correspond with the elegant accommodation within. Parallel to George's Street, forming the sides of the pa-

rallelogram, are Queen's Street and Prince's Street, the former a terrace overlooking the descending grounds on the N.; the latter the North Loch, and having a view of the back part of the lofty buildings of the Old Town. There are also two other longitudinal streets, named Thistle Street and Rose Street, the first running between Queen's Street and George's Street, the second between Prince's Street, and George's Street. These are built in a style of less elegance, for the accommodation of shopkeepers and others. Seven streets intersect the parallelogram at right angles, from Prince's Street on the S. to Queen's Street on the N. At the eastern end of Prince's Street stands the Register office, a most superb edifice; and opposite to it is the Theatre, a small mean building, unworthy of the general grandeur of the Scottish metropolis. The New Town was begun to be built at its eastern extremity. The architecture in this quarter is inferior to that of its other parts. As the street proceeds westward, however, the elegance of the houses improves, and many of these are finished in the best style of modern architecture. In addition to the New Town, a project has recently been formed, of extending it on the N. to the Water of Leith, and eastward towards the town and port of Leith. Part of this plan is already executed, and the remainder is rapidly going forward. That which is finished is done on the same plan of uniformity with the other parts of the New Town, and, if possible, in an improving style of elegance. Towards the E. of the parallelogram the ground rises gently, after which it descends rapidly towards the Calton-hill on the S. and York Place, part of the extended New Town, on the N. On the top of this rising ground stands James's square, the houses of which not being brought within the compass of the plan which regulated the other buildings, rise to a great height. At this extremity of the town the great road to the port of Leith winds to the eastward, and, for a considerable way, on both sides, it is bounded by elegant rows of buildings. From the rapidity with which these are erecting, it is probable that, in a few years, E-

Edinburgh will be joined to its sea-port of Leith: And, when the present plans are completed, the Scottish metropolis will undoubtedly excel, in grandeur of appearance, in regularity of plan, and in elegance of architecture, every other city in Europe. The extent of Edinburgh from E. to W. is about two English miles, and from N. to S. nearly the same distance. The circumference of the whole is upwards of eight miles.—To give a particular account of all the public buildings of Edinburgh, would swell this article much beyond our limits. A few of the most conspicuous only shall be noticed. One of the most prominent objects in the Old Town is the Castle, an account of which will be found in a subsequent part of this article. The royal Palace of Holyroodhouse, which stands at the eastern extremity of the city, is a handsome building, in the form of a square, part of which was built by James V, and the remainder by Charles II. The square in the centre is surrounded by an arcade, and the chief rooms were some years ago fitted up for the reception of a part of the royal family of France, when proscribed from their native kingdom. There are, besides, apartments for the Duke of Hamilton, as hereditary keeper of the palace, and for other noblemen. The great gallery, where the nobles of Scotland meet to choose the sixteen peers, is hung round with imaginary portraits of the Scottish monarchs, from Fergus I. to James VI. Adjoining to the palace is the small ruinous chapel of the Holycross or Holyrood, which was set apart as a chapel-royal, and stalls fitted up for the Knights of the order of the Thistle. It was originally founded by David I. in 1128; but was almost destroyed by the presbyterians at the Revolution. It after that time had a slight repair; but it is now unroofed, and completely ruinous. The environs of the palace afford an asylum to insolvent debtors.—The Parliament House, where the supreme civil and criminal judicatures of Scotland hold their courts, forms the S. and W. sides of a small square called the Parliament Square. This building was begun to be erected in 1632, and was completed in 1640. It is 133 feet long, by 98

broad in the widest end, and 60 in the narrowest. Over the entrance from the E. are the arms of Scotland, well cut on stone, with allegorical figures of Mercy and Truth for supporters, and this inscription, *Stant his felicia regna*; under the arms is the motto *Uni unionem*. The great hall in which the Scottish parliament met is 122 feet long by 49 broad. The roof is of oak, arched and elegantly finished. In a niche of the wall is a fine marble statue of the late President Forbes, executed by Roubiliac at the expence of the Faculty of Advocates. There are also full length portraits of King William III, Queen Mary his consort, and queen Anne, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and of George I, John Duke of Argyll, and Archibald duke of Argyll, by Mr. Aikman of Cairney. This hall is occupied as a place of accommodation for the lawyers who attend the court; and single judges also sit here to determine those causes of lesser, or forward those of greater importance. The whole court sit in an adjoining room, of much smaller dimensions, which was formerly appropriated for the meetings of the privy-council. In an apartment below, is the room occupied by the library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates, which is by far the best collection of books and manuscripts in the kingdom. In the middle of the Parliament Square is a beautiful equestrian statue of Charles II. in bronze.—The Register Office, stands at the N. end of the North Bridge. It is an elegant building, on a plan of the elder Adam, extending 200 feet in front towards the bridge, and 40 feet back from the line of Princes Street. It has a tower at each end, and in the centre is a large dome, coved with lead. The inside forms a saloon, lighted from the top, in which is a fine statue of his present Majesty, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer. In the walls in the inside of the building are numerous arched divisions, disposed into presses for holding the records, the access to which is by a hanging gallery, which encircles the whole building. Two elegant staircases lead to the chambers where the records are kept, and the apartments of the clerks. The whole is under the direction of the Lord Register,

who is one of the great officers of state, and the principal clerks of session are his deputies. Nearly opposite to the Register Office is the Theatre, a mean-looking building, to which is attached a sort of portico. The N. front is ornamented at top with a statue of Shakespear, supported by two figures, which are intended to represent the Tragic and the Comic muses. The house is neatly fitted up within, but by no means with the elegance suitable to the theatre of the metropolis.—On the top of the Calton-hill, which rises a little to the S. E. is the Observatory, and near it, on the same hill, is a Bridewell, erected from an elegant plan of the late Mr. Adam. This hill will also shortly be decorated with a monument to the memory of the hero of Trafalgar. On the Calton burying-ground, near the verge of the hill, is a circular monument, erected to the memory of David Hume, the historian of England. —One of the most striking objects in the S. district of the city is the large unfinished building of the new university. The University of Edinburgh stands at the S. extremity of the South Bridge. In the year 1581, the magistrates and town-council of Edinburgh obtained a grant from James VI. for founding and establishing an university or college within that city. The patrons, aided by various donations, purchased the area, belonging to the collegiate provostry and prebends of the Kirk of field, on the S. side of the city, and began immediately to prepare the buildings in the best manner, for the reception of the teachers and students; and in the month of October, 1588, Robert Rollock, who had been invited from a professorship in St. Andrews, began to teach. He was elected principal next year, and 4 other professors were soon after appointed. In 1617, James VI. having visited Scotland, after his accession to the crown of England, and having ordered a public philosophical disputation at Stirling Castle, was so satisfied with the merits of the members of the university of Edinburgh, that he conferred on it many privileges, and desired that for the future it should be named “*the College of King James*,” which name it still bears. For several years the foundation of

the college was only a principal and 4 regents or professors of philosophy; but a professor of humanity or Latin was afterwards appointed, a professor for mathematics, and one for the Hebrew and oriental languages. The medical professorships were instituted in 1685; but these were only titular, till the year 1720, when, in consequence of the great abilities and exertions of Monro *Primus*, an attempt was made to teach every branch of medical knowledge in a regular manner, and the attempt succeeded so well, that, ever since, the reputation of the university as a school of medicine has been constantly increasing in Britain, and even amongst the most distant nations. The celebrity of this college has been greatly owing to the uniform attention of the magistracy in filling the vacant chairs with men of known abilities in their respective departments, and they have been always attentive to the institution of new professorships, as the public seemed to demand them. Most of the chairs have small salaries, and the salary of the king’s physician is divided amongst those of the faculty of medicine who have none. The institution at present consists of a principal and 3 professors of the faculty of theology; 4 professors of the faculty of law; 8 of the faculty of medicine; 7 of the faculty of arts; and a professorship of agriculture and rural affairs, lately established. Besides these, 2 of the medical professors give regular clinical lectures on those cases in the Royal Infirmary which are judged to be most important. In conferring degrees, those of Doctor of Divinity and Law are honorary, and conferred on men of known learning and talents; those of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine are conferred on candidates, after strict private and public examinations. The number of students in the different classes amounts to upwards of 1200 yearly. There are only 50 bursaries, and these do not exceed 12l. *per annum*. The winter session lasts from the middle of October to the beginning of May; and the summer session, during which botany, natural history, and the clinical lectures are taught, begins with May, and lasts till August. The professors are distinguished by long black gowns,

but the students have no particular dress. The old buildings being very mean, and unfit for the reception of so many professors and students, and quite unsuitable to such a flourishing university, and the improved state of the city, the magistrates and council set on foot a subscription, for erecting a new and magnificent structure, according to a design of the late Robert Adam, Esq. architect. The estimate for completing the whole was 64,000*l.* and of this nearly 30,000*l.* was immediately subscribed for. On the 16th of November 1789, the foundation stone was laid with great solemnity and grandeur by the Right Honourable Lord Napier, Grand Master-mason of Scotland, in presence of the magistrates of Edinburgh, the principal, professors, and students of the university, and a number of the first nobility and gentry of the kingdom. After the committee had expended the subscriptions, which amounted in all to about 38,000*l.* the building was obliged to be given up, and though the N. front, and part of the E. is now finished, it is probable, unless parliament makes it a national concern, and grants large supplies, it will never be finished. The E. and W. fronts are to extend 255 feet, and the S. and N. 358. There are to be lodgings for the principal, and 8 of the professors. The library is intended to be 160 feet in length; the museum of the same extent; the hall for examinations and conferring degrees 90 feet by 30. The large and commodious anatomical theatre is already finished, and there is to be a similar room for a chemical laboratory, and large halls for the instruments and experiments of the professors of mathematics, natural philosophy, and agriculture. The whole, if completed, will be the most splendid structure of the kind in the world, and at the same time the most complete and commodious. Connected with the University are the College Library, the Observatory, and the Botanic Garden. The Library was founded in 1680, by Mr. Clement Little, Advocate, who bequeathed it to the town-council; and it was for some time under the direction of the ministers of Edinburgh, but it was afterwards presented to the university. Like other collections of the same

nature, it is entitled to a copy of every work entered at Stationers-hall; and it receives from each student, at matriculation, a small contribution, and 5*l.* from each professor on his admission: these sums amount to about 170*l.* *per annum.* Besides a valuable collection of books and manuscripts, it has several excellent portraits; and, lately, a fine marble bust of the late celebrated Dr. William Cullen, was erected by the members of the faculty of medicine. The museum of natural history contains a tolerable collection of natural curiosities, and the number is daily increasing. The collection of anatomical preparations, principally collected by Monro the father and the son, is exceedingly valuable; and the midwifery preparations are no less so. The Observatory, as mentioned in the account of Edinburgh, is situated on the Calton-hill, and is now under the direction of the professor of natural philosophy. It is far from being complete, though it contains the famous reflecting telescope, invented by the late Mr. Short, esteemed the most perfect instrument of the kind in Britain. The Botanic Garden is about a mile from the university, on the road from Edinburgh to Leith. It consists of about 5 acres of ground, and contains a great variety of plants brought from every part of the world. The professor of botany is botanist to the king, and receives a salary of 120*l.* annually for the support of the garden. The late Dr. Hope, who planned the garden, and brought it to its present state of improvement, erected in 1778, a monument to the memory of Linnæus. It is a neat vase, supported on a pedestal, with this inscription:

“LINNÆO POSUIT JO. HOPE.”

—Not far from the University, in a lane named Infirmary Street, stands the building of the Royal Infirmary. It was begun to be built in the year 1738, the contributors to this charity having been incorporated by royal charter two years before. The edifice consists of a body and two wings, all of which contain three floors, besides an attic floor and garrets. The body of the house is 210 feet long, 36 feet broad in the middle, but at

The ends only 24 feet. Over the principal entrance, in a recess, is a statue of King George II. in a Roman dress. On the wall on the right side of the statue is inscribed "*I was naked, and ye clothed me;*" and on the left, "*I was sick, and ye visited me.*" The wings are 70 feet long, and 24 broad. The access to the different parts of the building is by a large staircase, of a width to admit sedan-chairs, and a small staircase at each end. In the hall is erected a bust of the late Provost Drummond, whose attention and exertions in behalf of the infirmary deserved this mark of honour from the managers. It is executed in a masterly style by Nollekins, and under it is this inscription, written by the late Dr. Robertson, "George Drummond, to whom this country is indebted for all the benefits which it derives from the Royal Infirmary." In this hospital the male and female patients are kept entirely distinct, and 228 sick people can be accommodated in separate beds. Besides these, and the apartments for the necessary officers and servants of the house, there are an apartment for the managers, a consulting room for the physicians or surgeons, a waiting room for the students, and a well-lighted theatre, where upwards of 200 students may attend when chirurgical operations are performed. The medical and surgical patients are kept in distinct wards. There are also separate wards for female patients undergoing salivation, and cells for mad people. Hot and cold baths are erected for the use of the patients, and other baths are appropriated for the citizens at large. The hospital is attended by two physicians, who visit their patients daily in presence of the students; and the surgical wards are attended by the members of the Royal College of Surgeons. In the Infirmary two wards are set apart for clinical lectures, or discourses upon the cases of patients in those wards. These lectures are given by certain of the medical professors of the university; and the professor who gives these lectures for the time, is allowed to select from the rest of the house, and to lodge in the clinical wards, those patients whose cases he considers as most curious and instructive. Lectures on the most im-

portant of the surgical cases are also given by the surgeons attending the hospital. Journals of all the cases, both in the clinical and other wards, are kept, stating the symptoms of the patients, the remedies which are employed, and the progress and termination of the disease.—Analogous to this institution is the Dispensary, founded by the benevolent exertions of Dr. Andrew Duncan senior, present professor of the theory of physic in the university of Edinburgh, for the poor whose diseases are of such a nature as not to require the confinement of the patient. The house is a neat plain building, in Richmond Street, having a *basso relievo* of the "*good Samaritan*" over the entrance. Here numerous patients are relieved; and, as the physicians officiate gratis, the only expence is the apothecary and the medicines. The Lying-in Hospital, in Park Place, has also been attended with the most beneficial effects. It is principally under the charge of the professor of midwifery. Connected with medical pursuits, we may mention the Royal Medical Society, and the Royal Physical Society, who have neat halls for their meetings. The old hall of the Royal College of physicians is situated in Surgeon's Square; and near it are several commodious theatres for anatomical and chemical lectures. The High or Grammar-School of Edinburgh has been long deservedly celebrated. The old school-rooms having become ruinous, a new building, on an elegant and extensive plan, was built in 1777, for the accommodation of the teachers and their scholars. There is a rector and 4 masters, whose salaries are trifling, but their fees for teaching render it a place of considerable emolument. Besides the High-School, and 4 established English schools under the patronage of the magistrates, there are in Edinburgh numerous academies and private schools, where every branch of education is taught at a moderate rate.—As we do not conceive it necessary to describe all the churches and old edifices in the city, we shall, after slightly noticing one or two of these, proceed to give a cursory view of the buildings which have been erected for charitable purposes.—St. Giles's Church, a magn

ficient Gothic fabric, stands on an elevated situation in the High Street, and forms the N. side of the area called the Parliament Square. This stately edifice measures in length from E. to W. 206 feet; its breadth at the centre is 129 feet; at the W. end 100 feet: and at the E. end, where the great altar formerly stood, 76 feet. It is built in the form of a cross. A lofty square tower rises from the centre, from which a turret ascends, composed of four arches intersecting each other, in the form of an imperial crown. A pointed spire terminates this tower, which for magnificence and elegant workmanship is hardly to be equalled. The height of the tower from the top of the spire to the bottom is 161 feet. In the turret are placed a set of what are called *music bells*, which are tinkled into something resembling tunes for an hour every day, (Sundays excepted) for the gratification of the citizens. At what time St. Giles's church was founded is uncertain, it having outlived the fame of its founder and the date of its foundation. Soon after the Reformation, however, St. Giles's church was divided into 4 separate places of worship; and smaller divisions for various public offices have been since made. The place on which the buildings of the Parliament Square stand was formerly the cemetery of St. Giles; and in this burying ground were deposited the remains of the great Scottish reformer John Knox, a man who, in the discharge of what appeared to him to be right, "never feared the face of man." Within the church, also, lie the remains of James Earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, who was basely shot at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. Napier of Merchiston, well known for his admirable invention of the logarithms, was also interred here. His monument is still to be seen on the north wall of that part which is called the New Church. Under the venerable arches of St. Giles too, repose the ashes of the gallant Marquis of Montrose, one who, in an unhappy period of our history, perished, amidst the insults of the unrelenting covenanters, by the hands of the common executioner.—St Andrew's church, in the New Town, is an elegant building,

with a fine tapering spire, and a beautiful portico. But one of the most handsome places of worship in Edinburgh is a small episcopal chapel at the E. end of Queen's Street. This chapel is finished entirely in the Gothic style, after a design of the late Mr. Robert Adam; and it is perhaps as fine a specimen of that style of building as is any where to be seen.—Among the charitable institutions, Heriot's Hospital stands most conspicuous, both in point of elegance and importance. This beautiful Gothic pile was founded in 1628, according to a plan of Inigo Jones, and was finished in 1650, at the expence of 30,000*l.* in consequence of a mortification by George Heriot, goldsmith and jeweller to James VI. "for the maintenance, relief, and bringing up, of poor and fatherless boys, freemens sons of the town of Edinburgh." The annual revenue of this charity is upwards of 4000*l.* and about 120 boys are boarded and educated on the institution.—Watson's Hospital, a neat modern building, was founded in 1738, "for the maintenance and education of the children and grandchildren of decayed members of the merchant company of Edinburgh," in consequence of a bequest of 12,000*l.* from George Watson, an accountant of the Bank of Scotland. Its revenue is nearly 2000*l.* *per annum*, and in it about 60 boys are maintained and educated.—The Orphan Hospital maintains about 50 boys and girls. There are also a Merchant-Maiden Hospital, a Trades-Maiden Hospital, Gillespie's Hospital for decayed old merchants and others; three Charity-work-houses; an Asylum for the Blind; an Alms-house, called the Trinity Hospital; and several other charitable institutions.—In philosophy and general literature Edinburgh possesses many societies and institutions. The Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Antiquarian Society, and the Speculative Society, are too well known to require eulogium. The Royal Medical and Royal Physical Societies, already mentioned, and the Natural History Society, are established and kept up by students for the discussion of these subjects, and for the improvement of public speaking: the Juridical Society is established for the same pur-

pose, and many eminent lawyers are ranked amongst its members. For amusement, there are also the Royal Company of Golfers, the Society of Archers, and the Royal Academy of Exercises, the master of which has a salary from his Majesty. There is also a Society for propagating Christian knowledge; another for the sons and widows of the clergy; and several societies for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, fisheries, &c. As Leith is the sea-port of Edinburgh, only 2 miles distant, and better fitted for the carrying on of trade than the city, most of the merchants reside at that port; so that the support of the city depends on the consumption of the necessaries, as well as the superfluities of life. The principal dependence of the trades people and shopkeepers are from its being the seat of the courts and of the university, which cause a considerable course during the sessions. The country gentlemen, and those who have made fortunes abroad, generally reside in the city a great part of the year, for the sake of the public amusements and the company; and a great part of the rents of the country gentlemen are drawn and circulated among the bankers of Edinburgh. In Edinburgh are carried on many manufactures; in particular, of fine linen and cambric; and, if printing be accounted a manufacture, few towns in Britain can vie with the capital of Scotland. Five newspapers are regularly published, and several periodical works are now carried on, which are deservedly ranked amongst the best journals of the present day. Besides the 14 incorporated trades, there are several incorporations for the carrying on of business and manufacture. The Merchant Company was established by royal charter in 1681, and they levy annually from each member a small sum for defraying incidental expences, and for the support of their poor. There are 4 banking companies, who issue notes, besides many private bankers, who discount bills, and transact other business. The Bank of Scotland, the capital of which was originally 100,000*l.* but now increased to 1,500,000*l.* was established by act of parliament in 1695. The Royal Bank of Scotland was incorpo-

rated by royal charter in 1727; the original capital was 110,000*l.* but is now 1,000,000*l.* The British Linen Company was erected into a body corporate in 1746, with power to raise a capital of 100,000*l.* Sterling, to promote and encourage the linen manufacture of the kingdom; and the effect of its operations appears from the amazing increase of the manufacture since the erection of that company. Sir William Forbes and Company are the only private bankers who issue their own notes. There are also several insurance offices, some of which have their origin in Edinburgh, and others are branches from the offices in London.—In the political constitution of Edinburgh, the Town-council have the direction of all public affairs. The members of that body are 33, including the *ordinary* and *extraordinary* counsellors. From these the lord provost, dean of guild, 4 bailies, and treasurer, are annually elected. The lord Provost, who is styled Right Honourable, is high sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within the city and liberties, and within the town harbour, and road of Leith; he has also a jurisdiction in matters of life and death; is preses of the convention of royal boroughs, colonel of the trained bands, of the city guard, and of Edinburgh jail. Within the city he has the precedency of all the great officers of state, and the nobility, walking on the right hand of the king, or his majesty's commissioner, and has the privilege of a sword and mace carried before him. The bailies have jurisdiction under the provost; and the dean of guild has the charge of the public buildings, and no house can be erected without his warrant. Formerly the provost was one of the officers of the Scottish parliament; and all the magistrates are, *ex officio*, justices of his Majesty's peace. The town-council are patrons of all the churches in Edinburgh, of most of the professorships in the university, and are the electors of the city's representative in parliament. They are superiors of the Canongate, Portsburgh, and Leith, and have the appointment of *baron-bailies* for these districts, who in their turn appoint *resident bailies*, to whom they delegate their authority. For the safety of the

city, watchmen patrol the streets every night; and the police is so strict, that robberies are rare, and street murder is almost unknown. The free revenues of the city, arising partly from duties of different kinds, and partly from landed property, is upwards of 12,000*l.* Sterling *per annum*; but the places of profit and emolument at the disposal of the town-council, may be estimated at not less than 20,000*l.* The markets of Edinburgh are well supplied with provisions of all kinds, and there are two large reservoirs for water, from which every part of the city is amply supplied. Most of the water is brought to the reservoirs from the distance of 4 or five miles; and it is calculated that the pipes yield upwards of 4240 pints in a minute, or 3000 tons in 24 hours.—Leith is distant only 2 miles from Edinburgh, and is connected with it by a fine walk or promenade for foot-passengers; and stage-coaches start every half hour at a low fare. There are also stage-coaches established from Edinburgh, in almost every direction through the kingdom.—Before proceeding to give a short sketch of the rise and progress of the city, it will be necessary to describe the Castle, as being intimately connected with the history. Edinburgh Castle, as above mentioned, is situated on the western extremity of the hill on which the Old Town is built. The buildings of the town terminate about 500 feet from the castle gate, and this vacant space is termed the Castle-hill. The Castle consists of an area of about 6 acres, and, from its situation being so strong, that, if the fact did not contradict our speculation, we should have conjectured it, before the invention of artillery, to have been impregnable. It is situated on a precipitate, and in many places perpendicular rock, about 300 feet high, and absolutely inaccessible except from the Castle-hill. Here the entry is defended by an outer barrier of pallisadoes. Within is a dry-ditch, draw-bridge, and gate, defended by two flanking batteries of 4 guns each. Beyond this are two gateways, the first of which is very strong, and has two portcullises. Immediately beyond the inner gateway, upon the right, is a battery of 8 guns, and near

to these are storehouses for gun carriages, and other implements of artillery. Next to these, on the N. is the grand arsenal, which, with the other magazines in the fort, is capable of containing 30,000 stand of arms. The upper part of the castle contains a half-moon battery, a chapel, a parade for exercise, and houses in the form of a square appropriated for barracks. About 8 years ago new barracks were erected on the W. side of the castle, and the whole can now accommodate nearly 2000 men. On the E. side of the square were formerly royal apartments; and the chamber is still shewn where James VI. was born. In another apartment the regalia of Scotland were deposited, with much formality, on the 26th of March 1707; but as they are never shown, a suspicion has arisen that they have been carried to London, which is more confirmed, as the keeper of the jewel-office in the Tower of London shews a crown which he calls the royal crown of Scotland. The governor of the castle is generally a nobleman, whose place is worth about 1000*l.* a-year. As the governor never resides, his apartments are occupied by the deputy-governor. There is also a fort-major, a store-keeper, a master-gunner, a surgeon, and chaplain. Notwithstanding the natural strength of the castle, it is not able to withstand a siege regularly conducted. None of the fortifications, except the powder magazine, are bomb proof; and the splinters from the rock would make a bombardment still more formidable. It is, however, a commodious central situation for soldiers, and is used sometimes as a state prison for those accused of treason, and also for prisoners of war. For these purposes it is generally kept in good repair. With regard to the antiquity of Edinburgh and its castle, we are much in the dark; the most ancient name by which we find it distinguished, is that of *Castell Mynydd Agned*, or “the castle of the hill of Agnes:” afterwards it was named *Castrum Puellarum*, because the Pictish princesses were educated in the castle till they were married. The ages when these names were given cannot now be exactly ascertained. The first time we have the city named by the title it now has is

in 1128, when King David I. founded the abbey of Holyroodhouse, by a charter dated "*burgo meo de Edwinesburg.*" In 1174, the castle of Edinburgh was surrendered to Henry II. of England, to purchase the freedom of King William I. who had been defeated at Alnwick, and taken prisoner by the English. When William regained his freedom, he entered into an alliance with Henry, and, marrying Henry's cousin Ermengarde, received the castle as a part of her dower. In 1215, a provincial synod and parliament was held within the city, at which time it appears to have been a place of great note. In 1296, the castle was besieged by Edward I. of England, and taken by assault; it was again recovered in 1312, by Randolph Earl of Moray, afterwards regent during the minority of David II: at last Robert Bruce demolished this fortress, as well as several others, lest they should assist the endeavours of the English to overawe the inhabitants into submission. It lay in ruins for many years, till it was rebuilt by Edward III. of England, who garrisoned it strongly. In 1341, it was again in possession of the Scots, acquired by a stratagem of William de Douglas, the same who had contributed to the victory gained by the Scots at the Borough moor. (*Vide Fordun's Scotichronicon*, lib. 13. cap. 47.) About this time we find that Edinburgh was the usual residence of the royal family. It was the frequent seat of the parliament, and the several monarchs had conferred on it many privileges; in particular, the superiority of the port and mills of Leith. In 1461, a very considerable privilege was conferred on the city by Henry VI. of England, in consequence of their kindness to him when in a state of exile, viz. that the inhabitants should have liberty to trade to all the English ports, on the same terms as the city of London. James IV. conferred many privileges on the city, some of which it still enjoys. By the overthrow of that monarch, at Flowden, the inhabitants were thrown into the utmost consternation and dismay for the safety of the city: but the magistrats' accommodating themselves to the exigency of their situation, bravely resolved to defend the city to the last extremity.

They levied money to extend and renew the fortifications, which had fallen into disrepair, and enacted that every fourth man should watch and ward in rotation. Although this alarm soon subsided, and the inhabitants were gradually relieved from the trouble of watching at night, yet a certain number were appointed to prevent disturbances, which continue to this day, and are termed the *town guard*. At this period of alarm, the plague also made its appearance, and almost depopulated the city. In 1504, the town was nearly rebuilt with wooden houses; and in the same century Edinburgh and Leith were completely laid waste by an English fleet, which had sailed up the Forth; but these towns soon recovered from their ruinous state, and became more splendid than before. In 1570, the castle underwent a long siege; the town being held by the party of regent; while Sir William Kirkcaldy, the brave governor of the castle, declared for Queen Mary. He was obliged to surrender by the interference of Queen Elisabeth; but the English commander, who promised him honourable treatment, gave him up to the regent, by whom he was shamefully hanged. After this period, we find few occurrences of great moment in history in which the city was particularly concerned, till the period of 1715 and 1745, when it came into possession of the rebel army; and in the latter year, the pretender had his father proclaimed at the cross in great pomp, but, passing his time in idle grandeur, instead of prosecuting the advantage which he had obtained, allowed that advantage to be lost, and Edinburgh proved to Charles, the same that Capua of old was to Hannibal. In 1778 and 1779, two very alarming disturbances happened, that threatened a great deal of bloodshed, though happily they were terminated without any. The first was the mutiny of Lord Seaforth's regiment of Highlanders; and the other was the destruction of the Popish chapels, and other depredations on those of the Catholic persuasion.—In a capital like Edinburgh, which is making rapid improvement, and in a country where trade, agriculture, and commerce, are so much on the increase, the manners

of the people cannot be stationary, nor their style of living long the same. The higher ranks spend, now and then, a portion of their time in London, and fall into the fashions of that metropolis. As the inferior ranks always copy the manners of their superiors, these are gradually communicated from one circle to another, till a change is produced in the whole community; wealth affording the means, luxury creeps in apace. We shall contrast our account of the present manners, with that given by an Englishman who visited Edinburgh in 1598, as quoted by Mr. Arnot. "Myself," says he, "was at a knight's house, who had many servants to attend him, that brought in his meat, with their heads covered with blue caps, the table being more than half furnished with great platters of porridge, each having a little piece of sodden meat; and, when the table was served, the servants sat down with us; but the upper mess, instead of porridge, had a pullet, with some prunes in the broth: and I observed no art of cookery, or furniture of household-stuff, but rather rude neglect of both, though myself and my companions, sent from the governor of Berwick, about bordering affairs, were entertained after their best manner. The Scots, living then in factions, used to keep many followers, and so consumed their revenue of victuals, living in some want of money. They vulgarly eat hearth cakes of oats, but in cities have also wheaten bread, which, for the most part, was bought by courtiers, gentlemen, and the best sort of citizens. They drink pure wines, not with sugar as the English; yet, at feasts, they put comfits in the wines, after the French manner; but they had not our vintners' fraud to mix their wines. I did never see nor hear that they have any public inns with signs hanging out; but the better sorts of citizens brew ale, their usual drink, (which will distemper a stranger's body); and the same citizens will entertain passengers upon acquaintance or entreaty. Their bedsteads were then like cupboards in the wall, with doors to be opened and shut at pleasure, so as we climbed up to our beds. They used but one sheet, open at the sides and top, but close

at the feet, and so doubled.---When passengers go to bed, their custom was to present them with a sleeping cup of wine at parting. The country people and merchants used to drink largely; the gentlemen somewhat more sparingly; yet, the courtiers, by night meetings, and entertaining any stranger, used to drink healths not without excess; and, to speak truth without offence, the excess of drinking was then far greater in general among the Scots than the English. Myself being at the court, invited by some gentlemen to supper, and being forewarned to fear this excess, would not promise to sup with them, but upon condition that my inviter would be my protection from large drinking, which I was many times forced to invoke, being courteously entertained, and much provoked to carousing; and so for that time avoided any great intemperance. Remembering this, and having since observed, in my conversation at the English court, with the Scots of the better sort, that they spend great part of the night in drinking not only wine, but even beer; as myself cannot accuse them of any great intemperance, so I cannot altogether free them from the imputation of excess, wherewith the popular voice chargeth them. The husbandmen in Scotland, the servants, and almost all the country, did wear coarse cloth made at home of gray or sky-colour, and flat blue caps, very broad. The merchants in cities were attired in English or French cloth, of pale colour, or mingled black and blue. The gentlemen did wear English cloth or silk, or light stuffs, little or nothing adorned with silk lace, much less with lace of silver or gold; and all followed at this time the French fashion, especially in court. Gentlewomen, married, did wear close upper bodies after the German manner, with large whale-bone sleeves after the French manner, short cloaks like the Germans, French hoods, and large falling bands about their necks. The unmarried of all sorts did go bare-headed, and wear short cloaks, with most close linen sleeves on their arms, like the virgins of Germany. The inferior sort of citizens wives, and the women of the country, did wear cloaks made of a coarse stuff, of two or three co-

hours, in checker-work, vulgarly called *pladden*. To conclude, in general, they would not at this time be attired after the English fashion in any sort; but the men, especially at court, follow the French fashion; and the women, both in court and city, as well in cloaks as naked heads, and close sleeves on the arms, and all other garments, follow the fashion of the women in Germany."—About 30 or 40 years ago, the generality of the people of Edinburgh were in use to dine at 2 o'clock. Shop-keepers were wont to lock their shops at one for dinner, and open them again at two o'clock; business was attended to by all ranks after dinner. A simple dinner, consisting of one or two plain dishes, was the usual fare; wine was seldom or never seen at the tables of the middle ranks. The intercourse of the sexes was kept up chiefly at tea visits, at 5 o'clock. The people of Edinburgh were exemplary for their regular attendance at church. Public places were little frequented: excepting at the theatre, the middling ranks seldom appeared at any public amusements. Families had, in general, only one or two maid-servants; a livery-servant was it is believed unknown in the middling station. The wages of a maid-servant in general was from 3*l.* to 4*l.* a-year; they dressed in red cloaks or tartan plaids, and seldom wore shoes but on Sundays. The taverns and lodging-houses were poor and dirty; there was no such place as a hotel. At this period the inhabitants of Edinburgh were greatly incommoded for lodging; and people of rank and fashion were obliged to submit to small, dull, and unhealthy habitations. As a proof of this, it is only necessary to mention, that even so late as the year 1783, the house which, in 1763, the then Lord Justice-Clerk inhabited, was possessed by a French teacher; the Lord President Craigie's house by a rousing-wife (saleswoman of old furniture); and Lord Drummore's house was left by a chairman for want of accommodation. Of late the change is also, in every other respect, remarkable. The tables of the middling ranks not only exhibit varieties of dishes, but wines are almost universally drunk; and where a party go to dine, there they

also spend the afternoon. It is much to be regretted that the ladies are so much neglected in these parties, the gentlemen, in general, preferring the bottle to the drawing-room. That softness and elegance of manners, which can only be acquired in the company of the ladies, is much on the decline. The hour of dinner is now 4, and often 5 o'clock, and business is but seldom attended to in the evening. Sunday is now the principal day for seeing company; of course the churches are but badly attended. The dress of people of fashion was formerly costly and elegant; it was accounted absolutely necessary to be in dress at a public place. This part of ceremony is much given up, and people go to assemblies, plays, and concerts, much in the same way as they go to dinner. Hospitality is a leading feature of the inhabitants. There were very few instances (if any) of a citizen of Edinburgh keeping his carriage 30 years since; now there are many. The lodgings, particularly of the New Town, and other newly erected buildings, are elegant and healthy. In general furniture is to be seen corresponding to the houses. The wages of servants of every description have been nearly doubled within these 30 years; and at present in their dress they are not to be distinguished from their masters. Edinburgh comprehends 9 parochial districts; but in calculating the population the parishes of Canongate, St. Cuthberts, South and North Leith are included, making the whole, in 1801, 82,560. In the vicinity of Edinburgh there are many ruins of ancient religious establishments, which it would be foreign to our work to detail at length. For a description of Leith, as the port of the city, *vide* LEITH; and at ARTHUR-SEAT will be found the mineralogy of that mountain. The Calton and Castle-hill are chiefly composed of a species of hard whinstone, of a dark colour, called *trap* by the Swedish mineralogists, and *corneus trapezium niger solidus* by Schmeiser. Some of it contains a considerable quantity of decomposed hæmatites and scheerl, and is acted upon by the mineral acids. Many of the rocks assume a basaltic appearance, in irregular crystallizations. The lower stratum of

the Calton is of coarse breccia, composed of pieces of porphyric lava, cemented by a reddish feld-spar; above this is a stratum of porphyry. In 1785 a considerable quantity of the rare mineral called the *margodes* by Linnaeus, was discovered in this stratum, from the size of a pea to that of a nutmeg, of a tessalated crystallized shape, resembling a garnet. It is nearly of a similar nature to the zeolite, of which many beautiful specimens have also been found. It St. Cuthbert's or West Church parish is that excellent freestone quarry which supplies the city, and contributes to its elegance. Near Stockbridge, in the same parish, is St. Bernard's well, a strong sulphureous spring, which is much resorted to for its medicinal virtues. The late Lord Gardenstone caused a very elegant temple to be erected over this well, under the dome of which stands a statue of Hygeia, the goddess of Health.—For a more particular account of the Scottish metropolis, its History, Antiquities, Political, Civil, and Municipal Establishments—its Literary, Religious, and Charitable Institutions—its Public Amusements and Manners, &c. the reader is referred to "STARK'S Picture of Edinburgh."

EDLESTOWN; a village and parish in the county of Peebles. The village is situated near the *burn* or rivulet of Edlestown, on the post road from Edinburgh, from which it is 17 miles distant. It contains about 200 inhabitants. The parish extends 10 miles in length from N. to S. and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is about 7 miles. The surface is mostly hilly, and devoted to the pasturage of sheep and black cattle. It is watered by the rivulet of Edlestown, which takes its rise from various springs on the N. and N. E. boundaries, and, forming at Cowey's Linn a cascade of 35 feet, falls into the Tweed near Peebles. A small lake, 2 miles in circumference, also gives rise to the South Esk river, which falls into the sea at Musselburgh. Population in 1801, 677.

EDROM; a parish in Berwickshire, about 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, extending along the foot of the Lammermuir hills, and into the flat country of the Merse. A great

part of the soil is fertile, and when well cultivated produces excellent corn; but, towards the hills, it is moorish and shallow. It is watered by the two rivers Blackadder and Whittadder, which here unite near a hamlet called Allantown. The celebrated mineral spring called Dunse Spa is on the borders of this parish, where its *march* runs with the parish of Dunse. The greater part of the land is well inclosed, and drains have carried off several small lakes and marshes, with which the face of the country was formerly much disfigured. Population in 1801, 1355.

EDZELL; a parish in the N. E. corner of the county of Angus. It is nearly surrounded by two rivulets, which here unite, and receive the name of the North Esk. The soil is of an inferior quality, shallow, and lying on a rocky or gravelly bottom. The waters of the North Esk, in this neighbourhood, appear to contain calcareous matter dissolved in them; for the whole bed of the river is covered with calcareous concretions. The castle of Edzell is a most magnificent ruin. It was long the property of the family of Lindsay, but now belongs to Mr. Maule. There are three druidical temples, the largest of which incloses an area of an elliptical form, 45 feet in length by 36 in breadth. Population in 1801, 1012.

GLISHAY; one of the Orkney islands. It is a pleasant low lying island, with a small Gothic church in the W. part, formerly dedicated to St. Magnus, the tutelar saint of Orkney. This church has a pyramidal steeple, and a vaulted choir, which joins to the body of the church. The coast is in general sandy, and one or two of the bays afford shell-sand, which has been successfully employed as a manure. The soil is very good, and in general capable of cultivation. A considerable tract of sandy hills on the N. side contains great numbers of rabbits. There are 12 or 13 boats employed in the fishing, and in trading with Shetland and the neighbouring isles. In the months of October and November, great quantities of sponge and fan-coral are annually thrown ashore. It contains upwards of 210 inhabitants.

EIGG; one of the Western isles, attached to the county of Inverness, and one of the cluster which composes the parish of Small Isles. It is between 4 and 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, and is computed to be about 8 miles distant from Arisaig, the nearest part of the mainland. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, having a small valley running through it. The low grounds are tolerably productive. In Eigg are seen several specimens of basaltic pillars over the whole island; and along the coast the rocks are chiefly of a honey-comb lava, exceedingly light and porous, having a great resemblance to pumices and other volcanic productions. Eigg contains about 400 inhabitants.

EIL (LOCH); the inner part of an inlet from the sea, on the borders of Argyll and Inverness-shires, which, nearer the ocean, is known by the name of Loch Linnhe. Near its head is the house of Loch Eil, the occasional residence of the chief of the family of Cameron. At the part where the loch turns northward, and changes its name from Linnhe to Eil, stands Fort William, and the adjoining village of Maryburgh.

EILDON HILLS; three conical hills in the neighbourhood of Melrose, in the county of Roxburgh. The elevation of two of them is about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, but the N. E. hill is chiefly noted for the vestiges of a regularly fortified Roman camp, which communicates with military stations on the other two hills.

ELGINSHIRE, or the county of Moray. *Vide* MORAY.

ELGIN or **ELGYN**; a royal borough, and the county town of Morayshire, to which it sometimes gives its name. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Lossie, about 6 miles from its influx into the German ocean, where there is a village with a tolerable harbour called Lossiemouth. Elgin is said to have been built by Helgy, general of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who conquered Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Moray, about the year 927. At what time Elgin was erected into a royal borough does not appear. The oldest charter extant is

from Alexander II. in 1234, who grants to the burgesses of *Elgyn* a guild of merchants, with as extensive privileges as any other borough in Scotland enjoys. It was the policy of the sovereigns, in the middle ages, to give great privileges and immunities to the towns, for the purpose of balancing the dangerous power which the feudal system afforded to the nobles; but when at any time the regal government became feeble, these towns, unequal to their own protection, were under the necessity of placing themselves under the shelter of some powerful lord in the neighbourhood: accordingly we find the town of Elgin accepting charters of protection, and discharges of taxes from the Earls of Moray, who held in a species of vassalage about the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th century. At last Charles I. in 1633, established and confirmed all the grants of his royal predecessors; and the *sett*, or constitution of the borough was ratified by the convention of royal boroughs in 1706. Andrew, Bishop of Moray, in 1224, translated the bishopric of Moray from Spynie to the church of the Holy Trinity near Elgin; but that cathedral was destroyed by Alexander Lord of Badenoch. About the year 1414 it was completely rebuilt, in a style of great magnificence. From the ruins which still remain, it appears to have been a large and splendid edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, in length above 260 feet, and upwards of 34 feet in breadth, not surpassed in beauty by any building of that nature in the kingdom. The revenues were very considerable; for, after several estates were feued off, there remained at the Reformation what would now produce an annual income of upwards of 4000*l.* Sterling. The harbour of Lossiemouth, which is the property of the borough, admits vessels of 80 tons at spring tides; and a considerable quantity of corn is shipped for Leith and Grangemouth. The whole revenue of the town may amount to about 200*l. per annum*. Elgin contains nearly 3000 inhabitants. The parish of Elgin extends about 10 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The surface is flat, rising gently towards the Black-hills. In the back parts of the parish the

soil is in general sandy, with calcareous particles; but many places are of a rich loam and clay, exceedingly fertile. Near the town of Elgin, on an eminence called Lady-hill, are the remains of a fortification, which is well known to have existed in the reign of William the Lion King of Scotland. The ruins of the priory of Pluscardine are truly magnificent. The church was never completed, as the foundations of the W. part of the cross only were laid; but in the part which has been finished are small pieces of *fresco* work, of very lively colours, and tolerably accurate design. The beautiful glen in which this fine ruin is situated, is the property of the Earl of Fife, who has done much to render the scenery more strikingly picturesque. Elgin joins with the boroughs of Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury, in sending a member to parliament. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 4345.

ELLIOT; a small rivulet in the county of Angus. It takes its rise from the great morass termed Dilty moss, in the parish of Carmylie, and, after a meandering course of about 4 miles S. in the bottom of a deep den, falls into the German ocean, about 2 miles W. from the royal borough of Aberbrothock. The banks, near its confluence with the ocean, are finely covered with trees, and the almost ruinous castle of Kelly, romantically situated on the verge of a precipice which overhangs its bed, renders the scenery peculiarly interesting. A neat bridge of 3 arches is thrown over it in the line of road from Dundee to Arbroath.

ELLON; a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about 9 miles in length from N. to S. and about 5 in breadth. The surface is uneven; but, though there are a good deal of rising grounds, the height of these is inconsiderable. In the low grounds, on the banks of the river Ythan, the soil is dry; but in the northern parts it is generally wet and mossy. There are a few small plantations of fir, ash, elm, and alder; but they serve rather for ornament and shelter than for any other purpose. The village of Ellon is pleasantly situated on the Ythan, over which at this place is thrown a handsome bridge. Here is a considerable

salmon-fishing, which rents at about 80l. Sterling; and the Ythan is navigable to large boats within half a mile of the town. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 2022.

ELST (LOCH); a lake in the parish of Criech, Sutherlandshire. It is about 2 miles in length, and discharges itself into the Frith of Tain by a rivulet of the same name.

ELVAN; a rivulet in Lanarkshire, famous for the particles of gold found in its sand. *Vide GLENGONAR.*

ELY or ELIE; a town and parish in the county of Fife. The town was formerly a royal borough, by a charter from Malcolm II. but was disfranchised from sending members to parliament, on account of its inability to maintain them: it still, however, retains all the privileges of a royal borough, with that exception. Ely is situated on a dry and healthy spot, so near to the sea, that it washes the walls of some of the houses. It possesses an excellent harbour, and is the deepest water in the Frith of Forth, except Burntisland. The harbour is remarkable easy of access, and perfectly safe; but, with all its advantages, the trade is so trifling, that it is going fast to decay for want of the necessary repairs. To the eastward of the harbour, and at a small distance from it, Wadehaven is situated, so called, it is said, from general Wade, who recommended it to government as proper for a harbour for the reception of men of war. It is very large, and has water from 20 to 22 feet at common tides. The parish is small, being only about a square mile in extent. The whole is inclosed, and is the property of Sir John Anstruther, who has here an elegant residence, called Ely House. Rubies of a brilliant lustre have been found near the shore, probably washed from the rocks. Population in 1801, 730.

ENDRICK; a river which has its source in the parish of Fintry, in Stirlingshire. It runs E. and S. for about 3 miles, and then turns due W. rushing in full stream over the *Loup of Fintry*, forming a cataract of 91 feet in height. After receiving the river Blane, and other streams in its course, and forming 2 beautiful cascades at Gartness, the spot where the famous Napier of Merchiston invent-

ed his logarithms, it loses itself in Loch Lomond, about 14 miles from the hill where it takes its rise.

ENHALLOW; one of the Orkney islands. *Vide* INHALLOW.

ENNERIC; a river in Inverness-shire, in Glenmoriston, which falls into Loch Ness.

ENSAY; one of the southern division of the Harris isles. It is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad. It is verdant all over, having an excellent soil, well cultivated.

ENZIE; the name of a district in the county of Banff.

EOAPIE-POINT, or the *Butt* of Lewis; the northern promontory of the island of Lewis, $2^{\circ} 54' W.$ longitude from Edinburgh, and $58^{\circ} 35' 30'' N.$ latitude.

EORSA; a small island of the Hebrides, lying between the islands of Mull and Icolmkill. It contains 2 families or 13 inhabitants.

EOUSMIL; an insulated rock, about half a mile in circuit, lying on the W. side of North Uist. It is noted for its seal-fishing.

EOY; a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uist.

ERIBOLE (LOCH); an arm of the sea, in the parish of Durness, county of Sutherland. It is a spacious harbour, with excellent anchorage, well sheltered by the bright and elevated rocks of Whitenhead on one hand, and by the rocks of Ruspín on the other.

ERIGHT or ERRACK; a lake in Perthshire. It is the largest in the county, except Loch Tay, being 24 miles in length, but scarcely a mile in breadth. It lies at the head of the district of Rannoch, and extends some miles into the county of Inverness. Being situated in the very heart of the Grampians, it is encompassed on all sides by lofty mountains, and rugged cliffs of the most tremendous aspect. In the vallies, between the hills, there is some herbage; but Ceres is a stranger to the banks of the lake, having relinquished that possession to heath, and a few straggling birches and alders; a haunt for the game of the forest. In one of the vallies, on the N. side, within sight of the lake, a house was built some years ago by Mr. Dundas of Arncliffe, Mr. Hamilton of Pent-

caitland, and others, for the purposes of hunting, on a feu granted by the Duke of Gordon. In the neighbourhood of this lake, the unfortunate Prince Charles, after his defeat at Culloden, is said to have remained several weeks concealed; often without the common necessities of life. From the E. end of this lake runs the river Ericht, which, uniting with the river Gaur, the outlet of Loch Rannoch, acquires the name of the Tummel, and afterwards joins the river Tay, not far from the castle of Blair of Athol.

ERIGHT or EROCHT; is also the name of a river in the district of Stormont, in the same county. It is formed by the union of the Ardlie and Blackwater or Shee, and, after a course of 13 or 14 miles S. E. falls into the Isla. In its passage through the valley of Strathmore, it is a very rapid river, frequently overflowing its banks, and doing considerable damage to the farmers, from which circumstance it has received the appellation of the Ireful Ericht. Its channel is in general rocky and uneven, and it often varies in its depth and breadth. The banks in some parts are very low, but in most places they are very high and rugged, and often covered with wood. About 2 miles N. from the village of Blair-Gowrie, they rise at least 200 feet from the bed of the river, and on the W. side are formed for about 700 feet in length, and 220 feet in height, of perpendicular rock, as smooth as if formed by the tool of a workman. Here the botanist will find ample fund for entertainment, and the naturalist will be highly gratified by the appearance of the primary strata of freestone, admirably displayed. About 1 mile below Blair-Gowrie is the Keith, a fine natural cascade. The scenery on the banks of this river are peculiarly beautiful, and its picturesque appearance has been much increased by the numerous seats which have been built in its neighbourhood. It abounds with salmon and trout, and, for 2 miles below the Keith, it is said to afford better rod-fishing than any other river in the kingdom.

ERIN; a small islet on the W. coast of Lewis.

ERISAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Harris.

ERISKAY; a small island of the Hebrides, on the S. side of South Uist. It is noted for having been the first place upon which the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart landed, in his wild attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors.

ERNE, or EARN; a lake and river in Perthshire. The lake is about 8 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, situated at the head of that beautiful strath or vale through which the river runs, and to which it gives its name. The banks of the lake for above 5 miles on each side are closely covered with a forest of natural oak, and the profit arising from the sale of the bark and timber is nearly equal to the rent of the adjoining arable land. By its side is the road from Crieff, through the parishes of Comrie and Monivaird to Loch Erne head, presenting a great variety of beautiful prospects, and perhaps not inferior to any of the same extent in the Highlands of Scotland. Loch Erne does not abound with fish, but possesses a few trouts and pike. Near each end of it are 2 small islands, evidently artificial, on one of which are the remains of an ancient castle. Near the upper part of the lake, Benvoirlich mountain rears its majestic summit, elevated to the height of 3200 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a prospect only bounded by the hills of Mid-Lothian, and the mountains of Argyllshire. From the E. end of Loch Erne, runs the river Erne, about 4 miles above the village of Comrie, and, passing that village and the towns of Crieff and Abernethy, receiving many rivulets in its course through the beautiful and fertile vale of Stratherne, falls into the river Tay a little below the old castle of Elcho. The Erne has been much and justly admired for those beautiful curves which it describes, and peninsulæ which it forms. It has several bridges, but those at Crieff, and the village called the Bridge of Erne, are the most remarkable. It abounds with salmon and trout, and is navigable for small sloops of 50 or 60 tons, as far as the bridge, about 4 miles from its junction with the Tay.

ERNGROGO (LOCH); a small lake in the parish of Crossmichael in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It covers about 40 acres, and is remarkable

for 2 small islands, which are much resorted to by sea-gulls during the breeding season.

ERRA; a small isle near the island of Mull.

ERRICK; a river which takes its rise among the mountains of Strathdearn, in Inverness-shire; and, flowing through the valley of Stratherrick, falls into Lochness near the church of Bole-skine.

ERROL; a village and parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. The parish is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and nearly 3 in breadth, stretching across the Carse from the foot of the hills to the banks of the Tay. Though it is in general level, there are several rising grounds, which add much to the beauty of its appearance. The soil is in general a strong clay; but in the neighbourhood of the village it is a black fertile loam. This soil is exceedingly favourable for orchards, and a considerable extent is covered with fruit trees. The country is intersected in different places with small tracts of water, called *Pows*, collected chiefly from the trenches opened for draining the grounds. The river Tay, into which they issue, affords salmon in great abundance, and the fishings are rented by a company in Perth. By the constant action of the tide and current, the river every year carries off many acres of excellent land, and the proprietors have been obliged to build large stone dikes for the defence of their estates. The village of Errol is pleasantly situated on an eminence, rising by a gradual ascent above the level of the country, commanding a prospect extensive and delightful; but the houses are as mean as the situation is pleasant. As there is no stone in the neighbourhood, they are mostly built of clay, and huddled together without order or regularity. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 2653.

ERSILTON, ERLSTON, or EARLSTOUN; a parish and village in Berwickshire. *Vide* EARLSTOUN.

ERSKINE; a parish in the county of Renfrew. It is of an oblong form, measuring from E. to W. 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. From the Clyde, which forms the northern boundary, the ground rises gradually towards the S. producing a

succession of gently swelling ridges, of inconsiderable height. The soil is in general light and shallow, of a black or grey mould, intermixed with gravel. The produce of the farms is rather scanty, and many of the farmers have found it more productive to allow their lands to remain in pasture. Fruit and forest trees thrive well, particularly on the banks of the Clyde. The first fine thread manufactured in the kingdom, was by a lady of this parish, of the family of Bargarron, about the beginning of the last century, which trade has been kept up in the neighbourhood ever since. There are several valuable fishings on the Clyde. Lord Blantyre's estate possesses 2 or 3 excellent freestone quarries; and there are several appearances of coal, but the search has never been fully prosecuted. Erskine a seat of Lord Blantyre, is a fine building, surrounded with extensive parks and plantations. Population in 1801, 847.

ESDALE. *Vide* EASDALE.

ESHANESS; a promontory on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland. Latitude $60^{\circ} 37' N.$, longitude $1^{\circ} 7' E.$ of Edinburgh.

ESK; a river in Dumfries-shire, which rises in the upper extremity of the eastern district of that county, and, taking a S. W. direction, forms for several miles the boundary with England, and falls into the head of the Solway Frith, 31 miles from its source. From this river the district through which it runs has acquired the name of Eskdale, formerly a lordship or barony in the family of Maxwell, but attained on account of the attachment of that family to the house of Stuart.

ESKS (NORTH and SOUTH); two rivers in Mid-Lothian, which rise in the borders of the county of Peebles, and, uniting about a mile below the town of Dalkeith, fall into the Frith of Forth at Musselburgh.

ESK (NORTH); a river in Forfarshire, which has its source amongst the Grampian mountains, on the borders of Aberdeenshire, and running eastward forms the boundary between Angus and Mearns, falling into the German ocean, about 2 miles N. from Montrose. From it the noble family of Carnegie take the title of Earl of Northesk.

ESK (SOUTH); a river in the same county, which also takes its rise in the Grampians, and, passing the town of Brechin, falls into the ocean at Montrose. About 2 miles from its mouth it expands into a large bason, into which the tide flows; and, contracting opposite the town of Montrose, a neat wooden bridge has been lately erected there, on the post road from Arbroath to that town. There are several valuable salmon fishings on the river, and formerly pearls of great value were found, but the muscle beds (*mytilus edulis*) being greatly exhausted, no shells have been found old enough to produce the pearls. The banks of the river are ornamented with many elegant seats, of which Brechin-castle, Rossie, and Kinnaird, are the chief. The latter is the residence of the family of Carnegie whose ancestors were denominated from the river, Earls of Southesk.

ESKDALE; the eastern district of Dumfries-shire, through which the river Esk runs. *Vide* Esk.

ESKDALEMUIR; a parish in the county of Dumfries, in that district of it to which the Esk gives its name. It is about 11 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, extending along the 2 rivulets, which, united, form the river Esk. The surface is mountainous and elevated, and only adapted for sheep pasture; but on the banks of the rivers there are a few meadows or holms, which admit of culture. On almost every hill in the parish are the marks of encampments, some of which are rectangular, and some of an oval or circular form. Population in 1801, 537.

ESSIE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of Rhynie. *Vide* RHYNIE and ESSIE.

ESSIE and NEVAY; an united parish in the county of Angus, occupying part of the northern declivity of the Sidlaw hills, and part of the valley of Strathmore; containing about 8 square miles, or 5120 square acres, about one half of which is cultivated. It is washed by the river Dean, and by 2 small rivulets. The soil is various, being a fertile loam and clay in the valley, degenerating in proportion to the elevation. A great part is inclosed and well cultivated. There are vestiges of several fortifications, which

are ascribed to the Romans, but are more probably the works of the army of Edward I. A small vein of silver ore, too inconsiderable to be wrought, was discovered several years ago in the S. E. corner of Essie; and there is an excellent freestone quarry at the foot of Sidlaw, the stone of which is of a light grey colour, and admits of a fine polish. Population in 1801, 638.

ETIE, or ETIVE (LOCH); a navigable inlet of the sea in Argyllshire, near 20 miles long, but of very unequal breadth. Its banks are pleasant, being indented with creeks and bays, which afford safe anchorage in any wind. They are delightfully variegated with hills and vallies, meadows and corn fields, wood and water, and have several valuable salmon fishings, particularly at the village of Bunawe, where the lake Awe discharges itself into it. The extremity of Loch Etive bends its course in a north-easterly direction, till it terminates in a point, where it receives the waters of the Etie river, pouring through Glen Etie, a valley famous for the residence of Usnath, the father of Nathos, Althos, and Ardan, several of Ossian's heroes. In Loch Etive is a small island, and the ruins of a house, still termed Ealan Usnich, "the island of Usnath." About 7 miles from its entrance into the sea, the lake contracts into a narrow channel, about a musket-shot over. This place is called in the Celtic language Connel, which signifies rage or fury, and is peculiarly descriptive of this place. A ridge of uneven and rugged rocks here runs across two-thirds of the channel, and occasion, at particular times of the tide, a current flowing with dreadful rapidity; and, when swelled unusually by a spring-tide, and the waters of the Awe, as soon as the ebb begins, it discharges itself with a violence and noise unequalled by the loudest cataract, and which may be heard at the distance of many miles. This celebrated current seems to be alluded to by Ossian, when he says, "These are not thy mountains, O Nathos! nor is that the roar of thy climbing waves." There is a ferry at this place, which is safe at particular times of the tide. About 2 miles below, on a promontory almost insulated, is the

ancient regal residence of Dunstaffnage. The shores of Loch Etive are covered with porphyric and granitic water-worn pebbles, intermixed with great quantities of shell sand.

ETTERICK; a parish in the county of Selkirk, extending about 10 miles in every direction. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous, the river Etterick winding through it. The soil in the haughs or vallies is exceedingly deep and fertile, and is in a great measure formed by the rich particles of earth brought down from the hills, and deposited by the waters. Notwithstanding this fertility, very few good crops are raised, owing to the great elevation of the country, and the frequency of the rains, which prevent the crops from coming to maturity. The soil on the hills is mossy, and fit only for pasturage. There are two lakes adjoining to one another, partly in this parish and partly in Yarrow, called the loch of the Lows, and St. Mary's loch, abounding with pike and perch. Numerous flocks of sheep are reared in the hills, the highest of which are Ward Law and Etterick Penn; the former rising 1920 feet above the level of the sea, and the latter about 2200. Population in 1801, 445.

ETTERICK; a river in Selkirkshire which takes its rise in the parish of the same name, and, after a winding course of 30 miles, through scenes rendered familiar by poetical description, receiving the stream of Yarrow near Philiphaugh, falls into the Tweed some miles above Melrose.

ETTERICK FOREST comprehends a great part of the county of Selkirk. It appears in former times to have been covered with trees; but of these few vestiges now remain. The property of the forest belongs to the Crown, who appoints a chamberlain or keeper of the forest to receive the rents.

EU (LOCH); an arm of the sea on the W. coast of Ross-shire, in the parish of Gairloch.

EUCHAR; a rivulet in Argyllshire. It takes its rise from Loch Seamadaile, in the parish of Kilninver, and, after a rapid and disturbed course N. W. falls into the ocean at the Sound of Mull.

EUSDALE; a district of the county of Dumfries; so named from the small river Ewes, a tributary stream of the Esk.

EVELICKS; a river in the county of Sutherland, which falls into the Frith of Dornoch. It abounds with trout and salmon; and a small fishing village of the same name is situated at its mouth.

EVIE and RENDALL; an united parish in the mainland of Orkney, extending about 10 miles in length, and the inhabited part in breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$. The soil is tolerably fertile, considering the variable climate and imperfect mode of culture. It is generally shallow, containing a mixture of clay and sand on a rocky bottom. The principal manure is sea weed from the shore; but, owing to the incessant cropping of the corn-lands, the returns are not great. About 70 tons of kelp are annually manufactured. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries on the coasts. Population in 1801, 1415.

EVORT (LOCH); a safe harbour on the E. coast of North Uist.

EWES; a parish in the district of Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It is about 8 miles in length from N. to S. and its medium breadth is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$. It is watered by the river Ewes, a tributary stream of the Esk, which it joins near Langholm, about 10 miles from its source. The surface is hilly, mostly covered with verdure, and fringed with thriving plantations, exhibiting much picturesque and striking scenery. Only a small part is under cultivation, the great attention of the farmer being paid to the rearing of sheep. Population in 1801, 358.

EYE (LOCH); a small lake in the parish of Fearn in Ross-shire, about two miles long, and half a mile broad. From it proceeds the small rivulet Eye, forming in its course a succession of smaller lakes, which are much frequented by aquatic fowls. It afterwards falls into the Moray Frith, near the small fishing village of Balintore.

EYE; a river in Berwickshire, which rises in the parish of Cockburnspath, and, taking an easterly course through the parishes of Ayton and Coldingham, falls into the sea at

Eyemouth. It abounds with trout, and at particular seasons salmon are caught in it.

EYEMOUTH or HAYMOUTH; a considerable town and parish in the county of Berwick. The town is a borough of barony, of which Mr. Home of Wedderburn is proprietor and superior. At the beginning of the last century Eyemouth was a small fishing village, which afforded a retreat for smugglers; but, shortly after the union that pernicious trade being much quashed, the gentlemen of the county took advantage of the excellent natural harbour formed by the river Eye, and erected a pier on both sides by voluntary subscription. This was executed by Mr. Smeaton, who conceived an high opinion of the advantageous situation, at an expence of about 2500l. It lies at the corner of a bay, in which ships can work in and out at all times of the tide, or lie at anchor secure from all winds, except the N. and N.E. In such cases the harbour can be easily taken, and vessels of small burden lie in safety, defended from the impetuosity of the sea by the northern pier. Since the erection of the harbour, the trade of the town has much increased, and corn and meal have been shipped here to the extent of 20,000 bolls annually, and in some years more than double that quantity. The coast abounds with fish, and many fishing boats are constantly employed. The parish is small, being nearly confined to the limits of the borough, containing at most only 800 square acres. The soil is good, and produces every sort of grain of a good quality. Upon a small promontory, stretching out into the sea, are the remains of a regular fortification, said to have been erected by the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, when going to invade Scotland, while he held the regency in the minority of Edward VI. Though all the rocks along the coast are common whinstone, yet the rock which composes this promontory is a coarse pudding-stone. Population in 1801, 899.

EYNORT (LOCH); a harbour on the E. coast of South Uist.

EYSDALE. *Vide EASDALE.*

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FAIRAY; one of the Orkney islands, about a mile long, and less than half a mile broad, separated by a narrow sound from the island of Eday. It affords excellent pasture.

FAIR ISLE; an island lying in the middle betwixt the clusters of Orkney and Shetland, the inhabitants of which are almost in a state of nature. From its small size, and its great distance from the nearest islands, it in ancient times was peculiarly exposed to invaders. "The natives" says Buchanan, "are by far the poorest of all others; for the fishermen from England, Holland, and other maritime nations who every year frequent these seas, seize upon and carry away every thing as they please." Although those depredations have ceased, these islanders are only emerging from the effects of so precarious and distressing a condition, and beginning to know the comforts of a settled society. Fair Isle extends upwards of 3 miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth; rising into 3 lofty promontories, and encompassed with precipitous rocks. It is every where inaccessible, unless upon the S. E. where, lowering itself a little, it affords a safe station for small vessels. There are several promontories, one of which, the Sheep Craig, is nearly insulated, rising from the ocean in a conical shape to the height of 480 feet. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the sheep pasture on the hills is excellent, and noted for improving the wool. In the year 1588, the flag ship of the Duke de Medina Sidonia, the admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked on this island; and tradition points out the humble residence of that shipwrecked nobleman. Fair Isle is reckoned one of the Shetland isles, and is annexed to the parish of Dunrossness, nearly 25 miles distant. It contains about 220 inhabitants.

FAIRLEY; a small sea port village in Ayrshire, in the parish of Largs, containing about 130 inhabitants.

FAIRLEY ROAD; a narrow strait in the Frith of Clyde, opposite to the foregoing village, formed by the isles of Cambray and Ayrshire, affording safe anchorage.

FAIRNTOSH; a village in Ross-shire. *Vide* FERRINTOSH.

FALA and SOUTRA; an united parish in the Lothians, of which Fala lies in Edinburghshire, and Soutra in the county of Haddington. It comprehends part of the Lammermuir ridge, of which Soutra-hill is the N. W. point, elevated 1000 feet above the level of the sea. It is 4 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth. From the foot of the hill the surface is nearly level, having a tolerably fertile soil. The lands are in general in a state of high cultivation, and many of them are inclosed with hedge-rows and ditches, and sheltered with clumps and belts of planting. There are the ruins of an hospital on Soutra-hill, founded in 1164 by Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, for the relief of pilgrims and poor and sickly people. Soutra was formerly a very considerable village; but now there is nothing to mark the spot where it stood, except a few wretched cottages. The parish is thinly inhabited, containing in 1801 only 354 persons.

FALKIRK; a considerable town in the county of Stirling. It is situated near the river Carron, on the high road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, from which cities it is nearly equidistant. The road also to Stirling and the North Highlands passes through it. Falkirk stands upon an eminence, commanding an extensive and delightful prospect of the circumjacent country. It was formerly a borough of regality, under the baronial jurisdiction of the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander;

but no records are extant of any magistrates having been invested with the power of the borough, except the bailiff of the Earl, who, before hereditary jurisdictions were abolished, had an extensive authority in civil and even criminal cases. It is now governed by a baron-bailie, who is appointed by the lord of the manor. This officer can, within the bounds of his jurisdiction, enforce the payment of rents to any amount, and decide in disputes about money affairs where the sum does not exceed 2l. Sterling; he can also punish petty delinquents by fine and imprisonment. Falkirk is noted for several fairs within the year, and 3 celebrated *trysts*, at which on an average there are sold 60,000 black cattle, besides immense flocks of sheep, and a number of horses. The town of Falkirk contains about 3900 inhabitants. The parish is between 7 and 8 miles in length from E. to W. and in some places more than 4 in breadth. It is watered by the river Carron on the N. near which lies the extensive *Carse* of Falkirk, celebrated for its fertility. The parish is exceedingly level, except the eminence on which the town is situated. The great canal intersects it, and numerous villages have been built in its neighbourhood within the bounds of this parish. Of these, Grangemouth, Cannelon, Briansford, and Laurieston, are the chief. The Carron-works are also in the neighbourhood, though not exactly in the parochial district of Falkirk. Near the town of Falkirk, in the reign of Edward I. of England, were the Scots under Wallace defeated by that monarch. Sir John Graham and Sir John Stewart, who fell in the battle, were buried in the church yard of this town; and the tomb of the former, which has been three times renewed, is still to be seen. Falkirk was, on the 17th January 1746, the scene of an engagement between the royal and the rebel army, in which the former were defeated. Sir Robert Monro of Foulis, and his brother, who were killed in the battle, have a superb monument erected to their memory in the churchyard. Part of the wall of Antoninus, which runs almost parallel with the great canal, may be seen in this parish. Population in 1801, 8838.

FALKLAND; a town in the county of Fife, noted for being once the residence of the Scottish kings. It was erected into a borough by King James II, in the year 1458, and its charter was renewed in 1595 by King James VI, "to obviate," as the preamble states, "the damage and inconvenience sustained for want of innkeepers and victuallers, by the many prelates, peers, barons, nobles, and others of their subjects, who came to their country-seat." In this charter is stated the right of holding a weekly market and 4 annual fairs. The government is vested in 3 bailies, 14 counsellors, a treasurer, and town-clerk, who are self-elected. The revenue of the borough is from 100l. to 110l. *per annum*. The town is neatly built, and is plentifully supplied with fine water by leaden pipes. It carries on a considerable manufacture of coarse linens and osnaburghs. Contiguous to the town is a village called Ballinbrae. The parish of Falkland is nearly of a square form, containing about 10,000 acres. Towards the N. is a considerable plain or flat, called the Park of Falkland, about a mile and a half square, from which the surface gradually rises on the S. to that hilly ridge which forms the Lomonds. The sides of these hills are skirted with furze and heath, above which they exhibit a beautiful verdure at all seasons, rising to a conical summit called the Eastern Lomond. The ridge affords, in most places, excellent pasture, interspersed here and there with abrupt and rugged masses of freestone rock, and loose heaps of blue moorstone. The soil is partly a light brown loam, partly sand and gravel, but by far the greater part is a deep moss, containing the roots of oak and other trees. Besides the town of Falkland, and the contiguous suburb of Ballinbrae, the parish contains 2 other villages, Newton and Freuchie, which together contain about 650 inhabitants. The Eastern Lomond contains limestone, small quantities of coal, and an ore of lead. Marl is also found, and small quantities of steatites. The most remarkable antiquity is the palace of Falkland, which for many years was the occasional residence of the royal family of Scotland. It is completely ruinous; but the family

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of Skene of Hallyards are heritable keepers of this royal demesne. There are the remains of several encampments, one of which is on the summit of the Eastern Lomond. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2211.

FALLOCH; a river in Dumbar-tonshire, which takes its rise amongst the Lennox hills, and, after a rapid course through the vale to which it gives the name of Glenfalloch, falls into Loch Lomond.

FANNA; a hill of great elevation in Roxburghshire.

FANNICH (LOCH); a lake in Ross-shire, about 9 miles in length, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It discharges itself by a small river called Grudie into Loch Lichart, which empties itself by the river Conon into the Frith of Cromarty.

FAR; a mountainous parish in the county of Sutherland, extending about 30 miles in length, the breadth varying from 3 to 14. The soil is in general barren and shallow, but on the banks of the rivers Naver and Borgie it is deep, and tolerably fertile. The extent of sea coast is 11 miles: the shore is high and rocky, and consists of Strathy-head and bay, Armdale bay, Far-head and bay, and other smaller promontories and bays. The whole coast is excavated into extensive caves, affording retreat to immense numbers of seals. Loch Naver is the principal lake in the district, and there are several smaller lakes from which rise a few rivulets. There are a few Pictish castles, and a ruin on the promontory of Far-head. Population in 1801, 1408.

FARA; a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uist.

FARA; one of the small Orkney islands, about a mile S. E. of Hoy.

FARA; an island of Orkney, lying between Eday and Westray.

FARE HILL; a hill in the parish of Mid-Marr, Aberdeenshire, which rises from a base of 16 miles in circumference to the height of 1793 feet above the level of the sea.

FARG; a small river in Perthshire. It takes its rise in the Ochil hills, and, running a considerable way in a deep and narrow glen, it issues into the plain of Stratherne. After a course of 7 miles directly N. it bends towards

F E N

the E. and shortly after loses itself in the river Earn, at a place to which it gives the name of Culfargie. It abounds with fine trout, and is the scene of agreeable amusement to the angler in the proper season.

FAR-OUT-HEAD; a conspicuous promontory in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. Latitude $58^{\circ} 36'$ N., longitude $1^{\circ} 20'$ W. of Edinburgh. It forms the W. border of Loch Eribole, and is distant about 14 miles E. from Cape Wrath.

FARR. *Vide* FAR.

FARRAR; a small river in Ross-shire, which is one of the principal branches of the Beaully.

FEACHAN (LOCH); an arm of the sea in Argyllshire, in the district of Lorn.

FEARN; a parish of small extent in the county of Ross, forming a square of about 2 miles. The surface is nearly flat, with the exception of a few eminences, which are all capable of cultivation. In the centre of the parish the soil is a deep loam; towards the S. and W. it is a rich clay; the N. and E. is gravelly and sandy. Loch Eye occupies the central district, and furnishes water to supply 3 or 4 mills. The coast of the Moray Frith, which forms the boundary on the S. E. is flat and sandy for about a mile, having situated on it the small fishing towns of Balintore and Hilltown. The remainder of the coast is bold and rocky, Freestone abounds in several places, but no other mineral of value has been discovered. The village of Fearn is situated near the site of the old abbey, which is a ruin of great antiquity. The castle of Lochlin is also a remarkable building. It has stood upwards of 500 years, and before the invention of artillery must have been almost impregnable. There is another very ancient ruin at Cadboll, of which nothing remains but a few vaults and the side walls. It is said that the celebrated lawyer Sir George Mackenzie, King's advocate in the reign of Charles II, was born in the castle of Lochlin. Population in 1801, 1528.

FENWICK; a parish in Ayrshire, about 9 miles long from E. to W. and 6 miles broad. The surface is broken, though none of the eminences are of great elevation. The whole soil is mossy; but, towards the western bor-

der, tolerably fruitful, and well cultivated. It is watered by 2 small rivulets, which, rising in the moors of Eaglesham, intersect the parish of Fenwick, and, uniting near the town of Kilmarnock, run into the river Irvine, a few miles before it falls into the sea. The village of Fenwicktown is pleasantly situated on the banks of one of these rivulets. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers, and a bleachfield is shortly to be established. It contains nearly 200 inhabitants. The Kirktown, another village, so named from its situation round the church, contains about 220 inhabitants. Coal is found in small quantities, and there is abundance of free and limestone. In the quarries of the last are found petrified shells, and other relics of the ancient inhabitants of the ocean. Population in 1801, 1280.

FERELAY; a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

FERGUS (Str.) a parish situated in that part of the district of Buchan which belongs to the county of Banff. It is bounded on the E. by the German ocean, and on the S. by the small river Ugie, which separates it from Peterhead. The surface exhibits an alternate succession of rising grounds and vallies, having a rich clay soil, which, when properly cultivated, is abundantly fertile. The coast is bold and rocky; part of the rocks being excellent limestone, and part granite, easily quarried. There is a salmon fishing on the Ugie, which lets at 100*l.* Sterling *per annum*. A bleachfield at Inverugie, employs a number of hands; and, at the same place a porter and beer brewery is carried on with success. A considerable quantity of fine yarn is spun in the parish. The great Field Marshal Keith was born at Inverugie Castle, in the year 1696; a general of the highest military talents which this country has produced. Population in 1801, 1270.

FERN; a parish in the county of Angus, extending about 5 miles in length from N. to S. and about 2 in breadth from E. to W. at the foot of the Grampian hills. The greater part of the surface has a light loamy soil, with a good exposure; but a few fields are of a deep clay. The farms in the hills afford excellent rich pas-

ture to numerous flocks of sheep. The parish is washed by the small rivulets Cruich and Noran, the latter of which is noted for the purity of its stream. There is a blue slate quarry, which is sometimes wrought. Population in 1801, 448.

FERNELL; a parish in the county of Angus. Its extent is 3 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, situated on the S. bank of the river South Esk, about 3 miles S. E. from Brechin. The low ground on the banks of the river is fertile, having a fine clay and loamy soil, capable of producing any kind of grain; the higher grounds are rather of an inferior quality, being composed of black earth, inclining to moss. Except a small estate of about 100 acres, the whole parish belongs to the family of Carnegie of South Esk, who have a residence at Kinnaird Castle, an ancient and extensive building, lately modernized in a superb and princely style. The pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste, and the extensive plantations around it are in a thriving state. Not far from the church is an old castle, once the residence of the ancestors of the family of Airly. Population in 1801, 576.

FERNES; a promontory of Orkney, on the W. coast of the isle of Eday. Latitude 59° 3' N., longitude 0° 30' E. of Edinburgh.

FERRINTOSH; a village and barony in the parish of Urquhart, in Ross-shire, the inhabitants of which long possessed the exclusive privilege of distilling whisky, without being under the excise laws; but this privilege was resumed by government in 1786, and the superior of the barony allowed about 20,000*l.* as a compensation.

FERROGAN-BEIN; a mountain in Perthshire, 8 miles S. of Blair-Athol.

FERRY; a considerable village in Forfarshire, seated on the Frith of Tay, about 3 miles E. of Dundee, and nearly opposite to Ferry Port-on-Craig. It is divided into two districts, called the East and West Ferries; the former whereof lies in the parish of Monifieth, and the latter in that of Dundee. It is regularly built, and contains several good houses, neatly fitted up for the accommodation of bathers during the season. It contains nearly 500 inhabitants,

FERRY (LITTLE and MEIKLE); two villages in Ross-shire, on the coast of the Frith of Dornoch.

FERRY (NORTH). *Vide* NORTH FERRY.

FERRY (SOUTH). *Vide* QUEENS-FERRY.

FERRYDEN; a considerable village in Forfarshire, in the parish of Craig, on the S. bank of the South Esk river, and nearly opposite to Montrose. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and their families, but has decayed very much since the failure of the fisheries on the E. coast. As it formerly was the ferry over the river to Montrose, the erection of the new bridge has materially injured it. It possesses a good harbour and a safe roadstead, and contains about 300 inhabitants.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG; a parish in the county of Fife, stretching along the S. bank of the Tay 5 miles in length, the breadth varying from half a mile to a mile along the banks of that river. The shore is partly sand, and partly rocky: and the soil varies from clay to loam, with an intermixture of sand. It is in general well cultivated. The village, which gives name to the parish, is situated at the mouth of the Tay, about 4 miles below Dundee. Before the bridge was built over the Tay at Perth, the passage at this place was much frequented; and was named Ferry-port-on-Craig to distinguish it from the many other ferries in this part of the country. A considerable quantity of brown linens is manufactured here, the weavers being chiefly employed by the merchants of Dundee. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 920.

FERRYTOWN of CREE. *Vide* CREETOWN.

FESSIE; a small river in the district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire, which falls into the Spey near the church of Alvie.

FETLAR; one of the most northerly of the Shetland isles. It is about 4 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, with a tolerably fertile soil of loam and sand, producing barley, oats, and other corn very abundantly. There is on this island a considerable quantity of that ore of iron which is called bog-ore, of a very rich quality: there are

also some veins of copper ore, and there is every reason to suppose that, by a careful search, plumbago or black lead would be found. Two or three rocks afford some specimens of filamentous asbestos; another rock contains steatites, or rock soap, and there are several small veins of limestone. Garnets are sometimes found near the centre of the island. It contains nearly 800 inhabitants.

FETTERANGUS; a small village in Buchan, in Aberdeenshire, the property of Mr. Ferguson of Pitfour. It carries on a small trade in the making of linen, checks, and linsey-woolsey stuffs. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

FETTERCAIRN; a parish in the county of Kincardine. It lies at the foot of the lower tier of the Grampian mountains, extending a considerable length into the *how* or hollow of the Mearns, containing by accurate measurement 14,359 English acres. The ground on the W. is light and sharp, with a small mixture of moss; on the E. it becomes deeper, consisting of a fertile clayey loam. The greater part is inclosed with hedge and ditch, or stone fences; and, of late, a great quantity of trees, of various kinds, have been planted. The greatest exertions in this way have been made on the estates of Wotton and Burn, by the late General Lord Adam Gordon. On the last estate his Lordship has built an elegant house, at a small distance from the North Esk river, by the side of which he has laid out some extensive and romantic walks. The pleasure grounds contain about 600 acres of thriving plantation, on a rude and barren spot, formerly covered with heath and moss. A romantic bridge, called Gannachy bridge, is thrown over the North Esk, the foundations of which stand on two stupendous rocks, elevated to a great height above the surface of the river. About a mile W. from the village of Fettercairn is an old ruin, called Fennella's Castle, where, it is said, Kenneth III. King of Scotland was murdered. Population in 1801, 1794.

FETTERESSO; a parish in Kincardineshire, about 10 miles long, and between 5 and 6 broad, containing 24,914 square acres, 8000 of which are arable, the rest moory or mossy,

upon a hard stony bottom, which, however, is now planted with a variety of thriving trees, which add considerably to the beauty of the country. It is watered by the small rivers Cowie and Carron, near the former of which stands the mansion house of Urie, surrounded with an extensive plantation. About 2 miles S. W. from Urie, is the mansion-house of Fetteresso, the residence of the family of Marischal previous to the attainder. Besides these, there are elegant modern houses on the estates of Netherby, Muchals, and Elfich. The sea coast is bold and rocky, possessing only one bay where fishing boats can lie in safety. Near Stonehaven, which lies on the immediate border of the parish, Mr. Barclay has lately begun to feu a regular village, consisting of 2 parallel and cross streets, with a square of 2 acres in the middle. The houses are well built, and covered with slates, and the inhabitants have the advantage of the harbour of Stonehaven for carrying on manufactures. On the hill called *Rhi Dikes*, or King's Dikes, the vestiges of a rectangular encampment are very distinct; and in every part of the parish are the remains of druidical temples. Population in 1801, 3687.

FEUGH; a rivulet in Kincardineshire, a tributary stream of the Dee.

F I A R R A; a small island of the Hebrides, about a mile N. of Barray.

FIDA; a small island in the Frith of Forth, 2 miles from North Berwick.

FIDDICH, or **FEDDICH**; a considerable river in Banffshire, which unites its waters with the Spey, in the parish of Boharm. Its banks are very pleasant, and Fiddichside is fertile to a proverb in that country.

FIDDRIE; a small island in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, opposite to the village of Dirleton. On it are the ruins of a building designed either for a chapel, or a lazaret for the sick.

FIFE-NESS; the easternmost point of land in Fifeshire, which projects into the German ocean, between the Friths of Tay and Forth. From it a ridge of rocks, called the Car-rocks, project a considerable way into the sea; rendering it very dangerous to mariners.

FIFESHIRE. This extensive and populous county is a sort of peninsula,

lying between the Friths of Tay and Forth; bounded on the N. and N. E. by the Frith of Tay, which divides it from Perth and Angus; on the S. by the Frith of Forth, which separates it from the Lothians; the German ocean bounds it on the E.; and on the W. it borders with the counties of Perth and Kinross, and a small corner of Clackmannan. It extends about 60 miles in length from Culross to Fifeness, and is about 18 in breadth; comprehending a superficies of nearly 480 square miles. The face of the country is agreeably diversified; towards the W. it is mountainous, and a ridge of hills extends eastward almost its whole length, occupying the central district; towards the N. and S. the surface gradually descends to the Friths, exhibiting the most beautiful and enlivening prospect of fertile and well cultivated fields. Woods and plantations abound through the whole, and the hills are covered with sheep, whose wool is in high estimation. Great improvements have been lately made in agriculture; and the farms, especially on the N. declivity, are rented exceedingly high. It is watered by several streams, none of which deserve the name of rivers, except the Eden and Leven; the former of which empties itself into the ocean at St. Andrews, and the latter at the village of Leven: both these rivers abound with trout and salmon; and on no coast of Scotland is the white fishing more productive than on the Fife coast. From its situation, it must have been very early inhabited; the fishings, the coal mines, the harbours, and other advantages for navigation, must have attracted settlers, and the coast would be first peopled and best cultivated, while the interior would be more neglected. This appears to have been the case, when King James VI. compared the county to a grey mantle with a gold fringe. The whole coast is covered with small boroughs, which that monarch regarded with particular attention, and very early in his reign endeavoured to render them subservient to his wishes, of raising Scotland high in the world as a commercial nation. He granted them many privileges and immunities, and encouraged the inhabitants, by every means in his power, to prosecute the

advantages which, by their local situation, they possessed. Indeed, the municipal privileges which they received from that monarch, though rendered unimportant by the union with England, will long remain a monument of his political sagacity and discernment, both which were greater than they are commonly represented to have been. The county can boast of possessing several ancient seats of royalty: at Dunfermline, at Falkland, at Kinghorn, and at St. Andrews, vestiges of royal splendour are still to be seen. It contains 13 royal boroughs, which possess parliamentary representation, and several which have lost that privilege from their being unable to defray the expence which attended the sending a commissioner to the Scottish parliament. The 13 parliament towns are Cupar, St. Andrews, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Burntisland, Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, Dysart, Pittenweem, Anstruther Wester and Easter, Kilrenny, and Crail. Of those which retain all their privileges, except that of sending a member to parliament, we may mention Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, Newburgh, Falkland, Kilconquhar, Elie, Earlsferry, &c. which, indeed, are only small towns, but deserve notice from their former importance. To the county also belongs the small islands of May and Inchgarvie. (*Vide MAY and INCHGARVIE.*) There are few large estates in Fife-shire, it being mostly divided into small districts, on which the proprietors have their residences: to attempt an enumeration of the principal seats would be incompatible with our work. From this minute division of the land, however, it is worthy of remark, that in no county in Scotland is land of greater value; few estates being sold at less than 25 or 30 years purchase. It is divided into 63 parochial districts, and contains, by the late enumeration in 1801, 93,743 inhabitants, being nearly 196 to the square mile; a much greater proportion than is to be found in any other county in Scotland. It was anciently an earldom in the Macduff family, created by Malcolm III. for the services performed by the Thane of Fife, in restoring him to the throne of Scotland, when usurped by Macbeth. That title having

expired, it was lately revived in the Duffs of Braco, lateral descendents of the ancient family: the ruins of the residences of that powerful nobleman are still evident in many parts of the county. The whole of the S. side lies upon coal, and many pits are wrought on every part of the coast: in many places is excellent limestone; and some marl is found in the district. Ironstone, of excellent quality, is found in the western and middle quarters, and much is forged in the district, or exported to the Carron works. Lead ore is found in the Eastern Lomond, one of the two conical hills which rise nearly in the middle of the county, and are seen at a great distance. In Kemback parish, also, lead ore has been wrought: at Balmerino beautiful pebbles have been found, some of which are striped, and some of the fortification appearance. A few agates have also been found in the Eden near Cupar, which have been much admired by lapidaries. Near Earlsferry, rubies of a fine water have been found; and in the possession of Lady Anstruther is a pair of buckles, mounted with the same precious stone, found in the neighbourhood of Ely House, the seat of Sir John Anstruther. In the limestone quarries of Innertiel, in the parish of Abbots'-hall, the specimens of petrified shells, entrochi, cornua ammonis, patellæ, and aculei echinorum, are singularly beautiful, and have obtained places in the cabinets of the curious: other limestone quarries also contain the same marine exuvizæ, though in a less perfect state. The valued rent, as stated in the county books, is 362,584l. 7s. 5d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 174,000l. Sterling. The county of Fife sends one member to parliament.

FILLAN; a river in Perthshire. It takes its rise on the borders of Argyllshire, and, winding a circuitous course of 8 or 9 miles through a valley to which it gives the name of Strathfillan, falls into Loch Dochart; and, as this communicates with Loch Tay, from whence the Tay takes its rise, Fillan is generally considered as the head of that large river.

FINAN (St.); a small and beautiful island in Argyllshire, in Loch

Shiel, upon which are the ruins of a church.

FINAN, or **FINNIN**; a river in Inverness-shire, which gives name to Glenfinnin, and falls into the eastern extremity of Loch Shiel, at Island Finan.

FINDHAVEN; a hill in the parish of Oathlaw, in the county of Angus, elevated about 1500 feet above the level of the adjacent country. On its summit are the remains of an extensive fortification, which appears to have been built without mortar, and which in several places discovers the marks of vitrification. Towards the N. side it assumes somewhat of a basaltic appearance.

FINDHORN or **FINDHERN**; a river in the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Moray. It takes its rise in the hills betwixt those districts of Inverness-shire called Stratherrig and Strathearn, above 50 miles from the sea, and, after traversing, with amazing rapidity, a tract of mountainous country, in a course nearly from S. W. to N. E. it discharges itself into the Moray Frith, about 4 miles below Forres, at a small bay and village to which it gives its name. Over this dangerous river there are only two bridges from its source to the sea: one upon the military road from Aviemore to Inverness, and the other at Dulcy, upon the military road from Grantown to Fort George. It abounds with trout and salmon, and is navigable for small vessels as far as the tide flows.

FINDOCHTIE; a fishing village in the parish of Rathven, Banffshire. It was settled as a fishing station in 1716. It is the property of the Earl of Findlater, and contains about 170 inhabitants.

FINDO-GASK. *Vide GASK*.

FINDON; a small fishing village in Kincardineshire, near Girdleness.

FINLAGAN (LOCH); a lake in the centre of the island of Isla, about 3 miles in circumference. It abounds with salmon and trout, and discharges itself into the ocean at Lagan bay, by a rivulet of the same name. On an island within the lake are the ruins of an ancient castle, where Macdonald, Lord or rather King of the Isles, frequently resided, and made the seat of his government.

FINNIS BAY; a safe harbour on the E. coast of the isle of Harris.

FINTRAY; a parish in the county of Aberdeen. It extends nearly 5 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; containing about 10,000 acres. The surface is hilly, but in the low grounds, particularly on the banks of the Don, the soil is rich and fertile. The back parts of the parish have an inferior soil, consisting partly of peat-moss, and partly of moor, interspersed with patches of arable land, some of which have a strong clay soil. Nearly 300 acres are covered with plantations, on the estates of Sir William Forbes, and Mr. Skene of Skene. The Don often overflows its banks, and some years has done a great deal of damage. Population in 1801; 886.

FINTRY; a parish in the county of Stirling, situated in the midst of that range of hills which reaches from Stirling to Dumbarton, and behind that particular district of them usually denominated the Campsie Fells. The general appearance is hilly; but the hills are small, covered with verdure, and their shapes finely diversified. The only inhabited parts are a small valley on the banks of the Carron, and another on the Endrick, but the parish extends nearly 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Near the southern extremity, the Carron bog or meadow commences, the largest, perhaps in Scotland, containing about 500 acres in one continued plain, affording excellent meadow hay in summer, and in winter assuming the appearance of a beautiful lake. The valley in which the Endrick runs was some time ago planted, and the extensive plantations around the mansion of Culcruich are a great ornament to the country. The arable soil is light, quick, and fertile, and, when enriched with good manure, produces excellent crops. A new village has been lately erected for the accommodation of the people employed in the cotton works some time ago built on the banks of the Endrick. The Endrick and Carron take their rise in this parish, and form several romantic falls in their course through it. The chief of these is that formed by the waters of the Endrick, called the *Loup of Fintry*, where that river falls 91 feet. Near the village of Fintry is a hill cal-

ted the Dun or Down, in which is a very superb range of basaltic columns. This range consists of 70 perpendicular pillars in front, 50 feet in length. Some of them are apparently without joints from top to bottom; others contain several joints, and are easily separable into loose blocks: some of the columns are square, others hexagonal and pentagonal. Towards the E. end of the range the columns stand separated from one another 3 or 4 inches; on the W. side the basaltes does not assume a regular form, but ends gradually in a mass of cellular or honey-comb lava. The whole mountain abounds with iron ore. Population in 1801, 953.

FIOLAY; a small island of the Hebrides, on the coast of Argyllshire.

FIRDON; a small rivulet in Ross-shire, which falls into the sea in the parish of Applecross.

FIRMONTH; the highest mountain in the forest of Glentana, in Aberdeenshire, is elevated about 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a prospect of Aberdeen, Montrose, and Arbroath, with the mouth of the Tay.

FIRTH and STENNESS; an united parish in the island of Pomona, or the Mainland of Orkney, about 9 miles in length. The surface of the parish is not very agreeable, owing to the many moors and hilly ridges, covered with heath and peat-moss to the summit. The shores are low and flat, and about 80 tons of kelp are annually made. The soil is various; in most places shallow upon a tilly bottom. Marl of different kinds is found in the parish, but is little used as a manure. Population in 1801, 1272.

FISHERROW; a suburb of the town of Musselburgh, from which it is separated by the river Esk. It is mostly inhabited by fishermen, whose wives carry the fish in wicker-baskets or *creels* to Edinburgh, and are particularly distinguished for their strength, activity, and laborious exertions. (*Vide* MUSSELBURGH and INVERESK.) Fisherrow contains about 1800 inhabitants.

FISHLIN; a small isle of Shetland, 6 miles S. from the island of Yell.

FITHIE (LOCH); a beautiful lake, about a mile in circumference, in the parish of Forfar, Angus-shire. It is

the property of Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen, who has erected on its banks a neat cottage as a summer-house or *boudoir*.

FLADA; a small island near the N. coast of the isle of Sky.

FLADAHUIEN; a small island near the isle of Sky.

FLADDA; a small island of the Hebrides, about 6 miles distant from the isle of Sky. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and its coasts abound with fish.

FLADDA; one of the Treishnish isles, near the isle of Mull.

FLADDA; three isles of that name, between Barray and Sanderay.

FLADDAY; a large flat island in the district of Harris, near the isle of Scarp.

FLANNAN ISLES are 7 or 8 in number, and are situated about 12 miles N. W. from the isle of Sky. They are not inhabited, but are noted for fattening sheep. They are supposed to be the *insula sacra* of ancient writers, and to have been the residence of the druids, from the number of druidical edifices which still remain in them.

FLATTA; two of the smaller Western Isles, one of which is near Barray, and the other near North Uist.

FLEET; a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It takes its rise from a lake of the same name in the mountainous part of that county, and, after a meandering course through the vale of Fleet, passing the large and populous village of Gatehouse, falls into the Solway Frith near the church of Tyneholme. The vale of Fleet is beautiful for many miles above Gatehouse: rough heath-clad hills indeed rise on each side, but the lower declivities, and the intermediate plain, are fertile, well cultivated, and adorned with large tracts of wood. The scenery is picturesque in a high degree, and few rivers, even in the Highlands, possess scenes of greater wildness, which are here contrasted with the beauties of cultivation. About 5 miles above Gatehouse, on the eastern side of the river, is Camstradden, the elegant hunting-seat of Mr. Murray; and, on the western side, nearly opposite, is the ancient tower of Rusco, formerly the residence of the Viscounts of Kenmure. Below Gate-

house, the appearance is no less beautiful. Within the compass of one landscape are seen that populous village, the houses of Bardarroch, Ardwell, and Cally, the castle of Cardoness, with a fertile country, interspersed with cottages, farm-houses, and clumps of planting, with the church of Tynholm, and the Fleet opening into the expanded Frith. There is a handsome bridge over the river at Gatehouse, to which it is navigable for small vessels. It contains salmon in great abundance.

FLISK; a parish in the county of Fife, situated on the river Tay, opposite to the Carse of Gowrie, extending about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The surface is level, with the exception of one hill, called Norman's Law, from which the prospect is very extensive. The soil is fertile, and well adapted for the culture of wheat. In the western district stands the castle of Balinbriek, an ancient edifice, approaching fast to ruin, and which was long the residence of the Rothes family. On the summit of Norman's Law are the remains of an intrenchment. Population in 1801, 300.

FLODDAY; a small island, lying between Sky and Raasay.

FLODDAY; a small island on the E. coast of Barray.

FLOTA; one of the Orkney isles. It is 5 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, mostly encompassed with high rocks. Its heaths afford excellent sheep pasture, and abound with land fowl. Flota contains, with the small adjoining islands of Fara, Cava, and Gransey, about 240 inhabitants.

FLOTTA; one of the Hebrides, on the N. W. coast of Lewis.

FOCHABERS; a small town in the parish of Bellie, Morayshire, situated on the W. bank of the river Spey. Formerly the town was in the neighbourhood of Gordon Castle, but was not long ago removed about a mile S. to a rising ground, and built on a neat plan, having a square in the centre, and streets entering it at right angles. The town is a borough of barony, governed by a baron-bailie appointed by the Duke of Gordon, who is superior. An elegant bridge has been lately built over the Spey at this place. Fochabers is a very thriving

town, and is yearly increasing in size. It contains about 1000 inhabitants.

FODDERTY; a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. It is chiefly situated in a valley surrounded with high hills, intersected through its whole length by the small rivulet Peffer, from which the valley derives the name of Strathpeffer. This valley is nearly 2 miles long, and half a mile broad; but there are farms in the parish which extend much farther amongst the mountains, some of which equal many of the hills in Scotland for height. Benevis is one of the most elevated, and on Knockfallaric is one of those vitrified forts, the erection of which tradition ascribes to Fingal. The soil is tolerable, but the old method of cropping is generally followed by all classes of the farmers. Some attempts have been made towards altering the system of farming, but have always been checked for want of encouragement, none of the proprietors allowing their tenants to derive any advantage from their improvements, or offering any assistance towards carrying them on. There are several appearances of coal mines, and some strata have been discovered of schistus strongly impregnated with bitumen, and extremely inflammable; but no stratum of importance has yet been discovered. There are several sulphureous mineral springs, which are resorted to for stomachic complaints. Population in 1801, 1829.

FOGO; a parish in the county of Berwick. It is of a regular oblong figure, extending 6 miles in length from E. to W. and between 3 and 4 miles in breadth. It is intersected by the river Blackadder, and some of its tributary streams. The soil is of two kinds: the first a rich deep loam, comprehending the banks of the river, and a considerable tract on each side; the other is a light moorish loam, on a cold tilly bed, naturally wet, but tolerably productive in dry seasons. The whole is arable, except a few acres of swampy ground. At a village called Chesters are the traces of a Roman encampment, very much defaced. Population in 1801, 507.

FOOTDEE (*vulgo* Foottie); a considerable village in the neighbourhood of New Aberdeen, where there is a

handsome church. The principal inhabitants are the owners of the vessels belonging to the port of Aberdeen.

FORBES; a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of Kearn in forming a parochial district. These united are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 2 in breadth, lying on the banks of the rivers Don and Bogie. The greater part is moor and uncultivated, and several of the mountains rise to a considerable height. Calwar and Coreen are elevated nearly 1200 feet above the Don, which flows at their feet. There is one limestone quarry, but the want of fuel renders it of little value. Driminner, the ancient seat of the family of Forbes, appears to have been built about the middle of the 16th century. It is the only seat in the parish. Population in 1801, 296.

FORD; a small village in Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Borthwick.

FORDICE; a parish in the county of Banff. It lies on the sea coast, in a triangular figure, each side being nearly 6 miles in length. The general appearance is flat, with frequent inequalities or rising grounds, none of which deserve the name of hills except the Knock-hill, which is the boundary with the parish of Grange, and two contiguous eminences, called the hills of Fordice and Durn. Except the two small bays of Portsoy and Sandend, the coast is very bold and rocky. Attached to the rocks are corallines, and sometimes specimens of corals and sponge have been fished up. The sea weed is very abundant, and is much used as a manure. The Kirk-town of Fordice, situated about half a mile from the sea, was erected into a borough of barony in 1499, at the request of Bishop Elphinston of Aberdeen. The superiority of this village is now vested in the Earl of Findlater. Besides the village of Fordice, Portsoy is a considerable trading and fishing town, situated at the bottom of a bay of the same name; and at the bay of Sandend is a tolerable fishing village. At Portsoy is found that species of jasper called Portsoy marble, which is quarried and manufactured into chimney-pieces, funeral ornaments, &c. The quarry is very extensive, running nearly 4 miles in length. The hill of Durn seems to be composed entirely of marble, and a very

white quartz, similar to the petunse of the Pentland hills. There are inexhaustible quarries of excellent limestone, and near Sandend great hopes have been entertained of finding coal. Between the strata of the limestone are found layers of a bituminous schistus, of a black colour, similar to the crop veins in coal countries. Boring has been several times tried, but no discovery of coal has been made. There is here used a whitish coloured peat, which is very inflammable, and emits a bright light in burning. On the hill of Durn is a triple fossé and rampart, which appears to have completely surrounded it; and there are remains of several tumuli and druidical temples. It is said that Archbishop Sharp was a native of this parish; and it was also the birth-place of General Abercromby of Glasshaugh. Population in 1801, 2747.

FORDOUN; a parish in the county of Kincardine. It is of an oblong form, extending in length from E. to W. about 10 miles; its greatest breadth near the middle being about 7. The S. part is level, making a part of the continuation of the valley of Strathmore called the *how* of the Mearns: the N. district is hilly and mountainous, with a thin soil, far inferior in fertility to the lower part. Besides the village of Auchinblae, there is another village called Kincardine, which gave name to the county, and was the county town till the reign of James VI, who removed the courts to Stonehaven, which has continued to be the county town ever since. There are distinct vestiges of a Roman encampment, and the ruins of an old castle, said to have been a royal palace belonging to Kenneth III, where he sometimes resided. This parish is noted for having been the birth-place of Johannes de Fordoun, author of the *Scotichronicon*; one of the most authentic histories of Scotland which have been published. It also gave birth to the late celebrated Lord Monboddo, well known in the literary world for his writings on ancient metaphysics, and the origin and progress of language. Population in 1801, 2223.

FORFAR (COUNTY OF), or **ANGUS-SHIRE**. *Vide* ANGUS-SHIRE.

FORFAR; a royal borough of considerable antiquity, and the county town of Angus-shire, where the sheriff has held his courts for upwards of two centuries. The ground on which it stands, with that for a considerable way around, is uneven; but, though low with respect to the circumjacent country on every side except the W. it is high in comparison to the general level of the country. The original charters of the erection of Forfar into a royal borough are lost; but there is extant a royal writ of *novodamus*, with parliamentary ratification, dated 1669, which confirms all the ancient charters, rights and privileges of the borough. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 19 counsellors, annually elected. The revenue, arising from lands, customs, &c. is supposed to be upwards of 400l. Sterling *per annum*. The streets are irregular; but many of the houses are neat, and well built. The church, situated nearly in the centre of the town, is elegant and commodious. The town-house is newly rebuilt; the front towards the market place has a good effect; but the rooms for prisoners are dark and uncomfortable, and the utility of the whole fabric seems to have been sacrificed to the attainment of a large upper room for public meetings and amusements. A considerable manufacture of osenburghs and coarse linens is carried on in Forfar; and the making of coarse shoes or *brogues*, as they are called, employs a considerable number of hands. The great drawback on the manufactures here is the distance from a sea port; Dundee, the nearest, being distant about 13 miles. The town of Forfar contains about 4000 inhabitants. The parish of Forfar extends about 6 miles in length from N. to S. and about 5 in breadth. The general appearance is level, with the exception of the hill of Balnashinar, which lies to the S. of the town. The soil towards the N. and S. extremity light and sandy; about the middle, of a spouty clay. There are several lakes, viz. Forfar, Restenet, and Fithie, which have been almost drained for the moss and marl with which they abound. (*Vide RESTENET and FITHIE.*) In the loch of Forfar was an island, with a castle, said to have been a place of religious retirement for Queen

Margaret, when Malcolm Canmore made it his place of residence. By the draining, it is now united to the land. The rivulet of Dean, which runs from this lake, falls into the Isla, in its course through Strathmore to the Tay, while the waters from the rest of the parish run E. to fall with the Lunan into the bay of that name, half-way betwixt Arbroath and Montrose. Forfar joins with Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, and Cupar-Fife in sending a member to the British parliament. Population in 1801, 5167.

FORGAN, or ST. PHILLANS; a parish in Fifeshire, situated on the S. bank of the Tay, which is about 2 miles broad, opposite to the town of Dundee. It is 4 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth. The surface is elevated in the middle, declining towards the river on the N. the rest having a S. exposure of nearly 3 miles. The soil is for the most part a light loam, highly susceptible of cultivation. There are 2 small harbours, at Newport and Woodhaven, from which there are regular ferry-boats to Dundee. On the banks of the river there are several valuable salmon fishings. There are several small villages, the inhabitants of which are generally employed in the manufacture of coarse linens for the Dundee market. Population in 1801, 916.

FORGANDENNY; a parish in the county of Perth, situated in the vale of Strathern, about 3 miles S. of the town of Perth. It is about 5 miles in length, and scarcely 2 in breadth, containing about 8000 Scots acres. The lower division, which extends from the Erne to the foot of the Ochil-hills, is a fine level country, similar in soil to the most fertile land in the Carse of Gowrie. The upper or hilly part exhibits frequent rocks, most of which are, however, covered with heath or furze. In the intermediate spaces the soil is a mixture of reddish clay, loam, and sand. Beside the Erne, the small river May intersects the parish, falling into the Erne nearly opposite to Duplin, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul. There are a great number of fine trees in the low district; and the sides of the hills are covered with plantations of fir. The village of Forgan, situated in the hills, about half a mile from the Erne, is neatly built,

having a small clear stream dividing it into two parts. Besides this village there are three others, called Ardargie, Newton, and Path of Condie, which, together contain nearly 400 inhabitants. Ironstone abounds, and limestone has been found on the banks of the May. In the wood of Condie, which is situated amongst the hills, several pieces of copper ore were found by the late Mr. Oliphant; and, near the same place, some years ago, were discovered certain metallic appearances, which invited a company to make trial of them: accordingly, lead was discovered, containing a great quantity of silver; but, unfortunately, the company failed in trade, and the attempt has not yet been renewed. There are vestiges of several encampments: particularly on the summit of a hill called Castle Law; the circumference of its area is about 500 yards, and it is regularly fortified with a ditch and rampart. Population in 1801, 914.

FORGAN (LONG); a village and parish in the Carse of Gowrie. *Vide* LONGFORGAN.

FORGLEN; a parish in the county of Banff, of a rectangular figure, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The surface is beautifully varied with gently rising grounds, having a gradual slope towards the S. where the river Deveron forms the boundary. The soil is light and fertile, and the greater part is under cultivation. Forglen, the seat of Lord Banff, stands on the banks of Deveron, on a most beautiful and romantic situation, surrounded with extensive plantations; and Carnousie, the house of Colonel Duff, is an elegant mansion. Population in 1801, 605.

FORGUE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about 9 miles in length, its greatest breadth being about 6 miles. It is intersected by two rivulets, the Frendraught and Fergie, the latter of which is beautifully skirted with wood. The soil in the lower parts is generally a deep rich loam, on a clay bottom, producing heavy crops: towards the S. the ground is mostly in a state of nature, and covered with heath. Upon the estates of several of the proprietors, much has been done in planting and improving the waste and bar-

ren appearance of the parish. Population in 1801, 1768.

FORMAN or **FORMON**; one of the Grampian mountains, in Aberdeenshire, the elevation of which is upwards of 1000 feet above the Doveran, which runs at its base. It is entirely covered with wood, except on the S. E. where stands Cobairdy, the seat of Sir Ernest Gordon, Bart. surrounded with a variety of fields in the highest state of cultivation.

FORMARTIN was formerly a district of Aberdeenshire, and included all the lands between the rivers Don and Ythan. It is now comprehended in the Garioch, and part of Buchan.

FORRES; a royal borough in the county of Moray. It is neatly built, on a rising ground, near the bay of Findhorn, the mouth of which, 3 miles distant, is its sea port, with a small village dependent on the town. It is uncertain when Forres was erected into a royal borough; but ancient records speak of it as a town of considerable note so early as the 13th century. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and dean of guild, annually elected. Forres contains 2400 inhabitants. It joins with Fortrose, Nairn, and Inverness, in sending a member to the British parliament. The parish of Forres is about 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth: it is mostly arable, and fertile, but there are some parts of it covered with heath. The Findhorn abounds with salmon, and the fishings on it are very valuable and productive. This river is navigable within 2 miles of the town; and a canal might be made at a small expence, to permit vessels to unload at the foot of that eminence on which the borough stands. There is one quarry of limestone, but there is neither freestone nor granite fit for building. South of the town, on a rising ground, stands the house of Burdsyards, commanding a beautiful prospect, and surrounded with extensive plantations. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 3114.

FORSA; a small island of Argyllshire, adjacent to the island of Easdale. It abounds with slate, and its mineralogy is similar to that island. *Vide* EASDALE.

FORSE; a considerable river in Caithness, which takes its rise in the parish of Halkirk, nearly in the cen-

tre of the county : running N. it discharges itself into the Pentland Frith, at a small village to which it gives its name.

FORT AUGUSTUS. *Vide AUGUSTUS (FORT.)*

FORT CHARLOTTE. *Vide CHARLOTTE (FORT.)*

FORTEVIOT ; a parish situated on the fertile banks of the Erne, a river which gives name to the rich and beautiful *strath* or valley in Perthshire, through which it runs. The parish stretches across the level of the strath, comprehending some of the highest of the Ochil hills. It is computed to be 8 miles in length by 2 in breadth. Little of the parish is inclosed ; but the introduction of agricultural improvements will probably soon remedy this defect. Besides being intersected by the Erne, the river May flows through it, in a beautifully variegated course, falling into the Erne near a stone bridge of 6 arches. This little river frequently swells to a great size, and descends from the hills with great rapidity, making considerable devastations on the banks and adjacent grounds. On its banks is situated Invermay, the residence of Colonel Belches, one of the most romantic and pleasant seats of Stratherne. Around it are extensive plantations and natural trees ; amongst which the *birk* or birch hold a conspicuous place, and perpetuates the remembrance of the scenery described in the ballad to which it gave rise : " The Birks of Invermay." This river also exhibits some natural curiosities and cascades, that deservedly attract the attention of strangers. (*Vide MAY*). Haly-hill, in this parish, was once a royal residence ; but the traces of the building are very indistinct. Population in 1801, 786.

FORT GEORGE. *Vide GEORGE (FORT.)*

FORTH ; one of the most considerable and important rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise in the N. side of Benlomond mountain, in Dumbartonshire, and running from W. to E. nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom, forms that Frith or arm of the German ocean to which it gives its name. After leaving its source, it shortly expands into a beautiful lake, from which it is precipitated in full stream over a per-

pendicular rock ; it then forms another expansion, a third, and a fourth, before it descends into the low country. Even at its source, while it is only an inconsiderable rill, which a child might step over, it winds in the same manner, and forms the same links, as when become more majestic it passes through the Carse of Stirling. In its course through the mountains it receives from them innumerable tributary streams, which shortly increase its volume, and render its scenery truly picturesque and magnificent. About 6 or 8 miles above Stirling, after receiving a large supply of water from the united rivers of Teath, Allan, and Ardoch, it enters that extensive plain, which is termed the Carse of Stirling and Falkirk. Through this valley the river winds in a manner scarcely to be described : it seems as if unwilling to leave the fruitful and delightful country through which it runs, and as if wishing to prolong the term of its stay by lengthening its course. Its meanders are so extensive and frequent, as to form a great many beautiful peninsulæ, on one of which, immediately opposite to the castle of Stirling, stands the ruinous tower of the abbey of Cambuskenneth, the only remnant of that venerable pile, which was one of the richest religious houses in the kingdom. Here the scenery is truly interesting : the fertile fields, the mansions and *policies*, almost insulated by the turns of the river, the ruinous abbey, the white sails of the vessels appearing in every direction, all increase the beauty of the scene. Some idea may be formed of the windings of this noble river, when it is mentioned, that by land the distance from Stirling to Alloa is only 6 miles ; while by water it is not less than 24. Mr. Gilpin observes, that " in this sinuous navigation, were the mariner to trust entirely to the sails, he would have to wait for the benefit of every wind round the compass, several times over." After passing Alloa, it expands into a considerable bay, upwards of 20 miles in length, but of unequal breadth. At the Queensferry it contracts considerably, being not more than 2 miles over, in the middle of which is the small island of Inchgarvie, with its fortifications. For 3 or 4 miles it continues contracted, till,

passing the island of Cramond and Inverkeithing bay, it expands gradually into a Frith, which, opposite to Leith, is 9 miles in breadth. It continues of nearly the same breadth for several miles, forming many safe harbours and bays on the Fife coast; till, opposite to Dirleton and North Berwick, in Haddingtonshire, and the royal borough of Crail in Fife, it loses itself in the German ocean. The mouth of the Forth contains several small islands, particularly the isle of May, on which a light-house is erected, the Bass, the islands of Fiddrie and Inchkeith, and, farther up, the islands of Cramond, Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, and Inchmickery. The Forth is navigable for vessels of 80 tons as far as Stirling bridge, which is almost the only bridge of consequence over the river. It is navigable for merchant vessels of any burden as far as Grangemouth, where it is joined by the great canal of communication from the Clyde. It possesses innumerable harbours; and, above Queensferry, the whole river may be considered as one of the safest roadsteads in Britain. In Inverkeithing bay, in Leith roads, in the Ely, &c. are also safe places of anchorage. It abounds with white fish of all kinds; and, higher up, there are many valuable salmon fishings, particularly at Alloa, Kincardine, Torryburn, and Culross. It is generally visited by an annual shoal of herrings, which are esteemed nearly equal to those which visit the western coasts of the island; and, within these few years, great exertions have been made in prosecuting that kind of fishery. At Cramond and Inchmickery islands were formerly immense beds of oysters; but, from over fishing, they have been much exhausted. On the shores of the Frith, every where are established saltworks; and the greater part of the coasts of the counties of Perth, Fife, Stirling, and the Lothians, abound with inexhaustible repositories of coal, limestone, and ironstone; causing a never-failing resort of vessels to the numerous ports to procure these valuable minerals. Since the completion of the great canal between the two seas, the tonnage which entered the Frith of Forth has increased greatly, and renders it almost a rival to the Thames. The length of

its course, in a direct line, is upwards of 90 miles; but, calculating all the turns and windings for which it is so remarkable, it cannot be estimated at less than 250 miles.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION. *Vide CANAL.*

FORTINGAL; a Highland parish in Perthshire, to which is joined the parochial district of Kilchonan. The united parish extends 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, occupying the N. W. district of the county. It comprehends 3 districts, viz. Fortingal Glenlyon, and Rannoch, besides an estate of 16 ploughgates, situated S. of Tay-bridge, 8 miles from the church. The district of Fortingal, about 5 miles in length, is a fertile valley, with the small river Lyon running through the bottom, containing numerous villages, and finely ornamented with woods and clumps of trees. Glenlyon is a narrow glen, 28 miles in length, scarcely more than a gun-shot in breadth; the sides being formed of a ridge of the highest mountains in Perthshire. This district contains many small villages, some of which have no sunshine for 5 or 6 months in winter. Rannoch is also surrounded with high mountains, having Loch Rannoch, a lake 12 miles long, and 1 broad, in the middle of the valley. The soil of this district is very indifferent, and in most parts of the parish it is exceedingly bad. Many large woods of birch, and an extensive fir wood, still remain, of that immense forest which occupied the N. district of Perthshire, and the county of Inverness. Besides Loch Rannoch, there are other extensive lakes, of which Loch Errack and Loch Lyon are the chief. From each of these lakes issue rivers of considerable size, which, uniting, form the Tummel, which joins its waters to the Tay. Shichallin, the highest mountain, measures 3587 feet above the level of the sea; and some of the hills of Glenlyon and Beinardlanich, in Rannoch, are not much lower. Before the year 1745, this district was in an uncivilized, barbarous state, under no check or restraint of laws. It was the receptacle of those freebooters, who laid the whole country, from Cupar of Angus to Stirling, under contribution, obliging the inhabitants to pay them *black meal* or

mail, as it was called, to save their property from being plundered. But, government having sent a regiment to reside amongst them, and a thief having been hung at their doors, they soon felt the necessity of reformation, and of industry. Amongst the rocks, at the back of the village of Fortingal, are several small veins of lead ore; and there is a very rich vein in Glenlyon, which was wrought for some years, but it did not answer the expence. At the foot of Shichallin issues a spring, impregnated with some neutral salt, which is highly diuretic, and is much used in gravelly complaints. Besides a great many forts throughout the district, there is an extensive Roman encampment, of which the area is about 80 acres. The fossé and vallum are much broken down by the plough, but the prætorium is quite complete. The late Earl of Braidalbin employed some labourers to dig for antiquities, and a few urns and Roman coins were found. In the church-yard of Fortingal are the remains of a yew-tree, probably the largest in the kingdom, 52 feet in circumference. Population in 1801, 3875.

FORTROSE; a royal borough in the county of Ross, on the N. side of the Moray Frith, nearly opposite to Fort George. It is composed of two towns, viz. Rosemarkie and Chanonry, joined together by royal charter. The former of these was of considerable antiquity, having been erected into a royal borough by Alexander II. King of Scotland. Chanonry lies about a mile to the W.; so called from being the Chanonry of Ross, where the bishop had his residence: it is now the presbytery seat. These were united by a charter granted by King James II. in 1444, under the common name of Fortross, now softened into Fortrose; which charter was ratified by James VI. in 1592, and confirmed with greater immunities by the same monarch in 1612. These charters all bear, that the borough is to be "entitled to the privileges, liberties, and immunities, heretofore granted to the town of Inverness." Fortrose is at that time spoken of as a town flourishing in the arts and sciences, having been then the seat of divinity, law, and physic, in this corner of the king-

dom. At present the town is small, and owes its consequence chiefly to the late establishment of an academy, under the direction of several public spirited gentlemen in the neighbourhood, for the education of young persons in the languages, and the principles of natural philosophy. It has a rector and two masters, who receive a salary from the mortification of 1800 merks Scots, in 1699, by a Mr. Thomas Forbes, bailie of Fortrose, which had been allowed to accumulate to a considerable sum. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral still remain, one of which is used as a burial-place of the Mackenzie family, and the other is occupied as a court-house, with the vaulted prisons below. From this place is a regular ferry to Fort George, which is only 6 or 7 miles distant. Dr. George Mackenzie, the laborious compiler of the "Lives of the most eminent writers of the Scots nation," is said to have been born in this town. It is certain he resided here, in an old castle belonging to the Earl of Seaforth, and lies interred in the cathedral. Dr. James Mackenzie, author of the "Art of Preserving Health," is also said to have for some time taught the grammar-school of the borough. As the town of Fortrose lies in the parochial district of Rosemarkie, an account of the general appearance and soil of the neighbourhood will be found at that article. The town of Fortrose contains about 740 inhabitants. It joins with the northern district of boroughs in sending a member to Parliament.

FORT WILLIAM. *Vide* WILLIAM FORT.

FOSSAWAY and TULLIEBOLE. These united parishes lie in two shires, the former belonging to the county of Perth, and Tulliebole being annexed to that of Kinross. They occupy a considerable extent of the Ochil hills and the valley at their foot, from the river Doan to within 6 miles of Kinross. The lands are elevated, and exposed to storms and autumnal frosts, which renders the seasons later, and the crops less productive. The hills afford excellent sheep pasture, and are in general covered with grass to the very summit. Several extensive plantations have been lately made, and inclosures are becoming general. There

are two villages, which are both boroughs of barony; one called the Crook of Dovan, and the other Blairingone, of which last the Duke of Athol is superior. Both these have well attended annual fairs. The river Dovan in its course forms several romantic falls, particularly the Caldron linn, the Rumbling bridge, and the Devil's mill. (*Vide DOVAN.*) Coal, lime, and ironstone, are found in great abundance; and most of the hills are composed of basaltic whinstone, of a dark blue or purple colour, which answers tolerably well for building. Population in 1801, 1312.

FOULDEN; a parish in the county of Berwick, nearly of a square form, containing about 6 square miles. The soil varies from a strong clay to loam and sand: the whole is fertile, well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. It is intersected by the Whitadder, which runs in a den in many places from 40 to 50 yards deep. The sea coast is steep and rocky, affording no creeks or harbours for fishing boats. There is an old ruin called Foulden, which appears to have been a place of strength and security in the border wars. The village, which was formerly considerable, is a borough of barony, under the superiority of Mr. Wilkie of Foulden, and is privileged to hold two annual fairs. Population in 1801, 393.

FOULIS EASTER; a parish in Perthshire, lately united to Lundie in forming a parochial district. *Vide LUNDIE and FOULIS.*

FOULIS WESTER; a parish in Perthshire, in the district of Strathern, about 8 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is watered by the Almond, which here forms several romantic falls. The soil is a red clay or till, which by cultivation and manure becomes loamy and fertile. A very small portion is inclosed, the greater part being fitted for pasture. Abercainey House is a large and commodious building, surrounded with extensive plantations. The village of Foulis contains about 140 inhabitants. Near the village is the ancient mansion of Curtoquhey. The ruins of an ancient fort or castle are to be seen about a mile W. from the church. Population in 1801, 1614.

FOVERAN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending 4 miles in length from E. to W. and about 2 in breadth. The general appearance is level, but the ground rises by a gradual ascent from the sea, though not to any considerable height. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a rich loam and strong clay, the whole of which is arable. The river Ythan forms the boundary on the N. at the mouth of which lies the small village of Newburgh. The Ythan is navigable for nearly 3 miles, but no harbour has been built, nor any accommodation for shipping. In the parish are the ruins of several ancient castles and chapels, and a few tumuli or cairns are to be seen. Population in 1801, 1391.

FOWLA or FULE; one of the northern isles, supposed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, not only from the mere analogy of the name, but also from more undoubted testimony; for Tacitus, speaking of the Roman general Agricola regarding his victories, and the distance to which he penetrated northward, thus expresses himself: "*invenit domitque Insulas, quas vocant Orcades, despectaque Thule.*" Now Fowla, which is high ground, is easily seen in a clear day from the northern parts of the Orkneys. It is about 3 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, situated nearly 20 miles distant from any land to the westward of the clusters of Orkney and of Shetland, to which last it is politically annexed. It is very bold and steep towards the W.; and the only landing place, which is called Ham, lies on the E. side, and is much resorted to as a fishing station. It affords excellent and extensive pasturage for sheep, and is inhabited by 26 or 27 families, making about 130 inhabitants, who, although the island cannot supply them with provisions, are so attached to the place, that they are seldom known to leave it, choosing rather to submit to many inconveniences than to emigrate.

FOYERS or FYERS; a small river in Inverness-shire, noted for the stupendous waterfall of the same name. The river takes its rise amongst the lofty mountains in the parish of Boleskine and Abertarff, and, pouring through the vale of Foyers, falls into Lochness, nearly in the middle be-

tween the eastern and western extremities of that lake. The vale is as romantic as can well be supposed; the banks of the river and the sides of the mountains are covered with weeping birch; and here and there the mountains present their naked precipitous fronts, from which huge fragments of rock have been hurled to the bottom. The beautiful plant *alchimilla alpina* grows here in the greatest abundance and luxuriance. Dr. Garnett, whose description of the falls of the Dovan has already been quoted, describes the falls of Foyers with equal accuracy and elegance. "Having left our horses" says he, "at General's Hut, we were conducted by our landlord to the falls. We first visited the upper one, which is about a mile and a half from the house, and nearly half a mile above the lower fall. Here the river Foyers, being confined on each side by steep rocks, precipitates itself with great velocity, forming a very fine cataract. A little below the fall a bridge has been thrown over by the proprietor, Frazer of Foyers, from which the fall is seen; but, in order to obtain a proper view of it, we, with some difficulty, scrambled down the steep banks to the rocks below, from whence we beheld this romantic scene in perfection. The bridge and rocks formed a fine frame or foreground, behind which, at the distance of perhaps 20 yards, appeared the first part of the fall: the second and most important break was a few yards nearer, and the lowest almost under the arch. Our guide was present when very accurate measurements were taken of these falls. The following particulars are therefore put down from his information: feet.

From the arch of the bridge to the surface of the water, after the lowest part of the fall, . . . 200
Height of the fall, 70
The bridge was built about 12 years ago; before which time, the only passage over this torrent was a rude alpine bridge, consisting of some sticks thrown over the rocks, and covered with turf. It was crossed by the peasantry on foot, but must certainly have turned giddy the steadiest head, unaccustomed to such scenes. About three years before the present bridge was built, a neighbouring farmer, on

his way home from Inverness, had called at the General's Hut to shelter himself from the inclemency of the storm, and drive out the invading cold by reinforcing the garrison in the stomach. Here he met with some old acquaintance, with whom he conversed of former times, without observing the frequency of the circulating glass. The snow continued to fall in thick flakes, and they were sitting by a comfortable fire: At last, when the fumes of the whisky had taken possession of his brain, and raised his spirits to no ordinary pitch, he determined to go home. When he came to this place, having been accustomed to cross the bridge on foot, he habitually took this road, and forced his horse over it. Next morning he had some faint recollection of the circumstance, though the seeming impossibility of the thing made him suspect that it was a dream; but, as the ground was covered with snow, it was very easy to convince himself: he accordingly went, and when he perceived the tracks of his horse's feet along the bridge, he fell ill, and died shortly afterwards. In our way to the lower fall, our guide shewed a cave of considerable size, near the river, where the freebooters used to shelter themselves in turbulent times. There was a way of escape towards the water, should the main entry be discovered. Our next object was the lower fall. When we came to the two rude pillars before mentioned, we left the road, and went down the side of the hill. The descent to the point of view is difficult, but we were amply repaid for our trouble. The following particulars are put down from the information of our guide:

feet.
From the top of the rocks to the surface of the water, 470
Height of the fall in one continued stream, 207
From the surface of the smooth water above, to the beginning of the uninterrupted fall, 5

So that the height of the fall may properly be called 212
Down this precipice the river rushes with a noise like thunder into the abyss below, forming an unbroken stream as white as snow. From the

violent agitation arises a spray which envelopes the spectator, and spreads to a considerable distance. The following beautiful description of this fall was written by Burns as he was standing by it:

" Among the heathy hills and ragged woods,

The roaring Fyers pours his mossy floods;
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where, thro' a shapeless beach his stream
resounds.

As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below,
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet
descends,

And viewless echo's ear, astonish'd rends.
Dim-seen, through rising mists and care-
less show'rs,

The hoary cavern, wide surrounding,
low'rs.

Strid thro' the gap the struggling river toils,
And still, below, the horrid caldron boils."

This is undoubtedly one of the highest falls in the world, and the quantity of water is sufficient to give it consequence. The scene is awful and grand, and I suppose, that any person who has once beheld it will readily agree, that it is worth while to travel from Fort William to this place merely to see the fall. Though an immense body of water falls down the celebrated cascade of Niagara in North America, yet its height is not much more than half the height of this, being only 140 feet." — Garnett's Tour, vol. i. p. 322.

FRAOCH ELAIN. *Vide* INIS FRAOCH.

FRASERBURGH; a town and parish in the county of Aberdeen. The town is situated on the S. side of the point of Kinnaird's-Head. The houses are neatly built, and many of them are new, and covered with tile and slate. The streets are spacious, and cross each other nearly at right angles. Near the centre of the town is the prison and town-house. The cross is a fine structure, of a hexagonal figure, with three equidistant hexagonal abutments; the ground area is about 500 feet, and the whole is surmounted by a stone pillar, 12 feet high, ornamented by the British arms, and the arms of Fraser of Philorth. Fraserburgh possesses a small but excellent harbour, having from 11 to 16 feet water, allowing vessels of 300

tons to enter. Contiguous to the harbour is a tolerable road for shipping, in a bay nearly 3 miles in length, and upwards of 1 in breadth, with good anchorage. Adjoining the W. end of Fraserburgh is the small fishing village of Broadsea, containing nearly 160 inhabitants. Fraserburgh was erected into a borough of regality in 1613. The government is vested in Lord Saltoun, as superior, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and council. His lordship has the right and authority of provost, with power to nominate and appoint annually the new magistrates and council, by the advice and consent of the old. The revenues of the town are nearly 60l. *per annum*. In the W. end of the town is an old quadrangular tower of 3 storeys, a small part of a large building intended for a college by Sir Alexander Fraser, who, in 1590, obtained a charter from the crown, empowering him to erect a college and university "*in amplissimo forma,*" as the charter runs, "*et modo debito, in omnibus respectibus, ut conceditur et datur cuicunque collegio et universitati intra regnum nostrum, erecto seu erigendo.*" But it does not appear that this design was carried into effect. The only manufacture is linen yarn, of which to the amount of 3000l. to 4000l. is annually exported. Fraserburgh contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants.—The extreme points of the parish of Fraserburgh are about 8 miles distant, and its breadth from E. to W. is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the measurement exceeds 10,000 acres. The sea coast extends about 4 miles, and is partly sandy and partly rocky. Kinnaird's-Head is a high promontory, projecting into the sea. The water of Philorth separates this parish from Rathen for several miles. Along the shore the soil is in general good, but the interior parts are gravelly. Except the hill of Mormond, which is elevated 800 feet above the level of the sea, the whole surface is flat and level. In different places in the parish are mineral springs. Besides the old college, there are the remains of several ancient towers and religious structures. Near the town stands Philorth House, the seat of Lord Saltoun, surrounded with extensive plantations. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2215.

FRESWICK; a small river of Caithness, which runs into the German ocean near the town of Wick.

FREUCHIE; a manufacturing village in the parish of Falkland, in Fifeshire, containing about 480 inhabitants.

FRODA; a small isle near the N. coast of the isle of Sky.

FUDIA; a small fertile island of the Hebrides, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Barray.

FULA. *Vide FOWLA*. Latitude $60^{\circ} 8' N.$, longitude $45^{\circ} E.$ of Edinburgh.

FURA; a small island on the W. coast of Ross-shire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Udrigla Point.

FYERS; a river in Inverness-shire. *Vide FOYERS*.

FYNE (LOCH); an extensive lake or arm of the sea in Argyllshire. It extends from the Frith of Clyde, between the isles of Bute and Arran, in a N. westerly direction, forming the boundary between the districts of Cowal and Kintyre. It is about 32 miles in length, and the breadth varies from 12 to 3; but its average breadth is about 4 or 5 miles. Its coasts are generally flat and sandy, and are adorned with many elegant seats. It receives many small streams, and the river Aor-eidh or Aray at its northern extremity, near the royal borough of Inverary, where is also the princely residence of the Duke of Argyll. There it spreads out into a noble bay before the town, forming an irregular circle of about 12 or 14 miles in circumference, beautifully indented with a variety of peninsulæ, and surrounded by mountains. It is an object not only beautiful in itself, but it makes a fine contrast with the mountains around it: few of these are covered with trees, and many are entirely naked; but the want of beauty from this circumstance is fully compensated by the grandeur of their appearance. On the banks of the loch

is the elegant mansion of Ardkinlass, the residence of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. surrounded with extensive plantations. Loch Fyne has been, for time immemorial, noted for its herrings, which are of a superior quality to any found in the western seas. The fishery commonly begins in July or August, and continues till the first of January, during which time the lake is frequented by innumerable shoals. The fishers express, in very strong language, the quantities of herrings which abound here; asserting that the lake contains one part of water, and two parts of fish. In a single bay of the lake, 500 or 600 boats are often employed in taking them; and the groups of these little fishing vessels, with their circling nets, make a beautiful moving picture. It is conjectured, on the best grounds, that there are annually caught and cured in this arm of the sea upwards of 20,000 barrels, valued at 25s. *per barrel*.

FYVIE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 13 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, containing about 20,000 acres; 8000 of which may be under culture; the remainder occupied by plantations, natural woods, and coarse heath pasture. The small river Ythan intersects it the whole length, abounding with trout. The surface is uneven, but the hills are of small elevation: the soil is various, but in general fertile, especially in the neighbourhood of the church, and of Fyvie Castle, a large and elegant seat of the Hon. General Gordon, the chief proprietor. Near the church, on the banks of the Ythan, are the ruins of a priory, said to have been founded by Fergus Earl of Buchan, in 1179. It was afterwards dependent on the abbey of Aberbrothock. The road from Aberdeen to Banff passes through this parish. Population in 1801, 2391.

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GADIE; a small stream in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the borders of the Garioch district, and dis-

charges itself into the Ury, near its junction with the Don. The Gadie was the native stream of the poet Ar-

thur Johnstone, who has celebrated its beauties in several Latin poems.

GAIR, GARE, or GER (LOCH); an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, which gives name to the parish in which it is situated. It has also an island of the same name.

GAIR (LOCH); a branch of the Frith of Clyde, extending in a northerly direction about 12 miles into Dumbartonshire, forming the E. side of the peninsula of Roseneath.

GAIRIE; a rivulet in Angus-shire, has its rise in the parish of Kirriemuir, and joins its waters to the Dean near Glammis Castle, after a meandering course of nearly 12 miles.

GAIRLOCH; a parish in Ross-shire, situated on the W. coast of that county. It extends about 32 miles in length, and is nearly 18 in breadth. The surface resembles the other parts of the Highlands, abounding with hills, which afford a scanty pasture for sheep, and interspersed with vallies, which are tolerably fertile in favourable seasons. In this parish lies Loch Mari, a large fresh water lake, containing many beautiful islands. This lake is formed by the union of two large rivers, which take their rise in the E. end of the parish, and are in Gaelic denominated *Kenlocheaw*, or "the head of the loch river." The coast of Gairloch is famous for the cod and herring fishery. The chief proprietors are Sir Hector Mackenzie of Gairloch, the Mackenzies of Gruinord, of Letterew, of Kernsary, and of Coull; all of which, except the last, have seats in the parish. Population in 1801, 1437.

GAIRNEY; a small stream, which rises amongst the hills in Kinross-shire, and discharges itself into Loch Leven.

GAIRSAY; one of the Orkneys, about 4 miles in circuit, lying 2 miles S. of Pomona island, in the parish of Evie and Rendall.

GALA river takes its rise in the E. end of the parish of Heriot, in the county of Mid-Lothian, and, after receiving a considerable augmentation of its stream from the water of Heriot, it runs S. and, passing Galashiels, disembogues itself into the Tweed. The whole course is singularly romantic, and the scenery on its banks has fired the imagination of many poets, who have celebrated its beauties in several

pastorals. "The braw lads of Gala water" is a beautiful Scots song.

GALASHIELS; a village and parish in the district of Tweedale. The parish is of an irregular triangular figure, on an average about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles in breadth, lying partly in the county of Roxburgh, and partly in that of Selkirk; the Tweed, which divides it into two parts, being the boundary of the two shires. The surface is hilly and mountainous; the highest point, Meghill, being elevated about 1480 feet above the level of the sea. The hills are mostly green, and furnish excellent sheep pasture. The soil is various, being partly a deep loam on a till bottom, and partly a shallow loam upon gravel, with which it is much mixed. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of sheep, and the improvement of the wool. Besides the Tweed, the parish is intersected by the Etterick and Gala waters, which are well known from the beautiful pastoral songs to which they give their name. The village of Galashiels, part of which lies in the parish of Melrose, is finely situated on the banks of the Gala, and contains about 780 inhabitants. It has been long noted for the manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, known by the name of *Galashiels Grey*, of which about 50,000 or 60,000 yards are annually made. The rocks are chiefly of schistus and whinstone; and the red ochrey earth, and the chalybeate springs, strongly indicate the presence of iron. Population in 1801, 844.

GALATON; a village in the parish of Dysart, in Fifeshire, containing about 430 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in making nails, and other small iron work.

GALLOWAY. The district of Galloway comprehends two counties, viz. the shire or stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the county of Wigton; the particular description of which will be given under these articles. This district, in the earliest ages of which we have written accounts, appears to have been peopled by that nation which the Roman writers term the *Selgovæ* and *Novantæ*; the inhabitants of Dumfries-shire being included under the same general name. The Roman province of *Valentia*, which extended over the greater part

of the N. of England, and S. of Scotland, must necessarily have included this district ; but being farther removed from the contested ground, which lay nearer the centre of the kingdom, the inhabitants seem scarcely to have been driven out of their possessions : and, when the Romans left the island, the native lords recovered their government without difficulty. The invasion of the Anglo Saxons forms a new æra in their history ; for, upon the foundation of the Northumbrian monarchy by Ida, Galloway was united to that kingdom, and the ancient inhabitants seem to have been driven back into the mountains, while their invaders possessed themselves of the shores. When the Saxon monarchs lost their territories in Scotland, the rightful owners regained possession of the whole country, from the confines of Ayrshire on one side, to the mountains of Clydesdale and the Solway Frith on the other. About this time the Danish invaders appeared on the coasts, and the Scots, and inhabitants of the southern district, became mutually interested to co-operate against the Saxons and the Danes : and, descended from the same origin, the latter gradually lost their independent state ; but their ancient customs and manners remained unchanged, while those of the Scots were improved, and changed by the union with the Picts and Saxons. It is probable, that colonies from the N. of Ireland frequently visited the district of Galloway, and became incorporated with the natives ; introducing every where the Celtic manners and the Celtic tongue. The names also justify that idea ; for writers of this period style them the *Gaelwegenses*, and their country *Gaelweg*, the country of the Gaels, a term synonymous with the Celts. This political distinction, and the diversity of character, were sufficient to make them appear in the eyes of the old writers a distinct race, and procured them the appellation of *the Wild Scots of Galloway*, which they long retained, from their ferocity and impetuous undisciplined mode of fighting, in which they nearly resembled the ancient Irish, at the time of the conquest of that kingdom by the English. At what particular period the petty sovereigns of Galloway became feudatories of the

crown of Scotland, cannot be ascertained. When they went out to battle against their common enemies, the Danes, the post of honour was usually assigned to the Galwegians ; and we have accounts of a battle being lost in the reign of David I. by the misconduct of the Galwegians, who led the van of the army. In the 12th century all Galloway and Carrick was subject to Fergus, at that time the most powerful subject in Scotland, who, after having warred unsuccessfully with his sovereign, Malcolm Canmore, retired in the habit of a monk to the abbey of Holyroodhouse. His sons inherited his extensive possessions ; and, upon the captivity of William the Lion, in 1160, they threw off the Scottish yoke, and united themselves to England. Their descendents inherited Galloway for some time, until, by the marriage of Devorgilla (the daughter of Alan, the last lord) with John Baliol of Yorkshire, the inheritance went to that family. John Baliol, son to Devorgilla, lost with the sovereignty of Scotland the lordship of Galloway ; and it fell into the family of Douglas by intermarriage with an heiress of the Comyn family. The Earl of Douglas retained these estates till 1455, when they were forfeited to the crown by rebellion against James II. That monarch granted many of these estates to his adherents ; particularly the Maxwells of Nithsdale, and the Stewarts of Garlies ; to the latter of which the district still gives the title of Earl. Galloway was anciently famous for a particular breed of small horses, which are now mixed with the Irish and English breeds, but retain the same name. The black cattle are still noted for their excellent species, and the Galloway sheep are reckoned to afford the best flavoured mutton that Scotland yields. A considerable number of swine are also fed for the English markets. The district has been divided into Upper Galloway, which includes the northern parts of Kirkcudbright and Wigton ; Lower Galloway, the southern parts of the same shires, and the Rinns of Galloway, that peninsula or district of Wigton which lies W. of the isthmus formed by the approximation of the bays of Luce and Ryan.

GALLOWAY, (MAOIL or MULL of), the southern point of the Rinns, is a rocky promontory, extending several miles into the sea, and excavated into several caverns, into which the sea enters, producing, with a strong southerly wind and a flowing tide, a noise like thunder, which is heard at a great distance. As the rocks near the coast are exceedingly dangerous to ships, it has been long proposed to erect a lighthouse on the top of the promontory, which would greatly lessen the danger.

GALLOWAY (NEW); a royal borough in the parish of Kells, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is situated in a delightful vale, which is denominated Glenkens, from the river Ken, which waters it. The houses are neat and regular, but it possesses no manufactures. Its only consequence seems to be derived from its post-office, and its central situation as a market for the different products of the neighbouring parishes. It was erected into a royal borough by Charles I. about the year 1633, when scarcely 20 houses entitled it to the name of a hamlet. But, in those visits which Charles paid to Scotland, he generally dealt out such honours and bounties to his Scottish subjects, which he had to bestow; and, in this instance, Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar obtained a peerage, by the title of Viscount Kenmure, and the creation of this royal borough on his estate. In this town the institution of a farmer club has been of the greatest importance, in disseminating agricultural knowledge. The whole town is the property of Mr. Gordon, the representative of the Kenmure family, which was attained for attachment to the family of Stuart. Kenmure Castle, the residence of that gentleman, is situated in the immediate neighbourhood, and adds much to the importance of it. It contains about 480 inhabitants.

GALSTON; a village and parish in the county of Ayr. The parish is about 13 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The surface is diversified with hills, which, though elevated, many of them are arable to the top. It is bounded on the N. by the river Irvine, and watered by several

of its tributary streams. There are two considerable lakes, Gait and Bruntwood; from the former of which the Aven river takes its rise. The old castle of Cessnock, the property of the Marchioness of Titchfield, and Old Barr Castle, are surrounded with woods both natural and planted. There is a valuable coal pit about a quarter of a mile from the village, and an excellent limestone quarry. In the hill of Cairnsaich is a vein of rich iron ore, and most of the moor edges abound with that mineral. There are several freestone quarries, the stone of which is very durable, and easily wrought. The village of Galston contains about 580 inhabitants, many of whom are silk-weavers. There are two well frequented fairs in the year, one in July, and the other in December. The great roads from Edinburgh to Ayr, and from Glasgow to Dumfries, pass through the village; and near it are several mills, one of which is named Patie's mill, and claims the honour of having given rise to that delightful song, "The Lass of Patie's Mill." The banks of the Irvine, indeed, abstracted from the charms of the fair, might have inspired a poet of less sensibility than Ramsay with the sentiments expressed in that beautiful pastoral. There are the remains of several ancient fortifications, and of a druidical temple. Population in 1801, 2139.

GAMRIE; a parish in the county of Banff. It is about 4 miles in breadth, and extends about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the sea coast, which is very bold, and consists of an almost continued front of stupendous rocks, in many places 200 or 300 feet perpendicular to the sea. In some parts there are small creeks or bays, which have been converted into good harbours, particularly at the town of Macduff, and the village of Gardenston. On the W. the boundary is the river Doveron, on which is a salmon fishing, the property of the Earl of Fife, which lets at 1000l. Sterling of annual rent. The surface is uneven, and the soil varies from a fertile loam to a barren benty heath, part of which is now improved; and that which appeared incapable of improvement has been planted with trees. In the villages on the coast, the inhabitants are chiefly fish-

ers; and a variety of fish are caught, which, after supplying the surrounding country, are cured and carried to the Frith of Forth, where they meet a ready market. There are several caves and natural curiosities in the rocks, which are visited by strangers. The well of Farlair near Macduff, is a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with some neutral salt, and esteemed useful in gravelly complaints. There is a good slate quarry on the estate of the Earl of Fife, nearly similar in colour and quality to the Easdale slate: Mr. Garden of Troup, has a handsome seat in the parish. Population in 1801, 3052.

GARAN; a small island on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. N. E. of Cape Wrath.

GARANHILL; a neat village in Ayrshire, in the parish of Muirkirk.

GARDENSTON; a village in the parish of Gamrie, in Banffshire, the property of Mr. Garden of Troup. It possesses a tolerable harbour, from which a number of fishing boats and small vessels are fitted out, and contains about 300 inhabitants.

GARGUNNOCK; a parish in the county of Stirling, lying on the S. bank of the river Forth, extending in length about 6, and in breadth about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The ground rises gradually from the river, forming a natural division into 3 kinds of soil: 1st, or *carse*, where the soil is of a strong rich clay or loam, intermixed with sand and shells, indicating that it has formerly been covered with the waters of the river; 2d, the *dryfield*, occupying the middle space, which, until cultivated, was covered with heath, furze, and broom; and 3d, the *moor*, which is covered with heath, and only affording a scanty pasture for sheep: this last occupies nearly 3000 acres of the higher district. Great improvements in agriculture have been made in this district, by the exertions of the proprietors, some of whom have elegant seats. Boquhan, Gargunnock House, and Leekie, are finely ornamented residences. The village of Gargunnock is about 6 miles W. of Stirling, on the great road from thence to Dumbarton. It is clean and neat in appearance, though almost all the houses are thatched; and, situated on the side of a hill, it commands a beautiful pros-

pect of the windings of the Forth, and the fertile vale through which it glides, adorned on both sides with the seats of the proprietors. The range of the Ochil hills sheltering it on the N. completes a landscape of the most interesting kind. Population in 1801, 954.

GARIOCH; a district of Aberdeenshire, bounded on the W. by Marr, on the N. by Buchan, and on the E. and S. by Aberdeen Proper. On account of its fertility, it used formerly to be called the granary of Aberdeenshire; but, since the introduction of lime as a manure, the farms on the coast, though not naturally so fertile, have been much improved; while the Garioch, being an inland district, has not received an equal benefit. The surface is mountainous, but the valleys are warm and well sheltered; and, from the salubrity of the air, it has been long famed as a place of summer retirement for the valetudinarian. It gives name to the presbytery which holds its seat at the Chapel of Garioch.

GARIOCH (CHAPEL of); a parish in Aberdeenshire. *Vide* CHAPEL of GARIOCH.

GARLETON HILLS; a ridge of small hills in Haddingtonshire.

GARLIESTON; a considerable sea port village in Wigtonshire. It is of recent erection, being founded by the Earl of Galloway when Lord Garlies. It is pleasantly built in the form of a crescent, along the head of a bay which bears its name, affords safe anchorage for vessels, and is an excellent fishing station. The village contains about 500 inhabitants.

GARMOUTH or GARMACH; a village in the county of Moray. It is situated at the mouth of the river Spey, which here forms a good harbour. The houses are mostly built of clay, but the streets are regularly laid out, and the town has upon the whole a neat appearance. It is a borough of barony, of which the Duke of Gordon is superior, containing about 700 inhabitants. The immense quantities of wood which are annually floated down the Spey from the forests of Strathspey and Badenoch, has rendered Garmouth a place of some consequence. The English merchants who have rented the forests having

here established their great sales, a number of vessels have of course been built at this place, from 50 to 500 tons burden, entirely of homegrown wood. Two saw mills have been erected for manufacturing the timber, and about 30 ship-carpenters are constantly employed. Besides those built by the company, several vessels have been built by private persons. The salmon here is also a means of increasing the trade, several sloops being constantly employed in carrying salmon to London during the fishing season.

GARNOCK; a river in Ayrshire, takes its rise in the parish of Kilbirnie, from a lofty hill called the Misty Law, and, taking a course W. washing the towns of Kilwinning and Dalry in its progress, pours impetuously into the sea near the town of Irvine. Like all the rivers which take their rise in high grounds, the Garnock is liable to sudden risings, often occasioning a great deal of mischief by its inundations.

GARRY; a lake in Perthshire, of considerable extent, which discharges itself by a river of the same name, and, taking a S. westerly course, receives the Bruar near Dalnacardoch inn, the Tilt near the castle of Blair-Athol, and the Tummel several miles below the pass of Killcrankie, and finally loses itself in the Tay near Logierait. It is one of the most turbulent and rapid rivers in Perthshire, every part of its course being over a rocky bed, and in many places producing several high waterfalls.

GARRY; a lake and river in Inverness-shire, which discharges its waters into Loch Oich, and gives name to the district of Glengarry, softened in pronunciation into Glengary.

GARTLY; a parish in Banffshire, of an irregular oval form, extending about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth at the middle. It lies in the district termed Strathbogie, having the river Bogie running through it in a serpentine course. The hills, which lie on the border of the parish, are mostly covered with heath, and afford plenty of moss to the neighbouring parishes, and the town of Huntly. From these hills several brooks run into the Bogie, and the vallies watered by these streams are exceedingly fer-

tile, and tolerably cultivated. There is an ancient ruin, called the Place of Gartly, the property of the Duke of Gordon, who is indeed sole proprietor of the parish. There is an excellent slate quarry, of a bluish colour, much esteemed, and a limestone quarry of rather inferior quality. Population in 1801, 958.

GARULINGAY; a small island, lying between Barray and South Uist.

GARVALD and **BARO**; an united parish in Haddingtonshire. It is of an irregular figure, extending from E. to W. about 9 miles, and about 5 from N. to S. It takes in a considerable extent of the Lammermuir hills, the soil of which is thin and gravelly, covered with heath, and abounding with swamps and marshes. The grounds which lie to the N. are of a deep rich clay soil, capable of raising any kind of crop. The village of Garvald is finely situated on the small river Hopes, and contains upwards of 200 inhabitants. Nunraw, the property of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was formerly a nunnery belonging to the priory of Haddington, and exhibits marks of great antiquity. Hopes is a beautiful house, surrounded with extensive plantations. A great part of the pleasure grounds of Yester House, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is within the bounds of this parish. The ruins of White-castle, and of the castle of Yester, are exceedingly grand and magnificent. There is plenty of excellent freestone, but no other mineral of value has been discovered. Population in 1801, 749.

GARVIE. *Vide* INCHGARVIE.

GARVIE; a considerable river in Ross-shire. It has its source in the neighbourhood of Loch Broom, on the W. coast of the county, and, traversing it in a S. E. direction, falls into the river Conon, several miles before it falls into the Cromarty Frith.

GARVOCK; a parish in the county of Kincardine, of an irregular figure, about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, containing about 8006 acres, of which not more than 2600 are arable. The uncultivated ground lies high, and is in general covered with heath and furze. There is an annual fair held in the month of August, near the church, called St. James's Fair, which is one of the best attended

in the county. Population in 1801, 468.

GASK; a parish in the county of Perth. It is nearly a square, comprehending a superficies of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A Roman causeway runs directly through the middle of the parish, pointing westward to Ardoch, in the parish of Muthil, where are the distinct vestiges of an encampment, and eastward to the place where the Romans are said to have crossed the Tay into Strathmore. As this occupies the highest ground of the parish, the surface slopes gently down on both sides, the N. side being covered with a fine plantation, and the other laid out in fertile cultivated fields, down to the banks of the Erne, which bounds it on the S. Population in 1801, 601.

GASKIER; a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris, frequented by vast flocks of geese; whence its name *Gaaskier*, in Gaelic signifying a flock of geese.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET; a village in the parish of Girthon, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is quite of modern erection, the first house being built about 45 years ago, to serve as an inn for the accommodation of travellers from Dumfries to Portpatrick. The situation is one of those seemingly intended by nature as the seat of a town; in a beautiful and fertile vale; by the side of a fine river; so near the Solway Frith as to be easily rendered navigable to merchant vessels; and in a neighbourhood where every article of provisions could be had at a cheap rate. With these advantages, it is no wonder that Mr. Murray the proprietor should have promoted the erection of a village. It is built on a regular plan, consisting of three streets running parallel to the river Fleet, over which there is a handsome bridge, communicating with a suburb on the western side of the river. In a short time the village rose to a considerable size, and is now more uniformly handsome in its buildings than any other town in Galloway. It was not long also before it acquired a good trade. Several cotton works are established, and 10 or 12 vessels belong to the port. Gatehouse was erected into a borough of barony in 1795, under the superiority of Mr.

Murray, with power to hold a weekly market and several fairs. It has a public library, established on a liberal plan, to which most of the inhabitants are contributors. It contains about 1200 inhabitants.

GAUIR; a river in Perthshire, which issues from Loch Rannoch, and, uniting with the Erich, acquires the name of Tummel, which afterwards falls into the Tay at Logierait.

GAVIN; a small island on the coast of Argyllshire.

GAVINTOWN; a village in Berwickshire, lately erected in the parish of Langton, and containing about 159 inhabitants.

GEORGE (FORT); a strong and regular fortress, in the parish of Ardersier, in Inverness-shire, situated on a peninsula running into the Moray Frith, and completely commanding the entrance of the harbour of Inverness, which is 10 miles distant. It has a governor, lieutenant-governor, and other inferior officers, and is generally garrisoned with one or two battalions of soldiers.

GEORGE TOWN; a small village, or rather military barracks, in Perthshire, at the end of Loch Rannoch.

GER (LOCH). *Vide GAIR (LOCH)*.

GIFFORD; a village in East-Lothian, about 4 miles S. from Haddington, and containing about 400 inhabitants. It is the property of the Marquis of Tweeddale, to whose eldest son it gives the title of Earl.

GIFFORDGATE; a suburb of the town of Haddington. *Vide HADDINGTON*.

GIGAY; a small inhabited island of the Hebrides, on the E. coast of Barray.

GIGHA; one of the Hebrides, annexed to Argyllshire, and to that district of it named Kintyre, from which it is separated by a channel $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. It is of a pretty regular oblong figure, being 7 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The coast on the W. side is bold and rocky, except at each end, where the rocks gradually extend about half a mile out to sea: on the E. side there are several points jutting out, and a few sunk rocks, which renders the navigation dangerous to strangers. Between these points are several bays or creeks,

where small vessels can be safely moored. One of the bays, called Ardmeanish, near the church, has good anchorage in 6 or 7 fathom water. The small island of Cara lies at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance on the S.; and in the middle of the sound between them is the small uninhabited island of Gulgum, near which is good anchoring ground for the largest vessels. The general appearance of Gigha is low and flat, except towards the W. side, where the ground rises into hills of considerable elevation. Except in this quarter, the whole island is arable, and the soil a light loam, with a mixture in some places of sand, moss, or clay. There are several caves in the rocks which are great curiosities. There are several cairns, particularly the *Carn-na-faire* or Watch Cairn, and the *Carn Ban* or White Cairn, which are said to point out the scenes of the exploits of Fingal's herpess, in their contests with the sons of the king of Lochlin. In Gigha are also the ruins of an old chapel; and near the farm-houses of Tarbat there is a cross, 6 feet in length and 10 inches in breadth. There are no trees at present on the island, but many large roots of oak are found in the mosses, indicative of the former existence of woods. The island is well supplied with springs, which afford water sufficient to turn two corn mills. The sand-banks abound with excellent fish; and much sea-weed is thrown ashore, which is partly employed as a manure, and partly burned into kelp. Gigha and Cara form one parochial district, of which the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Macneill of Gigha are vice-patrons. Between Gigha and the opposite coast of Kintyre there is a regular ferry. Population in 1801, 556.

GIGULUM; a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Gigha and Cara.

GILLICRANKIE; a noted pass in the Highlands of Athol. *Vide KILCRANKIE.*

GILLISAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, in the district of Harris.

GILMERTON; a considerable village in Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Liberton, about 4 miles S. of Edinburgh. It contains about 755 inhabitants.

GILP (LOCH); a small arm of the sea in Argyllshire, running off from Loch Fyne in a N. W. direction. It is only remarkable as being the point from which the Crinan Canal goes off to join the Atlantic at the bay of Crinan.

GIRDLENESS; a promontory on the coast of Kincardineshire, being the south point of the mouth of the river Dee, and the eastern extremity of the Grampian mountains. It lies 2 miles S. from Aberdeen, and 15 N. N. E. of Stonehaven; $57^{\circ} 8'$ N. latitude, and $1^{\circ} 13'$ E. longitude from the meridian of Edinburgh.

GIRTHON; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It extends from N. to S. about 20 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. The surface and soil are remarkably varied; the northern half, and all along the eastern boundary, being bleak, hilly, covered with heath, and interspersed with several lakes, which empty their waters into the river Fleet. Of these Loch Fleet, from whence the river takes its rise, Loch Scero, Loch Grunnock, and Loch Whyntan, are the chief. The river Fleet bounds the parish on the W. possessing a salmon fishing of small value. On its banks is the thriving village of Gatehouse. Near this village is Cally, the beautiful residence of Mr. Murray, surrounded with fine gardens and extensive plantations. Population in 1801, 1727.

GIRVAN; a considerable village and parish in Ayrshire. The town is situated at the mouth of the river Girvan, and appears to have been a place of considerable antiquity. It is a post town, on the great road from Ayr to Portpatrick. Girvan possesses many advantages for trade and manufacture, having abundance of excellent coal and limestone in the neighbourhood, and the harbour, at the mouth of the river, being commodious, and capable of improvement. It is very neatly built, and is chiefly inhabited by weavers of cotton and woollen cloths. The town is a borough of barony, the charter of which was originally granted to Thomas Boyd of Balloghtoul, on whose estate it was built. The charter was afterwards renewed by King William in 1696; but till the

year 1785 the privilege of electing magistrates was never exercised. It is now governed by 2 bailies and 10 counsellors, annually elected; and the town enjoys all the privileges pertaining to other boroughs of the same kind. It contains about 1000 inhabitants. The parish of Girvan extends about 9 miles in length along the Carrick coast of the Atlantic ocean, and the breadth varies from 2 to 6. Towards the S. the surface is hilly, but the eminences are chiefly covered with short grass, affording excellent sheep pasture. The low grounds are abundantly fertile and well cultivated. The coast is generally flat and sandy, interspersed with large whinstones, with which most of the houses are built. There is a considerable bed of gypsum or plaster of Paris, and several beds of rock marl. There are several remains of encampments on the hills, but none of them are of such importance as to deserve particular notice. Population in 1801, 2260.

GIRVAN; a river in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Muirkirk, near the source of the Doon, and, running S. W. through the district of Carrick, pours its waters into the Atlantic ocean at the town to which it gives its name. The vale through which it passes is adorned with much beautiful scenery, and with many elegant seats, answering exactly to Buchanan's description when he says "*multis villis amœnis cingitur.*" The scene of the fine old Scottish song entitled "The Earl of Cassilis' Lady," is laid on the banks of this river; and its beauties have been further celebrated by the poet Kennedy, whose poems, particularly his "Flyting wi' Dunbar," are preserved in Bannatyne's collection. At the mouth of the Girvan is a valuable salmon-fishing, and its æstuary forms a tolerable harbour.

GLADSMUIR; a parish in the county of Haddington, lying on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth, and bounded on the S. by the small river Tyne, containing in all about 6000 acres, of which one half may be under tillage. The ground rises in the middle to a ridge, which is a heathy barren moor, but gradually on each side towards the river and the Frith it im-

proves in fertility. The whole parish abounds with coal, and several pits are wrought. This parish gave birth to George Heriot, who founded the hospital in Edinburgh which bears his name; and what is more to the honour of the parish, it was the first settlement of the late Principal Robertson, who here composed his invaluable "History of Scotland." Population in 1801, 1460.

GLAISCHOIREN BEIN; a mountain in Argyllshire, in Sunart, elevated 1920 feet above the sea level.

GLAMMISS; a small town and parish in the county of Forfar. The parish is about 12 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles, but in some places it is contracted to 1. It occupies the middle of the fertile valley of Strathmore, and part of the ridge of Sidlaw hills, which are rocky, though of inconsiderable height. The soil of the lower parts is in general good, well cultivated, and produces plentiful crops. Improvements in agriculture have been carried on with ardour, and the discovery of marl in the neighbourhood has insured success. The loch of Forfar borders with the parish, from which runs the river Dean through the whole extent, till it falls into the Isla. The town of Glammiss lies about 3 miles W. of Forfar, and contains about 500 inhabitants; and the adjoining suburb, called the Newtown of Glammiss contains about 150. The principal manufacture is of yarn and linen cloth, which, indeed, forms the staple manufacture of the whole county. Near the town is the castle of Glammiss, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore. It is of very ancient date, and was at first a royal residence: in 1372, it was granted by Robert II. to the Comes de Lyon, his special favourite, who, not long after, received Robert's daughter in marriage. It is situated on the banks of the Dean, commanding an extensive prospect of the beautiful vale from which its owner takes his title, and is still a large edifice. There are several rude obelisks and cairns, which are said to point out the place of the murder of King Malcom II. Besides excellent freestone, there are several fine gray slate quarries; and a lead mine was about 50 years ago attempted, but the vein was too inconsiderable to pay the expence

of working. Glammiss gives second title of Baron to the family of Strathmore. Population in 1801, 1931.

GLASGOW; a large and populous city, situated in the Nether Ward of Lanarkshire, on the banks of the river Clyde, in $55^{\circ} 50' 32''$ N. latitude, and $4^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude from London. It is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, its origin being generally attributed to St. Mungo or St. Kentigern, who is said to have founded a bishopric here in the year 560, which was afterwards erected into an archiepiscopal see in 1484. The principal part of the city occupies a plain, on the N. side of the river Clyde, and consists of many streets, laid out in a regular and elegant plan, the houses of which have also a neat and handsome appearance. The main street runs in a direction E. and W. the whole length of the town; and at particular places acquires different names. This great street is again intersected at right angles by a number of others, which run either southward to the river, or in the opposite direction. Glasgow possesses many magnificent public buildings, of which the Cathedral or High Church is the chief. It is a large edifice, situated on the high ground at the upper or N. end of the High Street, and is said to be the most complete Gothic church remaining in North Britain. It was begun by John Achais Bishop of Glasgow, in 1123, and was continued by successive bishops, until it was finished in the manner in which it stands at present. Great as was the wealth of the see of Glasgow, we find it insufficient for rearing and completing so large a building. They had therefore recourse to all the churches of Scotland for assistance, and indulgences were liberally granted to those who assisted the rearing of that building. It had been intended to be built in the form of a cross, though the transverse part has never been built. It is 284 feet long, 65 broad, and 90 feet high within walls, with 2 large towers, on one of which a spire was built about the year 1420, making the whole 220 feet in height. The bold and lofty arches in the body of the church, formed by the concurrent ramifications of the opposite columns and the massive pillars, would exhibit

a grand perspective of the melancholy cast, were not the effect almost destroyed by the 2 partitions which divide this church into 3 places of worship. Besides this church, there are 7 or 8 others, which are neat buildings, but are not of sufficient consequence to deserve particular notice. The College is an extensive and venerable building, situated on the E. side of the High Street. This celebrated seminary of education was founded in 1450, by William Turnbull Bishop of Glasgow; and the same year, at the request of James II. Pope Nicholas V. granted a bull, constituting it a "*studium generale, tam in theologia, et in jure canonum et civili, quam in artibus et in quacunque licita facultate*," to continue in all times coming in the city of Glasgow; and, by his apostolical authority, ordained that its doctors, masters, readers, and students, should enjoy all the privileges, &c. granted to the *studium generale*, established in the city of Bononia: and that the Bishop and his successors in the see, should, *ex officio*, be chancellors of the said university. The founder endowed it with an ample revenue, and King James II. granted it many immunities and privileges. At its establishment, the institution consisted of the chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, a principal who taught theology, and 3 regents or professors of philosophy. The reformation in religion, established by act of parliament in 1560, brought the university almost to annihilation. Its members, who were ecclesiastics, dispersed themselves to avoid the popular fury; and the chancellor, James Beaton, carried with him all the charters, &c. to France, and deposited them in the Scots college of Paris, to be restored when popery was re-established. The university continued in that reduced state for some time, until James VI. granted it a new charter of erection, and bestowed on it some valuable property; since which period its reputation has been constantly increasing. The present state of the university is a chancellor, generally a nobleman of high rank, a rector, dean of faculty, a principal, and 16 professors, of which one is for law, 4 for theology, 5 for the study of medicine, and those subjects connected with it,

and the remainder for the faculty of arts. The degrees of master of arts, and doctors of divinity and medicine, are conferred as in other universities, after the usual private and public trials. The university library, to which all the students have access, is a large and valuable collection of books. It has lately been greatly enriched in the mathematical department, by the library of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Simpson, author of the translation of Euclid; and has received an important addition by a collection of rare books and manuscripts in every department of science, but particularly in medicine, bequeathed by the late Dr. William Hunter, who has also left his extensive museum to the university of Glasgow. Besides the anatomical preparations, the museum contains the collection of shells, corals, insects and fossils, made by the late Dr. Fothergill, and a cabinet of medals and coins, ancient and modern, the most complete of the kind in Europe. This last article alone, cost Dr. Hunter upwards of 25,000*l*. The Observatory is well fitted up, and supplied with the most improved instruments, for the use of the professor of practical astronomy. The college buildings, though not splendid, are neat and commodious. The principal and all the professors possess convenient houses contiguous to the public buildings, and the whole is surrounded with a garden of 10 acres, appropriated to the use of the members of the university. The average number of students, of all denominations, attending the different classes, is considerably above 600. Anderson's Academical Institution, similar with the university, deserves also to be noticed. This institution was founded in 1796, by the late Mr. Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, who left to the trustees, appointed to conduct it, his valuable apparatus, his library and museum, as well as his property of every kind. From his funds, assisted with liberal subscriptions from other public spirited persons, a handsome and commodious building, containing an elegant lecture-room, and other apartments for the instruments and museum, has been erected. The intention of this

institution was to afford a regular course of instruction to those persons who do not intend to enter any of the universities, and to admit the ladies to the same benefits of knowledge, which other seminaries do not allow: accordingly, courses of popular lectures are given, on natural and experimental philosophy, on mathematics, on chemistry, botany and natural history.—The Town-house is a magnificent and elegant building. The front is adorned with a range of Ionic pilasters, elevated on strong rusticated pillars with arches, forming an arcade below, and the top of the building is ornamented with a balustrade and vases. It contains a large assembly-room and town-hall, with other chambers for the town's records, &c. On the E. side of the Town-house is the Tolbooth, with a neat tower, surmounted by a spire. A little to the westward of these buildings, and nearly in the middle of the street, stands a beautiful equestrian statue of William III. In the street called Bridge-gate, is the Guild-hall or Merchants'-house, which is also adorned with an elegant spire 200 feet in height. The Tontine Coffee-room is one of the most elegant and complete in Britain: the principal room is between 70 and 80 feet in length, with corresponding dimensions of height and breadth, lighted by several large windows: the adjoining tavern is not inferior in elegance, being built by subscription, on the system of survivorship. The Theatre, Guard-house, and Markets, are also deserving of notice. Of charitable institutions there are many in Glasgow, of which the chief are the Town-Hospital, or Poor's-house, with the annual income of about 2400*l*. *per annum*, for the maintenance and support of the aged poor and children; Hutcheson's Hospital, for the support and education of 48 poor boys; Merchants' Hospital, with a revenue of above 1000*l*. *per annum*, for the relief of decayed members, their widows, and dependents; the Trades' Hospital for the same purpose, with rather smaller funds. A large Infirmary has also been opened, on nearly the same footing as the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Besides these, there are numerous mortifications for charity schools. The incorporations have

also established funds for the support of their decayed members and widows; and, in like manner, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, established by charter in 1559, and the Faculty of Procurators, have each considerable funds for the same purposes. Independent of these institutions, there are a great number of Friendly Societies, for supporting their members in distress. On each side of the town, the barony of Glasgow, containing the villages of Calton, Grahamstown, Park-house, Camlachie, &c. increase the extent of the city; and on the other side of the Clyde the village of Gorbals extends towards the S. communicating with the city by two handsome bridges. The Clyde is navigable for vessels of 7 or 8 feet water as far as the bridge; but the large vessels belonging to the merchants of Glasgow stop at New Port-Glasgow or Greenock to deliver their cargoes.—Before the establishment of the bishopric, Glasgow seems scarcely to have been ranked as a town; but the concourse of people naturally gathered round, and connected with that establishment, soon rendered it a place of some importance: houses began to be erected in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, and these were gradually extended to the river, as the inhabitants turned their attention to commerce. About the year 1172, Glasgow was erected into a borough by William (surnamed the Lion,) King of Scotland, in favour of St. Kentigern, and Jocelin Bishop of Glasgow; which deed and charter was confirmed and extended by subsequent monarchs. In 1450, James II. erected the city and barony of Glasgow into a regality, in favour of the Bishop, who, in order to secure the greater obedience of his tenants, vassals, and other inhabitants, appointed powerful nobles to be their bailies of regality. This office was long held by the Dukes of Lennox, who, in 1621, acquired from the Bishop the absolute grant of the office. In a short time, the Duke of Lennox resigned it to the crown, who, after the Revolution, appointed bailies of the regality. In 1611, James VI. granted the city a very ample charter, by which it was erected into a royal borough, to be holden under his ma-

jesty in free burghage. In 1636, Charles I. granted further privileges to it, confirming its power of electing a bailie on the river Clyde, who, within his district, was empowered to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction. This charter was ratified by parliament in 1661; and, after the revolution, confirmed with additional privileges, by an act in 1690. By this last act the council have the power of nominating and choosing their own magistrates, and other officers of the borough, as fully and freely as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal borough. The government is vested in a provost and 3 bailies, a dean of guild, deacon-convenor, and a treasurer, assisted with a common-council of 13 merchants, and 12 trades, or mechanics. The provost is, from courtesy and custom, styled Lord Provost: he is the lord of the police of the city, president of the community, and, *ex officio*, one of the justices of the peace. The bailies have the same office as aldermen, and hold a court weekly, for deciding, in a summary manner, all causes under 1*l*. Sterling. The revenue of the city, in the management of the town-council, is about 7000*l*. *per annum*, and arises from certain duties on imports and exports, from rents of lands, &c. &c. With these funds the expences of paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, are defrayed, and all the necessary expences of the civil government. The police of the city is very strict; and a Bridewell was, in 1789, established for the confinement and punishment of petty offenders.—The first Branch of trade in which the citizens of Glasgow engaged, seems to have been the curing and exportation of the salmon caught in the river Clyde, so early as the year 1420; but, the first authentic document respecting the trade of the city is in 1546, when it appears that they had vessels at sea, which made captures of the shipping of the English. About the year 1680, we find that the merchants of Glasgow continued to export considerable quantities of cured salmon and herrings to France, and brought back brandy, wine, and salt in return. The Union with England, in 1707, opened new views, and awakened the energies of trade amongst the inha-

bitants of Glasgow. Before this period, the ports of America were only open to the ships of our southern neighbours; and the only ports with which Glasgow could carry on commercial transactions, lay to the eastward, and the necessary and dangerous circumnavigation of the island proved a very considerable bar to the extension of their commerce. At the Union, they had the liberty of a free trade to America and the West Indies; and, taking advantage of this favourable circumstance, they began to prosecute a trade with Virginia and Maryland, sending out goods for the use of the colonies, and returning with cargoes of tobacco. At the beginning of this trade they had no vessels of their own, but chartered vessels from Whitehaven, Bristol, and other English ports. The first vessel belonging to Glasgow that crossed the Atlantic, sailed from the Clyde in the year 1718. At this time also Dumbarton was the harbour for their shipping; and afterwards at Greenock and New Port-Glasgow the storehouses for their goods were built. Until the year 1750, the American trade gradually advanced, when a new system of commerce began to be adopted. Crowds of young men from every quarter of Scotland sailed for America; and, instead of their former method of barter, most of the merchants of Glasgow had warehouses in the new world, managed by a brother, a son, or a partner. This plan considerably increased the extent of their dealings; and, before the unfortunate war broke out which terminated in a separation of the colonies from their mother country, the trade of Glasgow had attained its greatest height. Some idea may be conceived of its extent from this fact, that out of 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco imported into Britain, Glasgow alone engrossed 49,000. The American war was a dreadful stroke to Glasgow. Long credits had been usually given to America; when the war broke out many of the debts were unpaid; and, as the fortunes of almost all the merchants were embarked in the trade, it proved the ruin of many who had before reckoned themselves possessed of independent fortunes. But, though the commerce of the city was thus in-

terrupted, the spirit which had been raised was not extinguished. The merchants began to look for new sources, and extended their commerce to the West Indies and the continent of Europe. To the former of these they now carry on a great trade; and, since American independence was recognized, their commerce with that country has again revived. The temporary loss of the foreign trade, however, was fully compensated by the great increase of the manufactures, which had been carried on to a considerable extent long before. The linen trade began in 1725, and was for a long time the staple manufacture of Glasgow; but of late that has yielded to the cotton, the value of which, by a calculation made in 1791, amounted to upwards of 1,500,000*l. per annum*. The manufactures of pottery and Delft ware, of glass, of ropes and cordage, and the tanning of leather, are carried on to a great extent; and the art of type-founding has been long practised, and brought to a considerable degree of perfection. The increase of the commerce and manufactures of the city gave rise, in the year 1783, to a society known by the name of "The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures," the intention of which was, to unite the influence of the merchants and manufacturers, and thus to render them more useful to the communities to which they belonged; and, by establishing a public fund, to give strength and efficacy to those measures which might tend to the public good. Many gentlemen in Glasgow and the neighbouring towns foreseeing the benefit likely to accrue from the scheme, subscribed to it, and obtained a royal charter, incorporating them into a body politic, managed by 30 directors. This body has since been of essential service in the encouragement and protection of the trade. Glasgow has several banking companies, two of which issue their own notes.—The parish of the Barony of Glasgow and the city were formerly comprehended under one parochial district; but the population having much increased, it was found more convenient to have them disjoined, and the landward part of the parish, as distinguished from the town, was denominated the Barony. This pa-

ish is both large and populous, extending from 2 to 5 or 6 miles around the city, except on the S. side, where the Clyde forms the boundary. There are no considerable eminences, but the surface rises into many beautiful swells, which greatly diversify the appearance, and add much to the beauty of the country. On the banks of the Clyde the landscape is rich, various, and delightful; the river winding through highly cultivated fields, and frequently lost amongst the trees; its banks interspersed with many gentlemen's houses; the large and populous city of Glasgow, scarcely distinguished from the numerous villages which surround it; the venerable cathedral, and the numerous spires, present to the eye many striking views, and fill the mind with pleasing ideas of industry, wealth, security, and happiness. The soil is in general fertile; partly a rich clay, and partly a light sand; but by far the greater part is covered with the extensive and populous villages, which form the suburbs of the city. The manufactures of these villages are so intimately connected with those of the city, that we have included them in our sketch of the commerce of Glasgow. But there is also carried on an extensive manufacture of *cudbear*, a dye-stuff prepared from the *corcur* or *lichen omphaloides*, a species of rock moss, which is found in the Highlands of Scotland, in Sweden, and in Lapland. There are also several printfields and extensive bleachfields within the district. The villages within the barony are named the Calton and Bridgeton, Grahamston, Anderston, Finnieston, Clayslap, Northwoodside, Cowcaddins, Parkhouse, Camlachie, Parkhead, Westmuir, Shettleston, Lightburn, &c. which contain in all nearly 19,000 inhabitants. The side cut from the great canal and the Monkland canal intersect the parish, and are of the greatest consequence in promoting the manufactures. There is great plenty of freestone, of different qualities, and of whinstone, in the neighbourhood; but no marble, limestone, slate, or granite, are found within several miles. Many of the mountains exhibit marks of volcanic origin, and basaltic columns are distinctly to be seen near the village of Calton. Coal

is found in great abundance; and it is calculated, that the annual value of what is raised is upwards of 30,000l. Sterling. In some of the pits there is a vein of ironstone, of very good quality, of a whitish colour, which is used in the smelting furnaces in the neighbourhood. There are also, in the till found in these pits, impressions of fern and other plants, and shells of different kinds, and there are many fossil marine bodies, particularly different species of shells and *entrochi*. The water with which the city and suburbs are supplied is not in general of the best quality, containing small quantities of selenite in solution. There are many chalybeate springs, some of which contain calcareous earth, giving them a petrifying quality. At Anderston a spring contains a small quantity of soda or mineral alkali. On the S. side of the Clyde lies the village of Gorbals of Glasgow, which was disjoined from the parish of Govan, and erected into a separate parish in 1791. It is a barony, of which the magistrates of the city are superiors; and the inhabitants are generally occupied in the same manufactures as the inhabitants of the other side of the Clyde. It possesses several collieries, one of which employs 200 persons. The soil is partly a deep rich loam, partly clay, and a great part is of sand, many fathoms deep. The population of Glasgow, with its suburbs and dependencies, amounted, in 1801, to 77,385.—For a more particular account of the rise, progress, and present state of this extensive commercial city, *vide* "Denholm's History of Glasgow."

GLASGOW (NEW PORT), commonly called Port-Glasgow; a considerable town in Renfrewshire. *Vide* NEW PORT-GLASGOW.

GLASLETTER; a district of Ross-shire, in the parish of Kintail.

GLASS; a parish situated on both sides of the Deveron, partly in the county of Aberdeen, and partly in that of Banff. Its extent from N. E. to S. W. is about 5 miles, and from N. W. to S. E. somewhat more than 4. The surface is varied with a number of green hills, which afford pasture to black cattle and sheep, of each of which numbers are reared in the parish. The soil is in general a deep

foam, tolerably early on the river side; but, in those parts which lie at a distance, the harvest is very precarious, especially in cold and wet seasons. Population in 1801, 793.

GLASS (LOCH); a lake in the parish of Kiltarn, Ross-shire, about 5 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. It discharges itself by a river of the same name, which, uniting near Erkleess castle with the streams of Farrar and Cannich, forms the Beaully.

GLASS (ISLE of) or SCALPAY; an island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris. *Vide SCALPAY.*

GLASSARY; a parish in Argyllshire. It extends 22 miles in length, and is for the most part 12 in breadth. Its form is nearly rectangular, rising gently from both sides to the middle, which is occupied by a considerable extent of moor land, covered with heath. On the banks of the river Ad the soil is a deep rich loam, and on the shore of Loch Fyne, which bounds it on the E. it is generally a black loam, lying on limestone rock. Mr. Campbell of Knockbuy has his elegant residence in the parish. There are the remains of 3 watch towers on the tops of the highest hills, and several cairns and upright stones, which serve to note the place of interment of the fallen heroes of former ages. The canal from Loch Gilp to Loch Crinan intersects the southern boundary of this parish. Population in 1801, 3293.

GLASSERTON; a parish in the county of Wigton, situated on the eastern coast of the bay of Lucc. It extends about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and its breadth varies from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. The natural aspect of the country is rugged, unequal, and hilly; and towards the N. rocky, and only covered with heath. The lower tracts are loam, gravel, clay, or moss, generally of a wet and marshy nature. The sea coast is bold, and the rocks afford abundance of sea ware for manure, or burning into kelp. In the rural economy of the farmers, the first object is the breeding and feeding of black cattle, which are commonly of the old Galloway breed, with an intermixture of the Irish and English. Sheep are also reared, and swine are fed in considerable numbers for the English markets. Granite and schistus compose, for the most part, the strata of

the rocks, with small interposed strata of limestone and rock marl. Physgill is a spacious and elegant mansion; Castle-Stewart is also much admired; and the mansion-house of Glasserton was repaired and modernized in the most elegant manner, when possessed by the late Admiral Keith Stewart of Glasserton. Population in 1801, 860.

GLASSFORD; a parish in the county of Lanark. It is about 8 miles in length, and its average breadth may be estimated at about 2. The surface is level, and in general the soil is productive of good crops, being partly a rich strong clay, and partly a light loam, much incumbered with stones. The eastern part of the parish is well inclosed with hedgerows and ditches; but, in the western district, where the soil is light and mossy, no trees will thrive, and the hedges soon become diseased, and covered with a thick coat of moss. There is a small village containing about 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. Though there is no coal in the parish, yet it is well supplied with fuel from the neighbouring coal pits, and from an extensive moss on the western border. Population in 1801, 953.

GLENALMOND; a picturesque vale in Perthshire, watered by the river Almond.

GLENALOF; a valley in Sutherlandshire, 15 miles N. of Dornoch.

GLENARAY; a vale in Argyllshire, in the parish of Inveraray.

GLENARCLET; a valley in Stirlingshire.

GLENARTNEY; a valley of Perthshire, near Callander of Monteith.

GLENBEG; a district in Inverness-shire.

GLENBERVIE; a parish in the county of Kincardine, which takes its name from its local situation, being a vale or *glen* through which the water of Bervie runs. It is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 5 in breadth, containing, as appears by a map of the county published by Mr. Garden, 13,963 English acres. The soil in the upper part of the parish is a bluish clay, and in the lower a light dry loam, abundantly fertile. Much has lately been done in the way of agricultural improvement, particularly on the estates

of Mr. Barclay of Urie and the late Lord Monboddo. The village of Drumlithie lies on the line of road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven, and is chiefly inhabited by weavers and other trades people. The small Kirk-town or village of Glenbervie has been created a barony in the family of Douglas. Population in 1801, 1204.

GLENBRAWN; a valley in Inverness-shire, in the united parishes of Abernethy and Kincardine.

GLENBRIARACHAN; a valley in Perthshire, in the parish of Moulin.

GLENBUCKET; a parish in the county of Aberdeen, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad, lying on the banks of a small tributary stream of the Don, called the Bucket. The soil is mostly a light loam, on some farms mixed with clay. The whole parish belongs to the Earl of Fife. The remains of a house are still to be seen called Badenyon, which gives name to that excellent song, "John of Badenyon." Population in 1801, 420.

GLENCAIRN; an extensive parish in Dumfries-shire. Its length is about 11 miles, but its breadth varies from 3 to 5. Besides the Cairn river, from which it receives its name, it is watered by several small rivulets, of which the chief are Castleferri, Craigdarroch, and Dalwhat, which rise from distinct sources amongst the hills, and unite near the village of Minniehive, which, with Dunreggan, are the only villages in the district. The land in general is good; the holms and meadows on the sides of the rivers are fertile; and, next to these, the rising grounds are of a light, warm, and kindly soil. In the higher parts there is excellent pasture for all kinds of cattle, but particularly for sheep. At the S. E. side of the parish there is a lake called Loch Orr or Urr, from which the river of that name takes its rise. Mr. Ferguson of Craigdarroch has a fine seat in this neighbourhood. Population in 1801, 1403.

GLENCARREL; a valley in Sutherlandshire, near Glenalot.

GLENCOE; a vale in Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Etive, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants, in 1691. King William had published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders who had been in arms for James II. to accept of a ge-

neral amnesty before the first of January, on pain of military execution after that period. Alexander Macdonald, Laird of Glencoe, went accordingly to Fort William, on the very last day of December, and offered to surrender to the governor of that fortress. The governor informed him that he must apply to the civil magistrate. Upon this he repaired with all possible haste to Inveraray, the county town, and surrendered himself to the sheriff, the time prescribed having expired one day. The sheriff, in consequence of his offer to the governor of Fort William, before the time had expired, accepted his submission; and Macdonald, having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, with full confidence of security and protection. Early, however, in the month of February, a party of military, under the command of Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, entered the vale, on pretence of levying the taxes and hearth money; and, when inquired at by Macdonald if his intention was friendly, assured him *on his honour* that it was. Accordingly, for two weeks, the unsuspecting inhabitants treated their visitors with every mark of attention and friendship: but, at length, the fatal period arrived; and, on the 13th of February, after Macdonald and Campbell had spent the night at cards, and departed with mutual promises of the warmest affection, the signal for execution was given, and the massacre began. Thirty-eight persons were murdered in their beds; and, amongst these, Macdonald Laird of Achtrichatain, the guest of Glencoe, who had submitted three months before, and had the royal protection in his pocket. The design was, to murder all the males in the valley; but, fortunately, some of the detachments did not arrive in time to secure the passes, and about 150 made their escape. The houses were demolished, and the cattle became a prey to the murderers. The women and children were indeed spared the stroke of death, as if to render their fate more cruel; for, such as had not died from the fright were turned out naked, at the dead of night, in a keen frost, into a waste covered with snow, 6 long miles from any inhabited place. Many of them were found dead or dying under the rocks and hedges.

According to Smollet (Continuation, vol. i. page 156), the Earl of Braidalbin, from personal enmity to Macdonald, had concealed the circumstance of the surrender from the ministry; and an order for military execution, signed by King William, was transmitted to the secretary of state in Scotland, and but too fatally executed. But the horrid business was never sufficiently examined; and, notwithstanding all the casuistry adopted to mitigate it, the authors and perpetrators of the deed are certainly in the highest degree blameable. Glencoe is also famous as the birth-place of Ossian, as appears from many passages in the poems of that bard; and many of the places are accurately named and described. In the middle of the vale runs the stream of Cona. The mountain of Malmor rises on the S.; and the celebrated Con Fion, the hill of Fingal, is situated on the N. side of the same vale.

GLENCROE; a vale in Argyllshire, one of the passes to the Highlands, near the N. E. extremity of Loch Long. The scenery is wild and sublime in the highest degree: on each side are mountains, the most steep and rugged imaginable, with rocks of every shape hanging on their sides, many of which have fallen to the bottom of the glen, while others threaten the traveller with instant destruction. In some parts the craggy summits appear to meet over the road; in others the valley opens, and the sides of it exhibit patches of vegetation, covered with sheep. In the middle of the glen runs a considerable brook, near which the road is carried, and hundreds of rills that pour from the mountains, form in their descent innumerable cascades. There are a few miserable cottages on the sides of the road, inhabited by the shepherds. The rocks consist almost entirely of micaceous schistus, shining like silver, beautifully undulated, and in many parts imbedded in quartz. In the bed of the rivulet are considerable numbers of granitic pebbles, with pebbles of schistus, full of crystals of scheerl. The length of Glencroe is between 5 and 6 miles. The road ascends gently through the whole of it, excepting the last mile, where it is very steep, and carried in a zig-zag form to the top

of the hill. Here is a seat, and a stone inscribed, "Rest and be thankful," placed by the twenty-second regiment, who made the road. From this the road turns into Glenkinlass, a vale watered by the rivulet Kinlass, and abounding with the same scenery as Glencoe, though less wild and romantic. This last valley is terminated by the house and pleasure grounds of Ardkinlass, the seat of Sir Alexander Campbell, on the borders of Loch Fyne.

GLENCROSS; a parish in Mid-Lothian, situated about 7 miles W. from Edinburgh. It forms a square of about 3 miles. The greater part of the parish is adapted for pasturage, being part of the Pentland hills; and in the low grounds, the soil is also better adapted for pasture than tillage. The part of the Pentland hills which is in this parish, like the rest of that elevated ridge, consists of different kinds of whinstone, and other primitive strata, while the lower grounds, which form part of the valley of Mid-Lothian, contain minerals of different kinds, termed secondary strata, which are commonly sandstone, limestone, coal, and its concomitant fossils. By the side of Glencross water there is a vein, several feet wide, of barytes or heavy spar, which is so frequent an attendant on metallic veins, both in Scotland and foreign countries, that it always affords a probable indication of metals, especially of lead. There are some extensive and beautiful plantations of larch and other trees, mixed with laburnums. There are some vestiges of camps at Castle Law; and a rude stone, erected on the spot, commemorates the battle of Pentland-hill, fought on the 28th November, 1666. Not far from Woodhouselee, the property of Lord Woodhouselee, on the borders of this parish with that of Pennycuik, lies the scene of that favourite Scots pastoral, the "Gentle Shepherd;" at least there is a strict coincidence between the actual scenery, and the local circumstances mentioned in that poem. The general description of the scene is "A shepherd's village and fields, some few miles from Edinburgh;" the West Port is mentioned as the road from the village to the market; and a romantic fall, near the

head of Glencross water, is still named *Habbie's How*. What adds more to the resemblance is, that this pool is still a favourite bathing-place. The ancient tower of Fulford, the residence of Sir David Purves, repaired after the civil wars, and its name changed to Woodhouselee, which it still retains, yet farther countenances the supposition of Ramsay's having here fixed the imaginary residence of his Sir William Worthy. William Tytler, Esq. of Woodhouselee, father of the present proprietor, was a native of this parish. He is well-known as the author of "An Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots," and of a Dissertation on Scottish Music, annexed to Arnot's History of Edinburgh. He also rescued from oblivion the "King's Quair," a poem written by James I. of Scotland, during his captivity in England; and proved, on incontestible evidence, that Allan Ramsay was the true author of the beautiful pastorals, "The Eagle and Robin Red-breast," and "The Vision." Population in 1801, 390.

GLENDARUEL; a vale in Argyllshire, in the parish of Kilmadan.

GLENDERBY; a vale in Perthshire, near Blair-Athol.

GLENDOCHART; a valley in Perthshire, in Braidalbin.

GLENDOVAN: a parish in the county of Perth. It takes its name from the river Dovan, which winds through it. It extends in length about 6 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The general aspect is hilly, but the hills are green and smooth, seldom incumbered with rocks, and only a few spots are covered with heath. The tract of the river is very confined, being scarcely ever more than two furlongs wide, and in many places the hills rise perpendicular immediately above the stream. The windings of the river, the plantations with which it is skirted; and the surrounding scenery, form a highly picturesque prospect. The soil of the arable land is in general very fertile; but by far the greater part of the district is appropriated to sheep pasture. Population in 1801, 149.

GLENDOW; a valley in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling.

GLENDUCE; a village in Sutherlandshire, on the sea coast, near the arm of the sea called Loch Scowrie.

GLENDUISK. *Vide KILMADAN*.

GLENELCHAIG; a district in Ross-shire, in the parish of Kintail. In the heights of this district is the cascade of Glomrach, a considerable waterfall, the view of which is rendered strikingly awful from the darkness occasioned by the surrounding hills and woods. The light which predominates at this place seldom exceeds a twilight brightness.

GLENELG; a parish in Inverness-shire, which also gives name to a division of the same county. It comprehends 3 districts, viz. Glenelg; Knowdort, separated from the former by an arm of the sea called Lochurn; and North-Morrer, separated from Knowdort by another arm of the sea called Lochneavis. The whole extent may be about 20 miles in every direction. The two former districts have a light fertile soil, but Morrer is rocky, mountainous, and fit only for pasture. The great road from Fort Augustus to the Isle of Sky passes through the parish; and, at the termination of the road, the ancient barracks of Bernera are situated, formerly a considerable military station, but now occupied only as a serjeants' guard. There have been many castles and round towers in this district, two of which are very entire: there are also several tumuli and barrows. Population in 1801, 2834.

GLENELLY; a village in Inverness-shire, on the coast of the sound which separates the isle of Sky from the Mainland, between which there is a ferry at this place.

GLENESK; a district in Forfarshire, N. of Brechin.

GLENFERNAT; a valley in Perthshire, in the parish of Moulin, watered by the Arnot.

GLENFICHAN; a valley on the W. coast of Lorn, Argyllshire.

GLENFIDDICH; a fertile vale in Banffshire, often named Fiddich-side.

GLENFINNIN; a narrow vale in Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Shiel, in which the river Finnin runs between high and rocky mountains, impassable, except by travellers on foot. It is famous for being the place where the Pretender first raised the

standard of rebellion, on the 19th August 1745.

GLENFYNE; a valley in Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Fyne.

GLENGAIRN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to Glenmuick and Tulloch in forming a parochial charge. *Vide* GLENMUICK.

GLENGARREL; a vale in Dumfriesshire.

GLENGARY; a district of Invernessshire, occupying the central part of the great valley which extends from Inverness on the E. coast, to Fort William on the W. Glengary is the peculiar property of the chief of the clan of Macdonnell, who here possesses an elegant seat at Invergarry Castle.

GLENGONAR; a vale and river in the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, near Lead hills, in which gold dust is found. Mr. Maconochie, in the statistical account of Crawford parish, says, "Queen Elizabeth sent down a German to gather gold dust in the waters of Elvan and Glengonar, both which have their sources in the hills in which the lead is found. This man wrote an account of his discoveries and his labours, the manuscript of which is still in the Advocate's library. The place where he washed the gold is still named *Gold Scour*. There are verses still repeated in the parish, importing that he made a great fortune. Be that as it will, the business was resumed by order of the Earl of Hopetoun, but discontinued, as being less profitable than common labour. Gold dust is found on the tops of the rocks; but the searching for it is rather a matter of amusement than of serious occupation. The particles seldom exceed the size of the point of a pin."

GLENGRUDY; a vale in Ross-shire, near Loch Fannich.

GLENHOLM; a parish in the county of Peebles, taking its name from the small rivulet Holm, which passes through it, and here falls into the Tweed. The parish is about 3 or 4 miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth. The surface is hilly, and by far the greater part is in sheep pasture. The arable soil in the vallies is loose and sharp, and when well cultivated affords a great return. There are 6 old castles or towers, which are now

in ruins, but appear to have been built in a very strong manner for shelter and defence against the incursions of the English in the border wars. There are also the remains of several military stations, both circular and rectangular. The post road to Dumfries runs through the lower part of the parish. Population in 1801, 242.

GLENISLA; a parish in the county of Forfar. It takes its name from its local situation, being situated in a valley through which the river Isla runs. Its length, in a direct line, is about 18 miles, and its breadth on an average is nearly 2. The soil is in general of a light nature, full of stones: in some places it appears to be a strong loam, capable of receiving great improvement; and many of the farmers take advantage of the limestone, which is found in great abundance in the northern part of the parish. Lying at the foot of the Grampian mountains, however, considerable attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and black cattle. There are the ruins of 2 castles, viz. Forter and Newton, both of which belonged to the Ogilvies of Airly, and in 1641 were demolished by the Marquis of Argyll. Population in 1801, 996.

GLENKENS; the northern district of Kirkcudbrightshire, comprehending the valley watered by the river Ken, and part of the high lands which divide Galloway from Carrick. It is divided into 4 parishes, Kells, Balmaclellan, Dalry, and Carsphairn; and contains the royal borough of New Galloway. The Glenkens breed of sheep and black cattle is much famed, and the farmers are reputed to excel in the management of their pasture farms.

GLENKINLASS; a vale in Argyllshire. *Vide* GLENCROE.

GLENLEDNOCK; a vale in Perthshire, near Glenalmond.

GLENLIVET; a district in Banffshire, which gives second title of Baron to the Earl of Aboyne.

GLENLOCHAY; a vale in Argyll and Perthshires, near Loch Tay.

GLENLOCHAY; a valley in Perthshire, in Braidalbin.

GLENLOCHAY; a valley in Invernessshire.

GLENLOTH; a vale in Sutherlandshire.

GLENLUCE; a district of Wigtonshire, watered by the river Luce. It is now divided into two parishes, called Old and New Luce. Glenluce is still the name of a considerable village in that district, situated at the discharge of the river Luce into the bay of the same name, where it forms a tolerable harbour for small vessels. The village contains upwards of 200 inhabitants, and is daily increasing. The beautiful seat of Balcail is situated immediately N. of the village, and the surrounding *policies* increase the beauty of the scenery. The ruins of a priory are also to be seen in the neighbourhood.

GLENLYON; a long narrow vale in Braidalbin, in Perthshire, watered by the river Lyon. It is a part of the parish of Fortingal, under which article a description is given of its romantic appearance.

GLENMORE; a valley in Perthshire, 13 miles N. of Blair-Athol.

GLENMORE; a district of Moray and Inverness-shires, abounding with wood. In 1786, the Duke of Gordon sold his fir woods in this district to an English Company, for 10,000*l.* Sterling. It is of excellent quality, and is floated down the Spey to Gar-mouth, where large vessels are built with it, esteemed very strong and durable.

GLEN-MORE-NA-H'ALABIN, "the great glen of Caledonia," is a term applied to that valley, which runs in a direction from N. E. to S. W. the whole breadth of the kingdom, from the Moray Frith at Inverness, to the Sound of Mull below Fort William, and which is almost filled with extensive lakes. Mr. Knox, in his View of the British Empire, points out this vale as the proper direction of a canal across the kingdom: indeed, this seems almost completed by nature; for the distance in a direct line is little more than 50 miles, and of this the navigable lakes, Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy, make near 40. Thirty-six miles are navigable on a grand scale, 12 miles consist of rivers, which might be rendered navigable by means of cuts, and 2 miles of land. This long-projected canal has lately been begun, and the work is going on rapidly. (*Vide CALEDONIAN CANAL.*) When this line

of navigation is opened to the great western fisheries, a new species of traffic and commercial intercourse will arise; markets of reciprocal benefit will be opened on both shores, and give employment to all those who prefer industry to indigence and idleness, of which there are many thousands in this remote district.

GLENMORISTON; a valley in Inverness-shire, which gives name to a parish united to that of Urquhart. *Vide URQUHART and GLENMORISTON.*

GLENMOY; a vale in Angus-shire, near Brechin.

GLENMUC-CLEUGH; a hill, or rather ridge of hills, in Dumfries-shire, composed entirely of limestone.

GLENMUICK: a large and populous parish in Aberdeenshire, formed by the union of the parishes of Glenmuick, Tulloch, and Glengairn. It lies near the middle of the borders of the county, being about 40 miles W. from Aberdeen, the county town. It is of an irregular figure, about 18 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, intersected by the Dee, and several of its tributary streams, of which the Muick, and the Gairn are the chief. The soil is in general shallow and early, producing good grain, but proportionably very little fodder. Agriculture has been lately much improved, from the exertions and example of one of the principal heritors. The hills are of considerable elevation, and many of them are covered with wood to the very summit. The small lake of Kannon or Cannor, is about 3 miles in circumference, in which are several islands, with the ruins of castles upon them. There are several other ruinous castles in the parish, particularly the castle of Cnoe, Dee Castle, the property of the Earl of Aboyne, and the castle of Glengairn, belonging to the same nobleman. In this district are the celebrated mineral wells of Pannanach, situated on the banks of the Dee. (*Vide PANNANACH.*) There is a vein of lead ore near the castle of Glengairn, but it has never been wrought to advantage. Limestone abounds in the whole district, which, near Pannanach, assumes the appearance of fine marble. Population in 1801, 1901.

GLENNEVIS; a valley of Inververnes-shire, near Fort William.

GLENORCHAY and **INISHAIL**.

These united parishes are situated in the county of Argyll, on the borders of Perthshire, and extend of unequal breadth upwards of 24 miles in length. The whole district is mountainous and hilly, excepting the vale of Glenorchay, which forms a beautiful plain of 3 miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. The river Urchay or Orchay glides through the middle, dividing it into two parts, till it falls into the beautiful expanse of water called Loch Awe or Loch Ow. On the sides of the river the soil is a mixture of light earth and sand; but on the banks of the lake it is generally deeper, and very fertile. The church and parsonage-house of the parish are situated on a beautiful oblong islet, formed in the bed of the river Urchay. It is in the centre of the valley, and is upwards of a mile in circumference, every where bordered with coppices and natural woods to the very edge of the river. The hills and moors, which some years ago were covered with heath and coarse herbage, are, since the introduction of sheep into the country, gradually getting a richer sward, of a greener hue, and afford excellent pasture. Every where are springs and rivulets of pure and salubrious water. In former times it was supposed that no domestic animal could stand the severities of a winter in the more elevated grounds, and even the goats and small sheep were regularly housed, and fed in pens during the rigour of the season; now, the hills are covered with large sheep through the whole year. The higher parts once abounded with forests of the largest and best pines, but these were cut down about 85 years ago. There are still, however, some tracts of natural wood in Glenorchay, chiefly of firs and oak, intermixed with ash, birch, and alder. The banks of Loch Ow are covered with plantations of various kinds of wood, of which the horse-chestnut, the mountain-ash, the lime, and the plane, are the most conspicuous, and grow with great luxuriance and beauty. At the E. end of Loch Ow, on a rocky point, stand the fine ruins of the castle of Kilchurn, the square tower of which

was built in 1440 by Sir Colin Campbell, knight of Rhodes, and ancestor of the Braidalbin family. On a small island, not far from the castle of Kilchurn, called Fraoch Elan, are the ruins of a castle. There is another ruinous castle at Auchallader, in the upper part of the parish. Near this castle, on the slope of a hill, a fatal conflict took place about two centuries ago, between two hostile clans. Several cairns, still visible on the heath, mark the place where the slain were interred. In the island of Inishail the remains of a small monastery with its chapel are still to be seen. The chief hills are Beindoram, Beinlaoi, and Cruachan, of which the last is the highest. Besides Loch Ow there are several lakes, and many rivulets which abound with trout, and contain a few salmon. The military road from Stirling to Inveraray and Tayndrum, and from Tayndrum to Fort William, pass through the parish; and one part of this beautiful line, from the bridge of Awe to Dalmally, winds through the woods and dells, presenting such varied and agreeable views of water, of islands, of towering mountains and sloping hills, as give an uncommon grandeur and sublimity to the prospect. Part of the road lies through a narrow defile, amidst such irregularities of nature, such deep chasms, and such impending rocks, as indicate some vast convulsions of the earth to have happened at a remote period of time. A number of gentlemen's seats ornament the banks of the lake. On the confines of the parish a lead mine has been wrought for many years; and in several of the hills are appearances of that mineral. Cobalt, talc, asbestine filaments, and a beautiful green jasper, have been found in the fragments of the mountains, which are mostly of granite, with porphyry and a mixture of feldspar. Limestone is quarried in several parts of the parish. Population in 1801, 1851.

GLENPROSEN; a valley in Forfarshire; in the parish of Kirriemuir.

GLENQUHARGEN; a romantic rock in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Penpont. *Vide* PENPONT.

GLENQUIECH; a valley in Angus-shire, near Kirriemuir.

GLENQUIECH; a valley in Perthshire.

GLENROY; a valley in Inverness-shire, in which are the celebrated parallel or Fingalian roads, *Vide KILMANIVAIG*.

GLENSHEE (SPITTAL of); a pass into the Highlands, near the head of the Black water or Shee, and a few miles S. of the point where the counties of Aberdeen, Perth, and Angus meet. The Spittal of Glenshee is a stage on the great military road to Fort George, 22 miles from Cupar-Angus, and 77 from Edinburgh.

GLENSHIEL; a parish in Ross-shire. It is a Highland district, extending from the N. W. side of the arm of the sea called Loch Duich 16 miles in length, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles in breadth. The surface consists chiefly of two vallies, on the sides of which the hills rise to a prodigious height, almost by a perpendicular ascent. In many places these mountains are rocky, and covered with heath to the summits; the interjacent vallies are pleasant, being covered with grass and some natural wood; but the proportion of arable ground is very inconsiderable. The shores abound with fish, and Loch Duich receives an annual visit from the shoals of herring. The great military road from Fort Augustus to Bernera passes through the parish, but has been neglected, and allowed to fall into disrepair since the year 1776. In the heights of the parish is the narrow pass of Glenshiel, famous for the battle between the English troops, and the Highland adherents of King James led by the Earl of Seaforth, in which the latter were defeated. Population in 1801, 710.

GLENTANAR; a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of Aboyne. (*Vide ABOYNE*.) It is celebrated for its extensive oak forest.

GLENTILT; a pass in the Highlands of Athol, famous for the warriors which it anciently produced, and the dangerous road which runs through it. Mr. Pennant says, "It is a narrow glen, several miles in length, bounded on each side by mountains of an amazing height. On the S. is the great hill of *Bear-glo* (Beinglo), whose base is 35 miles in circumference, and whose summit towers far above the others. The sides of many of these mountains are covered with

fine verdure, and are excellent sheep-walks, but entirely woodless. The road is the most dangerous and horrible I ever travelled: a narrow path, so rugged, that our horses were often obliged to cross their legs in order to pick a secure place for their feet, while, at a considerable and precipitous depth beneath, roared a black torrent, rolling through a bed of rock, solid in every part but where the Tilt had worn its ancient way."

GLENTRATHEN or **LINTRATHEN**; a parish in the county of Forfar, extending about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, elevated on the skirts of the Grampian mountains. It has a bleak and barren aspect. The surface is composed of hills, vallies, and mountains; possesses few spots which admit of culture; and even these spots are of a thin moorish soil, yielding an inferior quality of grain. The greater part is laid out in pasture, neither the soil nor climate being favourable for plantations. It is watered by the Isla, and one of its tributary streams called Melgam. There are several cairns, and the ruins of a castle, said to have been built several centuries ago by Sir Allan Domet, one of the ancestors of the family of Airly. There is a lake, about a mile in diameter, which gives rise to one of the principal streams of the Melgam. Population in 1801, 919.

GLENTURRET; a romantic vale in Perthshire, in the parish of Monivaird and Strowan.

GLENURQUHART; a valley in Inverness-shire, in the united parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston.

GLENWHURRY-CLEUGH; a hill in the N. borders of Dumfriesshire, where there are indications of lead ore.

GLENYALDER; a valley in Aberdeenshire.

GLIMSHOLM; one of the smaller Orkney isles, nearly 2 miles S. of Pomona.

GLITNESS; one of the smaller Shetland isles, 11 miles N. by E. of Lerwick.

GLOTTA; the ancient name of the Clyde.

GLUSS; a small island on the N. coast of the Mainland of Shetland.

GOATFIELD or **GAOILBHEIN**; a lofty mountain in the centre of the

Island of Arran. It is elevated 2840 feet perpendicular above the level of the sea; and perhaps no mountain in Britain affords a more extensive prospect. Many topazes and other precious stones are found, similar to those of the Cairngorm, and of the same figure and colour. A few thin seams of coal are to be seen near the N. end of the mountain.

GOIL (LOCH); a small arm of the sea in Argyllshire, which strikes off from Loch Long in a N. W. direction.

GOLSPY; a parish in the county of Sutherland. It extends along the S. E. coast of the county, about 10 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 miles in breadth, divided by the rivulet of Golspy, at the mouth of which the village of the same name is situated, containing nearly 300 inhabitants. The arable soil is in general light, but of good quality, and tolerably fertile. In some parts it is a deep strong clay, but the greater part of the parish is hilly, and covered with heath. The shores abound with all sorts of fish; and every third year, from the sea ware on the rocks, about 30 or 40 tons of kelp are made. Freestone and grey slate are abundant. Population in 1801, 1616.

GOMETRA; a small basaltic island of the Hebrides, situated between the islands of Mull and Staffa.

GORBALS OF GLASGOW; a village and parish in Lanarkshire, lying opposite to Glasgow, on the S. bank of the Clyde. *Vide GLASGOW.*

GORDON; a parish in the county of Berwick, and in the district of Lauderdale. It extends about 7 miles in length, and its breadth varies from 2 to 4. The surface is uneven, but most of the hills are under cultivation. There are many pieces of good arable land, some of it of a clay soil, but in general light and sandy. Several extensive bogs and mosses supply fuel to the inhabitants. The parish is watered by the Eden and Blackadder, on which are erected several corn mills. It would appear that this district was once the property of the Dukes of Gordon, from which they took their title, as they still retain the superiority of many of the farms; and two places are yet named Gordon and Huntly, the two titles of that family.

The great road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw and Cornhill runs through the parish. Population in 1801, 802.

GORDONSBURGH. *Vide MARYBURGH.*

GOULDIE; a village in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire, containing about 170 inhabitants.

GOURDON; a fishing village in Kincardineshire. It lies about 2 miles S. of the borough of Inverbervie, and possesses a small harbour, which is neither commodious nor sheltered from the S. and E. winds. It contains 200 inhabitants.

GOUROCK; a small town and harbour in Renfrewshire, almost united by a row of houses to the town of Greenock, of which it is considered as a part. It is, however, a borough of barony, erected by Charles I. in favour of the family of Shaw, who are superiors.

GOVAN; a parish situated chiefly in Lanarkshire, but a small part of it lies in the county of Renfrew. It extends about 5 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The river Clyde, which is here navigable to vessels drawing 7 feet water, runs through its whole extent, dividing it nearly into two equal parts. On each side of the river a fine plain extends, about a mile and a half in breadth, adorned with beautiful plantations and elegant villas, forming, with the shipping in the river, a most delightful landscape. The soil varies from a light loam to a tilly clay, which, though not naturally fertile, is, from the improvement of agriculture, tolerably productive. The village of Govan is long and straggling, containing about 230 families. There is a ferry over the Clyde, about 2½ miles below Glasgow, where the Kelvin empties itself into that river. The Kelvin, in passing through this parish, is of great service in the working of machinery, and waters 5 or 6 very extensive bleachfields. There is plenty of freestone and brick clay, and coal has been wrought for many years. About 2 miles S. of the church are the remains of an old castle, of Gothic architecture, built in 1585; and near the Kelvin are the ruins of an edifice, erected in 1611 for the country residence of the bishops of Glasgow, and

still named the Bishops castle. Population in 1801, 6701.

GOWRIE; a district in Perthshire, comprehending the *carse* lands on the N. bank of the Tay, betwixt Dundee and Perth, and extending northward over the Sidlaw hills as far as Blairgowrie, near to the Spittal of Glen-shee, *Vide CARSE of GOWRIE and BLAIR-GOWRIE.*

GRÆMSAY; one of the Orkney islands. It extends about a mile and a half in length, and one in breadth. A great part is arable, and only a few sheep are reared in the hilly district. Its coasts afford great quantities of kelp. Græmsay is united to the island of Hoy in forming a parochial district. Population in 1801, 179.

GRAHAMSTON; a village in the barony of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. It may be accounted a suburb of Glasgow, being connected to it by several streets.

GRAITNEY; a parish and village in Dumfries-shire. The parish is of an oblong figure, extending 6 miles in length along the Solway Frith, and 3 in breadth. It is in general level, having few rising grounds, and these of small elevation, Graitney hill, the highest eminence, being only 252 feet above the level of the sea. Except some tracts of moss and boggy ground, the soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. There are several harbours on the Solway Frith, where vessels of considerable burden can unload in safety, particularly at the small village of Sarkfoot, Hiedkirkpoint, Brewse, &c. The Sark and Kirtle rivulets intersect the parish for several miles. The new village of Springfield lately built, promises to be a thriving manufacturing station. The village of Graitney is the first stage in Scotland on the road from England by Moffat to Edinburgh, and has been long famous in the annals of matrimonial adventure, for the clandestine marriages of fugitive lovers from England which have been celebrated here. These are performed by several persons, none of whom are clergymen; but the greatest part of the trade is monopolised by a tobacconist, and not a blacksmith, as is generally believed; a fellow without literature, without principles, without religion, and without manners; whose life is a conti-

nued scene of debauchery, and whose irregular conduct has rendered him an object of detestation to the sober and virtuous part of the neighbourhood. It is nearly 70 years since these marriages began to be solemnized here; and, on the lowest computation, 60 or 65 couple are annually joined, which, estimated at 15 guineas each, bring in about 950*l. per annum.* The ceremony, when any form is used, is that of the church of England; and the certificate is signed by the pretended parson and two witnesses, under fictitious names. It may not be improper here to insert a copy of one of these certificates in the original spelling.—“*This is to sartfay all persons that my be concernid, that A. B. from the parish of C. and in county of D. and E. F. from the parish of G. and in the county of H. and both comes before me, and declayred themselves both to be shigle persons, and now mayried by the form of the kirk of Scotland, and agreible to the church of England, and given ondre my hand this 6th day of March 1806.*” Graitney-hall has been lately fitted up as a commodious stage inn by the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor. In the neighbourhood of the village is the elegant mansion-house of Springkell. At Graitney Mains are the remains of an oval druidical temple inclosing about half an acre of ground. Population in 1801, 1765.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS; that chain of hills which extends across the island, from the district of Cowal in Argyllshire on the Atlantic, to Aberdeen on the German ocean, and there, forming another ridge in a north-westerly direction, extends through Aberdeenshire to Moray, and the borders of Inverness. They are so named from the Gaelic words *Grant* and *Bhein*, which are said to signify huge or ugly mountains, or from the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, where Gaigacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the Caledonians are said to have received their almost-total overthrow. The southern front of the first ridge has in many places a gradual and pleasant slope into a campaign country of great extent and fertility; and, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect, at first sight, of the mountains themselves, with their covering of heath and rugged rocks, they are intersected

in a thousand directions by winding vallies, watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes, and run on each side of the streams, and are accessible in most places by excellent roads. The vallies, which exhibit such a variety of natural beauty, also form a contrast with the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic scenery. The rivers in the deep defiles struggle to find a passage; and often the opposite hills approach so near, that the waters rush with incredible force and deafening noise, in proportion to the height of the fall and the width of the openning. These are commonly called *Passes*, owing to the difficulty of their passage, before bridges were erected; and we may mention as examples, the Pass of Leney, of Aberfoil, and the famous passes of Killicrankie, and the Spittal of Glenshee. Beyond these, plains of various extent appear, filled with villages and cultivated fields. In the interstices are numerous expanses of water, connected with rivulets, stored with a variety of fish, and covered with wood down to the water edge. The craggy tops are covered with flocks of sheep; and numerous herds of black cattle are seen browsing on the pastures in the vallies. On the banks of the lakes or rivers is generally the seat of some nobleman or gentleman. The N. side of the Grampians is more rugged in its appearance, and the huge masses are seen piled on one another in the most awful magnificence. The height of the Grampian mountains varies from 1400 feet to 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and several of them are elevated still higher. The Cairngorm in Morayshire, the Bin-na-baird in Aberdeenshire, the lofty mountains in Angus and Perthshires, and the mountain of Benlomond in Dumbartonshire, are elevated considerably above that height. Along the S. base of the Grampians lies the vale of *Strathmore* or "great vale," a term which is often given to the strath from Dumbarton to Aberdeen; but in a restricted sense, it is generally applied to that fertile district of Perth, Angus, and Megrens, which extends from Methven

Castle to the village of Laurencekirk. (*Vide STRATHMORE.*) The minerals of which these mountains are composed are too various for enumeration. Many of the hills are evidently volcanic, and composed of basaltes and lava. Precious stones abound in the Aberdeenshire mountains, and the Cairngorm topazes are well known.

GRAMRY; a small island of Argyllshire, in Loch Linnhe, a few miles N. of Lismore.

GRAMSAY; one of the smaller Orkney isles, between the islands of Hoy and Flota.

GRANGE; a parish in Banffshire, extending about 6 miles in length from N. to S. and 5 in breadth. It extends N. from the banks of the river Isla, in a long but low ridges, terminating in the mountains called the Knock-hill, the Lurg-hill, and the hill of Altmore, which divide it from the fertile districts of Boyne and Enzie. These hills are of considerable elevation, the first being elevated 400 yards or 1200 feet above the level of its base. The low ground, except some mosses, is in general well cultivated, and the cultivation has extended nearly half way up the neighbouring hills. On the banks of the Isla, the ground, having a fine S. exposure, is tolerably dry and early; but the N. district is cold, wet, and unproductive, the soil being a poor clay, on a spongy mossy bottom. The whole parish has formerly been covered with wood, as appears from the large roots of trees which are frequently met with in the extensive mosses in this district: but at present it is naked of wood, except some solitary trees, and a natural copse round the house of Edingight, which have escaped the general ruin. The Earl of Fife is the principal proprietor; but Mr. Innes of Edingight is the only residing heritor. There are inexhaustible quarries of the best limestone, which is burnt with the peats dug from the mosses: formerly 60,000 bolls were sold, but of late the average annual produce of the lime-kilns is about 30,000 bolls. The parish is intersected by roads in every direction, from Banff, Cullen, and Aberdeen, &c. to the interior. The ruinous castle of Grange, once the residence of the abbots of Kinloss, was a place of great splendour, and

much of its ancient magnificence still remains. Population in 1801, 1529.

GRANGEMOUTH; a village in Stirlingshire, erected at the junction of the great canal with the river Carron, a few miles above its junction with the Forth. It was begun by Sir Lawrence Dundas, in the year 1777, to accommodate the numerous vessels passing through the canal; and it is calculated that upwards of 40,000 tons are annually entered at this port, belonging either to the foreign or coasting trade. There is great need for additional warehouses; and the establishment of a branch of a custom-house would be of the utmost importance, as it is only a creek belonging to Borrowstowness, which is distant upwards of 8 miles, and subjects the shipmasters to great inconvenience, by being obliged to travel to that port to have their cargoes entered. In 1795 Grangemouth contained about 500 inhabitants.

GRANTOWN; a village in the parish of Cromdale in Morayshire. It is of late erection, the place where it now stands being not more than 35 years ago a barren heath, altogether unimprovable. It is neatly built, with a town-house and prison of elegant architecture. Under the patronage of Sir James Grant, the superior, several manufactures have been introduced, which promise to be successful. It lies on the great road to Inverness, and a bridge is thrown over the Spey not far from the town. Grantown contains about 400 inhabitants.

GRASHOLM; one of the small Orkney isles, situated half a mile S. of Shapinshay.

GRAVE; a small island on the coast of Lewis.

GREENHOLM; one of the Orkneys, a mile and a half S. W. of the island of Eday.

GREENHOLM is also one of the Shetland islands, lying 10 miles N. N. W. of the town of Lerwick.

GREENLAW; a town and parish in the county of Berwick. The town is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and is a borough of barony, held in feu from the Earl of Marchmont, who is superior. After the town of Berwick was taken by the English, the courts of justice were removed to Dunse, and shortly after

established in the town of Greenlaw, which is still the county town. It contains about 600 inhabitants. The parish extends about 7 or 8 miles in length, and on an average 2 in breadth. The surface is in general level, but has several eminences, which are of inconsiderable height. The soil in the S. part of the parish is a deep strong clay, exceedingly fertile, but towards the N. it becomes wet and spouty, and of a very inferior quality; and, on the northern borders, is only fit for sheeppasture. The beautiful house of Marchmont, the seat of the Earl of Marchmont, is situated about a mile or two from the town. It is surrounded with extensive plantations, and beautiful pleasure grounds. There are the remains of two religious houses, which were dependent on the priory of Kelso. Population in 1801, 1270.

GREENOCK; a considerable sea port town on the Frith of Clyde, in the county of Renfrew. The streets of the town extend along the coast something more than an English mile, and, though in general the houses are well built, the whole has a confined and inelegant appearance. The harbour is very commodious, and has been made out and lately improved at a great expence. Within two semicircular quays are inclosed upwards of 10 acres, where merchant vessels of the greatest burden have sufficient depth of water. Adjoining to it are several dry docks, and it is in contemplation to enlarge it very considerably. The town is a borough of barony, erected by Sir John Shaw, in 1757, who was then superior. It is governed by a council of 9 feuars, 2 of which are annually elected bailies. It possesses an annual revenue of nearly 1200l. Sterling. Before the union, the merchants of Greenock had some trade with the Baltic, with France, Spain, and other parts of Europe. From that time to the commencement of the American war, a great trade was carried on from this port, principally by the merchants of Glasgow, who were owners of almost all the ships sailing from it. At present, the merchants of Greenock are the principal shipholders, and carry on the greatest part of the trade. The American war affected Greenock in the same manner in which Glasgow

suffered; the same energies excited the Greenock merchants to prosecute other branches of commerce; and the great canal of communication has opened an extensive trade to the towns on the E. coast of the kingdom, particularly London, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen. Amongst the imports of the year ending 5th January 1791, the following articles deserve notice. Grain, 87,395 quarters; sugars, 81,074 cwt.; cotton, 1,757,504 cwt.; rum, 221,649 gallons; and wines, 744 tuns. The fisheries, and of herring in particular, have been long attended to by the inhabitants of Greenock; and, besides those caught in the river and neighbouring lakes, which were sold for immediate consumption, there were entered at the custom-house, in 1792, 45,054 barrels of herrings. The Newfoundland and Nova Scotia fisheries are also carried on to a great extent by the Greenock merchants. As to manufactures, they are small, compared with the size of the place. Ship-building is much attended to, and several of the largest merchant vessels built in the kingdom have been launched here. Greenock has one private banking company, which issues notes; and a branch of the Paisley bank is also established. The Merchants-house Society was instituted in 1787. The subscription-money on admission is 5 guineas, and 5s. annually for the support of decayed members.—Previous to the year 1745, the town of Greenock and the neighbouring country were included in one parish; but about that time the town was erected into a New parish, while the country part was distinguished as the Old parish of Greenock. This parish extends about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Frith of Clyde, indented by several bays, of which the chief is Greenock and Crawford's-dikes, where there is safe anchorage. Excepting a stripe of level ground along the shore, the surface is hilly, agreeably diversified, and watered on the S. by the river Gryfe. The soil close to the shore is in general light, sandy, and mixed with gravel, requiring frequent showers. Towards the hills it becomes clay and till, and on the summit the surface presents either the bare rocks, or is sparingly covered with heath or moss. Freestone is abundant, and some veins

of an inferior limestone have been discovered. The hills, for the most part, are composed of a coarse-grained basaltic whin, intermixed with honey-combed lava, resembling the slag of a smith's forge. The village of Crawford's-dikes, nearly adjoining to the town of Greenock, is a borough of barony, erected in 1633 by King Charles II. The elegant mansion-house of Greenock is a large modern building, situated on a considerable eminence S. from the town. Population of the Old and New parishes of Greenock in 1801, 17,458.

GREENOCK; a small tributary stream of the river Ayr, which it joins near the village of Catrine.

GRETNA GREEN. *Vide* GRAINTNEY.

GRIFE, or GRYFE; a river in Renfrewshire. *Vide* GRYFE.

GRIMBUSTERHOLM; one of the small Orkney islands, near the town of Stromness.

GRIMSAY; a barren island of the Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Benbecula. It is about 2 miles in length, and is valuable for the great quantity of kelp burnt on its shores.

GRIMSHADER (LOCH); an arm of the sea, in the island of Lewis, near the town of Stornaway.

GRINADIL; one of the Hebrides.

GRINNANATHOL; a mountain in the island of Arran.

GRISKAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, near Barray.

GROAT'S HOUSE (JOHN O'); a memorable place in the parish of Canisbay in Caithness, which, perhaps, owes its fame less to the circumstance of its local situation, at the northern extremity of the island, than to an event which it may not be improper to relate, as it inculcates an useful lesson of morality. In the reign of James IV. of Scotland, three brothers, Malcolm, Gavin, and John de Groat (supposed to have been originally from Holland), arrived in Caithness with a letter from that prince, recommending them to the countenance and protection of his loving subjects in the county of Caithness. These brothers purchased some land near Dungisbay-head, and, in a short time, by the increase of their families, 8 different proprietors of the name of Groat possessed these lands, in equal

divisions. These 8 families having lived peaceably and comfortably for a number of years, established an annual meeting, to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors on the coast. In the course of the festivity, on one of these occasions, a question arose respecting the right of taking the door, the head of the table, and such points of precedence (each contending for the seniority and chieftainship), which increased to such a degree as would probably have proved fatal in its consequences, had not John de Groat, who appears to have acquired great knowledge of mankind, interfered. He expatiated on the comfort they had heretofore enjoyed, owing to the harmony which had subsisted between them: he assured them, that, as soon as they appeared to quarrel amongst themselves, their neighbours, who had till then treated them with respect, would fall upon them, and expel them the country: he therefore conjured them, by the ties of blood, and their mutual safety, to return quietly to their several homes, and pledged himself that he would satisfy them on all points of precedence, and prevent the possibility of such disputes at their future anniversary meetings. They all acquiesced, and departed in peace. In due time, John de Groat, to fulfil his engagement, built a room, distinct from all other houses, in an octagon figure, with 8 doors, and having placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle, when the next meeting took place he desired each of them to enter by his own door, and to sit at the head of the table, he himself occupying the last. By this ingenious contrivance, the harmony and good humour of the company was restored. The building was then named John o' Groat's House, and, though nothing remains but the foundations of the building, the place still retains the name, and deserves to be remembered for the good intentions and good sense which gave it origin.

GROAY; a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

GROINARD; a small island, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, 5 miles S. E. of Udrigill-head.

GRUGAG; a river in the parish of Eddertown, in Ross-shire, which

falls over a precipice, calculated to be nearly 300 feet of perpendicular height.

GRUNNOCK (LOCH); a lake in the parish of Girthon, in Kirkcudbrightshire, about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, remarkable for the vast numbers of charr which it contains.

GRYFE; a considerable river in Renfrewshire. It has its source in the high moors and mountains that are situated between the parishes of Kilmalcolm and Largs. It runs a very rapid course over several precipices, to the low country at Fullwood, where it meets the tide; after which it moves slowly, in a serpentine course, receiving the Black Cart at Moss Walkinshaw, and the White Cart at Inchinnan bridge, and falls into the Clyde about a mile below Renfrew. It abounds with trout and perch, and near its mouth salmon are plenty in the proper seasons. This river, from being one of the chief in the county, anciently gave the name of Strathgryfe to the district which is now termed Renfrew.

GULAN-NESS; a small promontory in the parish of Dirleton, in East Lothian. It is the point where the Frith of Forth opens into the German ocean.

GUMSCLEUGH; a mountain in Peebles-shire, in the parish of Traquair, elevated 2200 feet above the level of the sea.

GUNNA; a small island of the Hebrides, lying in the sound betwixt the islands of Coll and Tiry. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, affording great abundance of sea weed on its shores.

GUNNISTER; one of the smaller Shetland isles, in the parish of Northmaven, about a mile N. of the Mainland.

GUTHRIE; a parish in the county of Angus. No accurate idea can be given of its length or breadth, as one part of the parish is separated at least 6 miles from the other, and lies directly S. from it. The superficial contents are about 2700 acres, of which 500 are moor. The remainder, with the exception of about 80 acres of moss, and 60 under plantations, is arable, or under pasture. The hill of Guthrie, which is elevated near-

ly 1500 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest ground; and from the top of it the surface gradually descends towards the S. and S. E. The castle of Guthrie, the residence of the ancient family of Guthrie, is a strong building, still very entire. It is supposed to have been built by Sir Alex-

ander Guthrie, who was slain at the battle of Flōwden. In the southern district of the parish is part of a Roman camp, the remainder being situated in the parish of Inverarity. The vallum and fossé are very distinct, and still of considerable height and depth. Population in 1801, 501.

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HAA; a small island of Sutherlandshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of the promontory of Far-out-head.

HAAY; a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

HADDINGTONSHIRE or **EAST LOTHIAN**, is bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, or Mid-Lothian; on the N. by the Frith of Forth; on the E. by the German ocean; and on the S. the great ridge of the Lammermuir hills separates it from the county of Berwick. It extends about 25 miles in length, and from 12 to 16 in breadth; is one of the most fertile counties in the kingdom; and, from its high state of cultivation, produces great quantities of wheat and all sorts of grain. Towards the S. where the Lammermuir hills extend into the county, the surface is rugged and mountainous, but excellently adapted for the pasturage of sheep, of which innumerable flocks are annually reared. The county is intersected with numerous streams of clear water, none of which deserve the name of river except the Tyne, which falls into the German ocean half way betwixt the towns of North Berwick and Dunbar. Besides the farming, which is the great support of the county, the inhabitants on the sea coast employ themselves in the fishery, salt-making, foreign trade, and the exportation of the superabundant corn. In the inland parts, several branches of the linen and woollen manufacture have been established, and are likely to turn to good account. At Prestonpans a great manufacture of oil of vitriol has been established, and near the same place

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the manufacture of sal-ammoniac has been for some time carried on. Haddingtonshire contains three royal boroughs, viz. Haddington, the county town, North Berwick, and Dunbar; and several populous towns and villages, as Tranent, Prestonpans, Aberlady, Dirleton, &c. In this rich and fertile county there are almost innumerable seats of nobility and gentry, which will more properly come to be noticed in our accounts of the parochial districts in which they are situated. Haddingtonshire abounds with excellent coal, freestone, and limestone. Ironstone is also found in the parish of Humbie; and near Stenton is the appearance of an ore of lead. Belonging to this county are the islands of Bass and Fiddrie. (*Vide* **BASS** and **FIDDRIE**.) The whole county is divided into 24 parochial districts, containing, in 1801, 29,986 inhabitants. The valued rent, as stated in the county books, is 168,878l. 5s. 10d. Scots, and the real rent is estimated at about 86,960l. Sterling.

HADDINGTON; a royal borough, and county town of that district of Lothian to which it gives its name, lies about 16 miles E. from Edinburgh, and is the first stage from thence on the London road. It is a neat well built town, situated on the river Tyne, consisting of 4 streets, intersecting each other at nearly right angles. It has a neat town-house, built after a design of the late Mr. Adam, and a large and commodious school-house, with lodgings for the masters. The parish church is a large and venerable structure. It was for-

merly the church of the Franciscan monastery, and, from the style of the architecture, appears to have been built about the 12th or 13th century. Only the W. end is occupied by the church; the remainder is in ruins. In the aisle is the burying-place of the family of Maitland, who, for many ages, possessed the estate of Lethington, now the property of Lord Blandytire. There is a marble statue of the Duke of Lauderdale, as large as life, lying on a bed of state; and the monument of John Maitland, Baron of Thirlstane, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, is graced by an epitaph composed by his royal master James VI. The town has also a fine small chapel for the Episcopal communion, built by private subscription, at the expence of nearly 1000*l*. Haddington is undoubtedly a borough of great antiquity; for, in a charter from Ada, widow of Prince Henry, and mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion kings of Scotland, dated 1178, she styles it *meum burgum de Haddington*. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 12 counsellors, and has 7 incorporated trades. It has a vote in electing a member of parliament with the other towns in the same county, and in the shires of Roxburgh and Berwick. The revenue of Haddington is nearly 400*l*. Sterling *per annum*. In former times it was strongly fortified, and there are several remains of the ancient fortifications. Haddington has suffered frequently from fire, and from inundations of the Tyne, which, in 1775, rose 17 feet perpendicular above its usual level, and laid one half of the town under water. On the opposite side of the Tyne, about a mile eastward from the town, are the ruins of a nunnery, founded by Ada mother of Malcolm IV. in 1178, from which the suburb called Nungate receives its name. It is connected with the town by a bridge of 3 arches, and contains about 500 inhabitants. In the town and suburbs, a considerable manufacture of coarse woollen cloth is carried on; a manufacture of fine woollens was attempted, but was unsuccessful. There are two annual well attended fairs, and a weekly market is held on Friday, reckoned the greatest in Scotland for all sorts of

grain. Haddington gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Hamilton family. It contains, with its suburbs Nungate and Giffordgate, nearly 3000 inhabitants.—The parish of Haddington extends about six miles from E. to W. and the same in length from N. to S. containing 12,000 acres of land. Towards the W. where the parish borders with Gladsmuir, the soil is exceedingly barren and unproductive. About 1000 acres, which formerly belonged to the borough as a common, has been purchased by Mr. Buchan of Letham, who has planted it with oak, fir, birch, &c. which are in general in a thriving condition. Except this district, the whole of the parish is arable, in general well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. There are several beautiful seats, the most remarkable of which is Amisfield, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss. In the gallery of this mansion are many fine paintings. The beautiful seats of Lethington, Stevenstone, Adderstone, Clerkington, and Letham, are in the immediate vicinity of the town. John Knox, the father of the Reformation in Scotland, was a native of Haddington, and the house where he was born is still shewn. Population in 1801, 4049.

HADDO; a small town in Aberdeenshire, 9 miles N. N. E. from Inverury. From it the Earls of Aberdeen take their second title of Lord Haddo.

HAIAY; a small island between Barray and South Uist.

HAKERSAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uist.

HALBORN-HEAD; a promontory of Caithness, on the W. side of the opening of Thurso bay, 8 miles W. S. W. from Dunnet-head.

HALFMORTON; a district in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Langholm, but completely separated from it by the intervention of the parishes of Middlebie and Canoby. In 1801 it contained 497 inhabitants. *Vide* LANGHOLM.

HALKIRK; a parish in the county of Caithness. It extends 24 miles in length, and the breadth varies from 7 to 12. The soil is in general good, consisting in some parts of a clay or loam, mixed with moss; in others of

gravel on a cold rocky bottom. The surface is flat; for, though there are several hills or rising grounds, they are of inconsiderable height, and always slope gently from their summit to the adjacent plains. A considerable number of sheep are annually reared, but the greatest attention is paid to the raising of oats and barley. A great part, however, is still waste, uncultivated, and covered with lakes and swamps. There are altogether 24 large and small lakes, the largest of which, Loch Cathel, is 3 miles long, and 1 broad. The parish is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and its lakes give rise to numerous streams, amongst which are the rivers of Thurso and Forse. There is great abundance of limestone and marl; slate and argillaceous stones, having impressions of fish and plants, have been found; and specimens of ironstone and lead ore are also to be met with. Of antiquities, the castle of Braal claims the first notice. It is one of the finest places in Caithness, and of the strongest massive construction, having been one of the seats of the Harolds, Earls of Caithness. The castles of Dirlet, Lochmore, and Auchnavern, are also ancient edifices. Population in 1801, 2545.

HALLADALE or **HOLLODALE**; a river in Caithness and Sutherland. *Vide* **HOLLODALE**.

HALLIVAILS; two mountains in the parish of Duirnish, isle of Sky, elevated about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. These mountains are situated within a mile of each other, are of an equal height, and, like twins, they exactly resemble each other. On the top of each is a flat or table land; and they afford an excellent land-mark for vessels navigating these coasts.

HAMILTON; a considerable town and parish in the county of Lanark. The town is handsome, though irregularly built, and chiefly noted for the palace of Hamilton, the residence of the Duke of that name. This palace was originally built in the middle of the town, which stood clustering around it; but the lower part being gradually purchased by the Hamilton family for the extension and improvement of their pleasure grounds, the town has since stretched to the S. and

W. and left the palace detached standing below. The present situation of the town is along the bottom of a rising ground, extending nearly a mile in length, near the confluence of the Avon with the Clyde. It has a neat town-house and prison, and commodious buildings for the market-places. The parish church is a handsome building, situated on the rising ground above the town, built after a design of the elder Adam. There are two hospitals for the reception of 12 old men, endowed by the family of Hamilton and Mr. Aikman. It is uncertain when the town was built, but it was erected into a borough of barony in 1456. In 1548 it was erected by Queen Mary into a royal borough; but the rights and privileges thus acquired from the crown, were resigned into the hands of William Duke of Hamilton after the Reformation, who, in 1670, restored to the community its former privileges, and erected it into a borough of regality, dependent on them and their successors, in which state it still remains. The residence of the family of Hamilton necessarily renders it a gay place; indeed its races are amongst the best attended in the west of Scotland. A considerable trade is carried on in the manufacture of cabinet-work and the making of shoes, in which last about 120 hands are constantly employed. The women have been long famous for the spinning of linen yarn; and a manufacture of thread lace has been long established; but, from the fluctuation of fashion, that has fallen into disuse. Hamilton contains about 4000 inhabitants. A fine square of barracks for cavalry has been lately erected in the vicinity of the town. Hamilton House or Palace forms three sides of a quadrangle, and appears to have been built at different periods. Several of the rooms are very large, particularly the gallery, which contains a collection of pictures, one of the best in Scotland. Of these, Daniel in the Lions Den, by Rubens, is one of the finest productions of that master. There is also a fine painting of Lord Denbigh going a hunting, and the marriage feast, by Paul Veronese. In an adjoining closet is a marble statue of Venus Genetrix, dug from the ruins of Herculaneum, and purchased by

the late Duke when on his travels. In the middle of the great park, about a mile from the town, and on a rock overhanging the W. bank of the Avon, stand the ruinous remains of Cadzow Castle, the ancient manor-house, when the circumjacent district was known by the name of Cadzow. Opposite to these ruins, on the other side of the Avon, is a shewy building, in imitation of a ruin, planned by the elder Adam, and executed in 1730 by the Duke of Hamilton, said to have been a representation of the castle of Chatelherault in Normandy, from which the family of Hamilton have the title of Duke of Chatelherault in France. In the park are some of the statelike oaks in Scotland. Within the last century, the number of these trees has gradually diminished, many having fallen through decay of age: some, however, still remain, which measure upwards of 27 feet in girth. The park is well stocked with fallow-deer. A little below Cadzow, on the same side of the Avon, is Barncluith, or rather the remains of it. It is much resorted to by strangers, for the fine prospect it commands of the wooded banks of the Avon, and the fertile vales on the sides of the Clyde. It was formerly a villa, built in the Dutch taste by one of the family of Hamilton of Pencaitland, ornamented with trimmed walks, with fantastical evergreens, terraces with pavilions, and a *jet d'eau*, in the most favourable points of observation. Hamilton is a considerable thoroughfare, the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and from Edinburgh to Ayrshire, passing through it. The parish of Hamilton is of a square form, about 6 miles in length and the same in breadth, situated in the centre of the middle ward of the county of Lanark. It is watered by the Clyde and Avon, over each of which are 3 bridges. One of these, over the Clyde, called Bothwell bridge, is famed for the skirmish which happened at it between the king's army and the covenanter, in which the latter were defeated. On the banks of the Clyde lie extensive meadows and holms, with a rich fertile soil. The ground rises gradually to the S. W.: the highest parts are about 600 feet above the level of the sea, but without forming any hills, or becom-

ing remarkably uneven. The land is all arable, except the steep banks of the Avon, some swampy meadows, and those parts which are covered with natural wood and plantations, the extent of which is still considerable, though many acres have been lately converted into corn fields. The soil is in general good; but, upon the whole, this parish is rather a beautiful than a fertile country, and cultivation has been more successful in beautifying the scenery, than in multiplying the annual produce. This appears to be produced by the extravagant height to which the rents have been raised, by which the energy of the farmer is diminished. Coal is found in every part, and is wrought in several places in the neighbourhood of the town. Limestone abounds in the upper part of the parish, and in one place it has been wrought for upwards of a century past. In the lime works are found petrified bivalvular and spiral sea shells in great variety; and, in a bed of clay above the lime, many of these are found, which are so small, as scarcely to be discerned without the aid of a microscope. In this clay are frequently found fine specimens of siliceous petrifications of wood, so hard as to strike fire with steel, and, at the same time, the component parts so well preserved, that the bark and veins of the wood can be easily distinguished. Freestone and ironstone abound, and many springs contain iron in solution. There are several beds of steatites or rock-soap, and clay of the finest kind, fit for the making of earthen ware. Several springs contain calcareous earth in solution, giving them a petrifying property. The late celebrated Dr. William Cullen was born here, and received the first rudiments of his education in the town. Here also he practised for some time as a surgeon, till called to the high station of teacher of medicine in the university of Glasgow, and afterwards of Edinburgh. The late Mr. John Millar, professor of law in the university of Glasgow, and author of several excellent works, was also a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 5908.

HANDA; a small island on the W. coast of the county of Sutherland, separated from the mainland by a nar-

row sound. It is a mile square, affording excellent pasture for a few sheep. Towards the N. one perpendicular rock, of 80 or 100 fathoms, presents its face to the sea; but the S. side is lower, and the ascent gentle and easy.

HARARAY; two small islands on the W. coast of Ross-shire, near Loch Broom.

HARAY; two small islands on the E. coast of the mainland of Shetland.

HARLAW; a place in Aberdeen-shire, in Garioch, where a great battle was fought in 1411, between the royal forces under the Earl of Marr, and the forces of Donald Lord of the Isles. "The fight," says Buchanan, "was severe and bloody; for the valour of many nobles did then contend for estate and glory, against the ferocity of the adverse party. The night parted them at last; and it might rather be said that both parties were weary of fighting, than that any gained the victory. In this fight there fell so many noble and eminent persons, as scarce ever perished in one battle with a foreign enemy for many years before; and, of consequence, the place of the engagement became famous to posterity."

HARPORT (LOCH); a safe harbour, on the S. W. coast of the isle of Sky, in the parish of Bracadale.

HARRAY; a parish in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, united to the parish of Birsay. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and of irregular breadth, containing about 20 square miles. It is intersected by many rivulets, descending from the hills, which renders the soil swampy, and liable to be deluged by the winter torrents. The surface is flat, and the soil partly fertile and partly barren. About 20 tons of kelp are annually made. Population in 1801; 725.

HARRIES, or HARRIS; a district of the Hebrides, comprehending the southern part of Lewis, and the small islands which surround it, of which Berneray, Calligray, Ensay, Pabbay, Taransay, Scalpay, and Scarph, only are inhabited; besides a vast number of pasture and kelp isles, holms and high rocks, which are also distinguished by particular names. The mainland of Harris is separated from Lewis by a narrow isthmus of about 6 miles,

formed by approximation of the two great harbours, Loch Resort and Loch Seaforth. The whole length, from the isthmus to the southern end of Harris, where the sea separates it from North Uist, may be estimated at 25 or 26 miles. Its breadth is extremely various, intersected by several arms of the sea, but it generally extends from 6 to 8 miles. Harris is again naturally divided into two districts, by two arms of the sea, called East and West Loch Tarbert, which approach to one another, leaving an isthmus of not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. The northern district, between Tarbert and Lewis, is termed the Forest, though without a tree or shrub, because it is the resort of the deer, and is alleged to have been a royal forest. Its surface is exceedingly mountainous, the tops rising, in the roughest and most broken appearance, into the forms of peaks, protuberances, and craggy rocks. The vallies contain tolerable pasturage; and some coarse grass is found growing in the interstices of the mountains. Along the eastern and western shores, there are a number of creeks or inlets of the sea, most of them commodious harbours, at each of which a colony of tenants contrive, by a wonderful exertion of industry, to raise crops from a soil of the most forbidding aspect. The surface of the ground S. of Tarbert is much of the same appearance as the northern district, but the hills are not so elevated, and the coasts are better adapted for culture, and consequently better peopled. Upon the whole, the country of Harris supplies itself abundantly with grain. Kelp is the staple, and, excepting the few cows sold to the drovers, the only valuable article of exportation which the country produces. In consequence of the high prices some years ago, and the encouragement held out to convert all the sea ware into kelp, the manufacture has been carried to a great extent, to the detriment of the corns and pastures, which have degenerated much through want of the manure formerly afforded by the shores; all that is used for that purpose being what is cast ashore after the kelp-making season is past. On the mainland of Harris there are many monuments of

fruidism, and several religious edifices, erected about the time of the introduction of Christianity into the Scottish and Pictish nations. The churches, together with the smaller chapels, all seem to have depended immediately on the monastery at Rowadill, dedicated to St. Clement, which, though its foundation be attributed unto King David I. is generally supposed to be of more ancient date. The different branches of the family of Macleod of Macleod, and of Harris, are proprietors of the island. The mountains, without doubt, contain many valuable minerals; but none of great value, except some iron and copper ore, has been discovered: granite and freestone abound in every part. Population of Harris and its islands in 1801, 4996.

HARRIS (SOUND of); a navigable channel between the islands of Harris and North Uist, 9 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It is the only passage for vessels of burden, passing from the E. to the W. side of that long cluster of islands called the Long Island. It is much incumbered with rocks and small islets; but, with a skilful pilot, can be passed in safety. The fish in this strait are of a greater size, and more numerous, than other parts of the islands, and on this account it was made one of the fishing stations, begun in the reign of Charles I. A remarkable variation of the currents happens in this sound, as stated by Mr. Macleod, the minister of Harris, in his statistical report. "From the autumnal to the vernal equinox," says he, "the current in neap tides passes all day from E. to W. and all night in a contrary direction: after the vernal equinox, it changes this course, going all day from W. to E. and the contrary at night: at spring tides the current corresponds nearly to the common course."

HARTFEL; a mountain in the parish of Moffat, in Dumfries-shire, noted for the mineral spring called the Hartfel Spaw. The summit of the mountain was found, by actual measurement by Dr. Walker of Edinburgh, to be 8000 feet above the level of the village Moffat, or 3300 above the level of the sea. The spring is found at the base of the mountain, in a deep and narrow linn or ravine, the

sides of which are laid bare to the very top, and form a very interesting object to the mineralogist, as all the strata are distinctly seen. The ascent up the ravine is difficult, and a brook tumbles down it, forming some very pretty cascades: the water of it contains great quantities of sulphat of iron, which is copiously deposited in the form of ochre. The mountain abounds with ironstone of a rich quality, and there are several appearances of lead and copper; but, though several trials have been made, none of these minerals have been discovered. By an analysis of the Spaw water by Dr. Garnett, it appears "that a wine gallon of it contains of sulphat of iron, 84 grains; sulphat of alumine, 12 do. azotic gas, 5 cubic inches; together with 15 grains of oxide of iron, with which the sulphuric acid seems to be supersaturated, and which it gradually deposits on exposure to the air, and almost immediately when boiled."

HARTFIELD; a mountain in the district of Tweeddale, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, elevated 2800 feet above the level of the sea.

HASCUSAY; one of the smaller Shetland isles, between Yell and Fetlar.

HAVEN (EAST and WEST); two fishing villages, about a mile distant from each other, in the parish of Panbride, in the county of Forfar. Both are the sole property of the Hon. Mr. Maule of Panmure. About 100 years ago, one of the Earls of Panmure indulged the idea of rendering the East Haven a place of trade, and intended to have built a harbour for the accommodation of the shipping; but, after the stones were quarried for that purpose, the design was laid aside. The East Haven contains about 120 inhabitants, and the West Haven nearly 250.

HAVERA; a small island of Shetland, near the southern extremity of the Mainland, in the parish of Bressay, Burra, and Quarff.

HAVERAY; a small island near Lewis.

HAVERSAY; a small island on the S. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

HAWICK; a considerable town and parish in the county of Roxburgh. The town stands at the confluence of the small river Slitridge with the Te-

viot, and is well built. It is a borough of barony, independent of the lord of erection, and appears to have existed free from a very early period; but the rights and documents of the borough being either lost or destroyed during the inroads of the English borderers, a charter was granted in 1545, by James Douglas Comes de Drumlanark, confirming to the burgesses such rights and lands as they formerly possessed. This charter was confirmed *in toto* by another, granted by Queen Mary, in May of the same year. In consequence of these charters, the burgesses elect their magistrates annually, viz. 2 bailies, and 2 representatives of each of the 7 incorporations, which, with 15 standing counsellors elected for life, manage the affairs of the town. Hawick possesses all the immunities and privileges of a royal borough, except that of sending members to parliament. The revenue drawn from the town's property, amounts to about 130*l.* *per annum*, with which the magistrates have lately built a neat town-house, and brought water through the town in leaden pipes. In Hawick a considerable trade is carried on in the manufacture of what are termed Scots carpets, and the stocking manufacture has been lately introduced. There is a weekly market, and 4 annual fairs; and within these 10 years a great tryst has been established for black cattle, in the month of October. The parish of Hawick is of considerable extent, being nearly 16 miles long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The general appearance is hilly; but none of the hills are of remarkable size, and all are green, and afford excellent sheep pasture. The arable soil, which is inconsiderable compared with the pasturage, lies most in the vallies, and is chiefly composed of loam, gravel, and sand, in different proportions. There is an extensive nursery belonging to the Messrs. Dicksons, containing all sorts of fruit and forest trees, flower plants, roots, and flowering shrubs, naturalized in this country, besides a great collection of exotic plants. In some seasons 50 men are employed in the nursery grounds; but, at an average, 30 or 35 men are employed the whole season. In the parish are evident marks of several military stations, both circular and rectangular; and

near the town is a Mote or Law, where in ancient times the baronial jurisdiction was exercised. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2798.

HAYMOUTH. *Vide* EYEMOUTH.

HAYTON. *Vide* AXTON.

HEBRIDES, HEBUDÆ, ÆBUDÆ, or the WESTERN ISLES; are the several names of the cluster of islands which lie to the W. of the mainland of Scotland, in the Deucalionian sea, extending from the northern extremity, or Butt of Lewis, in $58^{\circ} 35'$ N. latitude, to the small island of Sanday, on the coast of Kintyre, in $55^{\circ} 22'$ of the same latitude; though by some geographers the isle of Mann, in the Irish sea, is considered as one of the cluster. It comprehends several large islands, which are divided amongst the different shires on the western coast of the kingdom. Of these the chief are Lewis, and its smaller islands, belonging to the district of Ross-shire; Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Sky, Barra, Eigg, and the smaller neighbouring islands, attached to Inverness-shire; and Rum, Muck, Canna, Coll, Tyrie, Mull, Lismore, Staffa, Luing, Scarba, Colonsay, Oransay, Jura, Isla, Gigha, Cara, &c. belong to the shire of Argyll. To these we may add those islands which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the eastward of the peninsula of Kintyre, viz. the isles of Bute, Arran, Cambrays (Greater and Lesser), and Inchmarnock, which form the shire of Bute. The whole number of the Hebrides are about 300, and are calculated to contain about 50,000 inhabitants. See the description of each island, and the articles HIGHLANDS and WESTERN ISLES.

HEISKER; a small island of the Hebrides, lying about 2 leagues westward of North Uist. It is nearly 2 miles in length, but very narrow. The soil is sandy, yields very little grass, and is only valuable for its kelp shores, and a small quantity of grain it produces.

HELDAZAY; a small island, near the S. coast of the mainland of Shetland.

HELDISAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uist.

HELL'S CLEUGH; a hill in the parish of Kirkurd, in Peebles-shire,

2100 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit is a cairn, called the Pyked Stane, from which there is an extensive prospect of Fife and Perthshire as far as Dumbarton, the mouth of the Forth as far as North Berwich, and terminated on the S. by the Eildon and Cheviot hills.

HELL'S SKERRIES; a cluster of small islands of the Hebrides, about 10 miles W. from the island of Rum. They are so named from the violent current which runs through them, and to distinguish them from the Skerries in the Pentland Frith.

HELMSDALE; a river of Sutherlandshire. It takes its rise from several lakes in the parish of Kildonan, and, taking a S. easterly direction, runs about 20 miles through that parish and that of Loth, and falls into the German ocean about 3 miles S. of the *Ord* or S. point of Caithness. It abounds with salmon, the fishing of which is rented by a company in London. It is called in the Gaelic, *Abhin Iligh*, or *Avonullie*.

HENDER; a small island on the W. coast of Sutherland.

HERIOT; a parish in Edinburghshire, about 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Towards the N. E. the surface is level, and on the banks of the Gala and Heriot waters there are some fertile meadows, but the general appearance is hilly, inclining to mountainous. These are covered with heath, interspersed with patches of grass, which affords excellent sheep pasture. There are the remains of several ancient fortifications, generally of a circular form, and a huge cairn of stones, about 70 or 80 feet in diameter. Population in 1801, 320.

HERIOT; a small river in Edinburghshire, which rises at the west end of the parish of Heriot, and, after a course of a few miles, loses itself in the water of Gala.

HERMATRA; one of the uninhabited Harris islands, where a fishing station was established by Charles I.

HERMITAGE; a small river in the parish of Castletown, in Roxburghshire. It runs through a fertile valley 10 miles in length, and falls into the Liddel near the English border.

HESTON; a small island of Kirkcudbrightshire, situated at the mouth

of the river Urr, where it discharges itself into the Solway Frith.

HIGHLANDS; one of the greater divisions of Scotland, applied to the mountainous part of the country to the N. and N. W. in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which occupy the E. and S. E. district. The Western Isles are also comprehended in the Highland district. The Highlands are generally subdivided into two parts; the West Highlands, and the North Highlands; the former of which contains the shires of Dumbarton, Bute, part of Perth and Argyll, with the islands belonging to them; and the latter comprehending the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, the districts of Athol, Rannoch, and the isles of Sky, Lewis, and others, belonging to Inverness and Ross; Braidalbin, Marr, and Monteith, forming a third or central division. The extent of this great district, from Dumbarton to the borders of Caithness, is upwards of 200 miles, and its breadth varies from 80 to 100. The whole of the district is wild, rugged, and mountainous in the highest degree; many of the mountains are elevated to a great height, while the vales at their base, for many months, never have the light of the sun. These vales are generally occupied by lakes, or the precipitous rivers which pour in torrents from them. The principal rivers of the country have their rise amongst these wilds, descending to the ocean with great rapidity: the Tay, the Spey, and the Forth, the 3 greatest rivers, are formed from the junction of the numerous streams from the hills. Until the beginning of the last century, no regular roads and bridges had been made in the Highlands; and the entries from the Lowlands were often impassable for the greater part of the year; hence, the inhabitants being prevented from commerce, and acquaintance with the more cultivated part of the country, were likely long to continue attached to their ancient customs and manners, unless some expedients were found to introduce trade and industry amongst them. To produce this desirable effect, General Wade, in 1724, being ordered by a commission from George I. travelled over the most difficult and dangerous passes of the mountains, and, in his progress, pro-

jected the bold undertaking of making smooth and spacious roads in that confused and rugged district. In 1726 he began the work, which he completed in 1737; employing therein only 500 soldiers in the summer season, under proper officers. These roads, as constructed by General Wade, were 250 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 yards in breadth, fit for wheel carriages, or a train of artillery. Along each side are aqueducts and side drains, that preserve them from the injuries of violent rains, so frequent among the mountains. Wherever the hills permit, they run in straight lines, notwithstanding the rocks and bogs which often interposed. The huge stones, which were raised out of the ground by means of engines, are set up by the road side, to serve as guides in deep snows; and at every 5 measured miles are pillars, to inform the traveller how far he has proceeded. The roads enter the mountains at 8 different parts of the low country; one at Crieff, 24 miles N. of Stirling; another at Dunkeld, 12 miles N. of Perth; and the last goes along the side of Loch Lomond in Dumbartonshire, by Luss. The General met with almost insurmountable difficulties in the prosecution of the work, but at length had the satisfaction to see them completed. Since that period, the military roads have been farther extended, opening a ready communication with every part of the country. In this district the feudal system long continued, and, until the year 1748, when heritable jurisdictions were finally abolished, every baron might be said to have the power of life and death over his vassals. The inhabitants of the Highlands, as well as of the Western Isles, are a branch of the ancient *Celtæ*, and are undoubtedly the descendants of the first inhabitants of Britain, as appears from the remains of the language still retained in the most ancient names of places in every part of the island. The Highlanders, or as they are generally termed by their ancient authors, the Caledonians, were always a brave, warlike, and hardy race of people, and, in the remotest times, seem to have possessed a degree of refinement in sentiments and manners, then unknown to the surrounding nations,

This appears not only from their own traditions and poems, but also from the testimony of many ancient authors. This civilization was probably owing to the religious order of the Bards or Druids, of the temples of which order there are remains in every part of the district. Before the reign of Fingal, one of their kings who lived about the middle of the second century, the inhabitants seem to have lived chiefly in a hunting state, and in a state of warfare with the surrounding powers, particularly with the kings of Lochlin (supposed Denmark), and of Inistore (supposed Orkney), the petty kings of Ireland, and the Roman invaders, especially under Caracalla, who is styled by Ossian "the son of the king of the world." After the reign of Fingal, they turned their attention to the pastoral life, as affording a less precarious subsistence; but, till of late, neither in the practice of husbandry nor in the management of cattle had they made great improvement. About this period also existed the Picts, a nation who inhabited the eastern and southern parts of Scotland. They were named Picts, either from their custom of painting their bodies, or as a term of reproach applied to them by their Celtic neighbours, for their predatory incursions, *Pictich* in the Gaelic signifying *pilferers* or *plunderers*. This nation had always a king of their own, and the seat of the government was successively at Beringonium, Abernethy, Dunkeld, Forteviot, and Inverness. In 845, however, Kenneth II. having conquered the Pictish kingdom, deprived it of its independence and of its government. The event proved unfortunate for the virtues of the Highlanders, which from this period began to decline. The country, no longer awed by the presence of the sovereign, fell into anarchy; the chieftains extended their authority, began to form factions, and to foment divisions and hostile feuds between contending clans; and the laws were either too feeble to bind them, or they were too remote from the seat of government to be restrained from their excesses without a strong military power. Hence sprung those evils which long disgraced the country, and disturbed the peace of its inhabitants. Robbery or plunder,

provided it was practised on another clan, was countenanced, and the robber protected: the reprisals of the other clan increased the feud, and the quarrel was often handed from one generation to another, through many ages. Thus the genius of the people was greatly altered; and, instead of the heroes of Ossian, celebrated for their exalted virtues, a lawless banditti made their appearance, divested of honour, of every characteristic of their ancestors, except the feudal attachment and clanship, which gave so much scope and power to their predatory incursions. But, since the abolition of the feudal system, and the regular establishment of the laws, by which safety and property is secured to the vassal, the genius of the people begins to shine forth in its genuine colours, decorated with the lustre of their ancient virtues. Justice, hospitality, generosity, benevolence, and friendship, are no where more cultivated than in the Highlands of Scotland. The Caledonians have always been addicted to poetry and music; and the poems of Ossian, if authentic, are a strong proof of their proficiency in the poetical art. Even at this day, notwithstanding the disadvantages they labour under, the most illiterate of either sex frequently discover a genius for poetry, which often breaks forth in the most natural and simple strains, when love, grief, joy, or any other subject of song demands it. When their work is over, and when the weather does not permit the usual labours of the field, especially in the long winter nights, they devote a portion of their time to the tale and the song. The former of these compositions is of the romance kind, composed by the bards of ancient times, and handed down by tradition. Of old it was the office of the bards to sing to the harp the tales of their own composition, and every chieftain retained one of these in his family. Since the extinction of that order, the Gaelic poems and tales are in a great measure lost or adulterated. The genius and character of the Gaelic poetry is well known: tender, beautiful, sublime and wild as the scenes which it celebrated. The language of the Highlanders is still the Gaelic, which has been secured to them by their moun-

tains and almost impenetrable fastnesses, amidst the revolutions which have agitated the rest of the island, and produced the mixed and varied language of the low country. To a stranger, the Gaelic is harsh and disagreeable, from its numerous quiescent consonants, and the guttural pronunciation; but, when thoroughly understood, it is found to be highly expressive, containing a great variety of inflexions; to be harmonious, and, though strong and masculine, yet well suited to tender expressions. In the more ancient times, the harp was the chief instrument of music; its simplicity suited the mildness of their manners; and its wild notes were well adapted to the poetical effusions of the bards. In a later period, when the quarrels of the chieftains embroiled them in a state of almost constant warfare, the harp yielded to the bagpipe, an instrument of the most warlike kind, which still continues to be used. The older part of the Highland music, as suited to the harp, is of the soft, tender, and elegiac cast, chiefly expressive of the passions of love and grief; others are sprightly and cheerful, adapted to the region of fancy and festivity; while some are of a martial nature, every note of which is expressive of rage or fury. There is also a mixed species of music, intended to commemorate some great battle or contest, where the elegiac, the martial, the mournful, and the joyful, are united: but, of all these, the favourite of the Highlanders is that species called *Strathspey reels*, generally used in their dances. The dress of the Highlanders is different from that of the other parts of the country, bearing a great resemblance to that of the ancient Romans, and is undoubtedly more picturesque and beautiful than the formal, stiff, close habit of the English, and the Europeans in general. It consists of a short jacket or coat, of *tartan* or woollen cloth, woven in squares of various colours, in which red, green, and blue are the chief. The *fil-beg* or *kilt* is a short petticoat of the same stuff, reaching to the knee; and the hose or short stockings are wove in diamond figures of red and white, and tied under the knee with garters. They have generally a pouch, made

of the skin of a deer, fox, or other animal, hanging before, to keep their tobacco and money, and this part of their dress is often ornamented with silver buttons and tassels. Their *plaid* is also of tartan, consisting of 12 or 13 yards of cloth wrapt round them in the most graceful manner, fastened round the middle by a belt, falling to the knees behind, and fastened by a *broach* or silver pin to the top of the left shoulder. This was often their only covering, both within doors, and when obliged to repose in the fields. The *truis* or *trews*, which are a sort of tartan pantaloons, were worn by the gentry, instead of the *kilt*. They generally affected to have their dress of the colour of the heath on which they reposed, probably from a principle of security in the time of war, or that they may not be discovered while they lie in the heaths waiting for their game. Their ancient arms were the broad sword and target, Lochaber axes, (now only used by the town-guard of Edinburgh), and a dirk (short dagger), to which, before the act of parliament for disarming the Highlanders, in 1748, the pistol stuck into the girdle had been added. The amusements of the Highlanders are of a manly nature, every game being gained by feats of dexterity or strength. They have many superstitions, which however are fast wearing away with their ancient manners. Of these, the belief of *fairies* is most general, and there are not wanting many who point out the spots

"Where still 'tis said the fairy people meet
Beneath each birken shade, or mead, or hill.

There each trim lass that skims the milky store

To the swart tribes their creamy bowl allot:

By night they sip it round the cottage door,
While airy minstrels warble jocund notes."

COLLINS'S *Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands*.

In many places the funeral dances are kept up, and certain festivals are regularly kept. The cottages are generally miserable habitations. They are built of round stones, cemented with alternate layers of turf, thatched with sods, and often with heath: these are sometimes, but not always, divided by a wicker partition into two a-

partments, in the smallest of which the cattle and poultry lodge, and the other serves as the sitting and sleeping room of the whole family. In the middle of this room is a fire, over which is suspended a hook, to sustain the pot for cooking their victuals. There is generally a hole in the roof to let out the smoke; but as this is not directly over the fire, on account of the rain, very little of the smoke finds its way to that aperture, but spreads through the whole hut to the door. "At home," says Buchanan, "they lie on the ground, having under them fern or heath (covered with a sheet or blanket), the latter laid with the roots undermost, so that it is almost equal to feathers for softness, but far more healthful. They affect this hard way of sleeping; and if at any time they come into other places of the country where there is better accommodation, they pull the coverings off their beds, and lie down upon them wrapped in their plaids, lest they should be spoiled by this barbarous effeminacy, as they call it." Their food is as simple as their manners, being chiefly oat-meal, milk, &c. with a sheep or a quantity of beef for a *mart* at Christmas, which the poorest cottager always endeavours to procure. Before the introduction of sheep farming, the inhabitants were at no loss for employment; but that practice which converted many small farms into one extensive sheep-walk, threw many families out of their usual line of life, and forced them to emigrate. Many thousands in consequence departed from their native homes, and, disposing of their all to procure a passage to America, left their country never to return. Those who remain, have of late years begun to apply themselves to learning, agriculture, and especially to commerce, for which their country, indented with arms of the sea and navigable lakes and rivers, is peculiarly favourable. Cattle is the staple commodity of the country; but it produces grain sufficient for the inhabitants, even allowing for the immense quantity used in the manufacture of whisky, of which spirit they are rather too fond: perhaps it may in some measure be necessary to counteract the bad effects of a moist atmosphere, and a low and poor diet.

The general character of the Highlanders is excellent: they are quick and penetrating, anxious after knowledge, and exceedingly docile; they are active, persevering, industrious, and economical; remarkably bold and adventurous; and are esteemed the best soldiers and sailors in the British army and navy. They are generally of the middle size, muscular, and well made. Their countenance is open, and, if the science of physiognomy may be trusted, the virtues of their life are well delineated in their face. To this general character there are no doubt numerous exceptions; and many are to be found in the Highlands without a single lineament of the picture we have drawn. The Highlanders are only beginning to avail themselves of their mines, their woods, their wool, and their fisheries; and there is every reason to suppose, that, by continuing their exertions, with due encouragement from government, the Highlands will soon become one of the most valuable districts of the British isles.

HILLHEAD. *Vide* CLAYHOLE.

HILTON; a parish in Berwickshire, united to that of Whitsom. *Vide* WHITSOM and HILTON.

HILTOWN; a village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Fearn. It is situated on the coast of the Moray Frith, is a good fishing station, and contains upwards of 100 inhabitants.

HIRTA or **ST. KILDA**; one of the Hebrides. *Vide* KILDA (ST.)

HOBKIRK; a parish in the county of Roxburgh. It is nearly of an oblong form, about 12 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It is watered by the river Rule, on the banks of which the soil is a deep fertile clay, in some parts mixed with small gravel, which in floods is brought down from the higher grounds, and deposited on the overflowed land. At a distance from the river the soil is thin and sandy, on a cold till bottom, exceedingly unproductive and barren. Here the surface is mountainous, and the two hills of Winbrough and Fanna are of considerable elevation. The parish abounds with freestone, and contains 3 excellent limestone quarries. On the estate of Mr. Elliot of Harrot, agates of a beautiful appearance are found. At Stobhall, in this parish, the seat of the

Elliot of Stobs, was born the celebrated Elliot, Lord Heathfield, well known for his brave defence of the garrison of Gibraltar against the united forces of Spain and France. Population in 1801, 760.

HODDAM; a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Its extent in length is about 5 miles, and in breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$. It is composed of the united parishes of Hoddam, Line, and Ecclesfechan, in which last lies the village of the same name, noted for its well attended fairs. The surface consists partly of high and partly of low ground, and of extensive holms or meadows on the banks of the Annan, the Milk and the Mein, which water the district. Except a few acres of marshy ground, the whole is arable, and in a rapid state of improvement, to which the great roads passing through the parish from Edinburgh and Glasgow to the S. have greatly contributed. The vale in which Hoddam lies, is one of the most delightful spots in Annandale. The banks of the Annan are covered with a large wood of oak, ash, and birch trees, which renders the general appearance of the country exceedingly beautiful. On the hill of Brunswark are vestiges of Roman military works on the sides and summit, which command a most extensive view of Annandale and the English border. Population in 1801; 1250.

HOIAY; one of the small Hebrides, near Harris.

HOLLODALE; a river which takes its rise in the parish of Kildonan, in the county of Caithness, and, taking a northerly direction, falls into the Pentland Frith, 5 or 6 miles S. E. of Strathy-head. It forms the boundary for several miles between the counties of Sutherland and Caithness.

HOLME; a parish on the S. E. coast of Pomona in Orkney, extending 9 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, along the sound to which it gives its name. The soil is a light thin loam, tolerably fertile, and producing more barley and oats than is sufficient for the consumpt of the inhabitants. The sheep-farming is barbarous in the highest degree. "Instead of shearing the fleece," says Mr. Alison in his statistical report, "it is pulled off the very skin; and, to undergo this cruel

operation, they are hunted with dogs." The shores of this parish are generally rocky, and about 50 tons of kelp are annually manufactured. Population in 1801, 871.

HOLME SOUND; a beautiful frith in the Orkneys, lying opposite to the parish of Holme, leading from the German ocean to Stromness. It affords tolerable anchorage, further sheltered by the Lambholme, a small circular island in the middle, 3 miles in circumference. On the N. W. coast there is a small pier, where vessels of 50 tons may unload their cargoes.

HOLOMIN; a small island of the Hebrides, near the isle of Mull.

HOLY ISLE; a small islet on the S. E. coast of the isle of Arran, covering the harbour of Lamlash.

HOLYWOOD; a parish in the district of Nithsdale, in the county of Dumfries. It occupies the middle of a long and spacious valley, extending about 10 miles in length, and on an average $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the river Nith, and on the S. by the Cluden, which also intersects it in several places. The surface is in general level, with a few rising grounds at the northern extremity. The soil is mostly arable, and fertile; and the few eminences, which are not under culture, produce excellent pasture. There are the remains of a druidical temple, about 80 yards in diameter, which appears in former times to have been surrounded with a wood of oak, some of the roots of which still remain. There are also, in the church-yard, vestiges of the old abbey of Holywood, said to have been established for the monks of the order of Premonstré, soon after the institution of that order in the diocese of Leon, in France, about the year 1120; which was so named, because, as the monks say, the place of the abbey was "*divina revelatione premonstratum*." John de Holywood, commonly called *Johannes de Sacro Bosco*, is said to have been born in this parish. Population in 1801, 809.

HORDA; one of the smaller Orkney islands, lying in the Pentland Frith, between South Ronaldshay and Swinna.

HORSE; a small island in the Frith of Clyde, near the coast of Ayrshire.

HORSEHOE; a safe and commodious harbour in the island of Kerrera, near Oban.

HORSE ISLAND; a small island of Orkney, about 3 miles E. from Pomona.

HOUNA; a cape on the coast of Caithness, 2 miles W. from Dungisbay-head; longitude $0^{\circ} 25'$ E. of Edinburgh, and latitude $58^{\circ} 33'$ N.

HOUNAM; a parish in Roxburghshire, of an oval form, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It borders on the S. with England, where the top of the Hounam Fell, a part of the Cheviot hills, is the march. The surface is hilly and mountainous, but the pasture is excellent; and this parish is noted for a particular breed of sheep, called the *Kale-water* breed, from a stream of that name which runs through the middle of the district. The Roman road from Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, towards the Lothians, can be distinctly traced in this parish for 5 miles. There are also the remains of a rectangular encampment on the summit of Hounam Law, one of the highest of the border hills. Population in 1801, 372.

HOUNSLOW; a small village in the parish of Westruther, Berwickshire, 30 miles from Edinburgh. It contains about 80 inhabitants.

HOURN or **UREN (LOCH)**; an extensive arm of the sea, on the western coast of Invernessshire, extending 20 miles inland from the sound of Sky.

HOUSE; a small island in Shetland, united by a bridge to the island of Barra. It lies in the parish of Bressay, and contains nearly 150 inhabitants. It is 3 miles long, and about half a mile broad.

HOUSTON and **KILLALLAN**. These united parishes lie in the county of Renfrew, and extend about 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is considerably broken with rocky eminences, which are scantily covered with a coarse bent grass, fit for sheep pasture: the low ground is in general fertile, being partly loam, and partly clay. An extensive moss of many hundred acres occupies the western district. There is a neat village called New-Houston, or Hew's-town, built near the site of the old village of the same name. It contains

about 300 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. An extensive bleachfield is lately erected in the neighbourhood of the village. The mansion-houses of Houston, of Barrochan, and Elderslie, are surrounded with a considerable extent of wood, both natural and planted. There is abundance of limestone, and several quarries of excellent freestone. Besides the old castle of Houston, which is an ancient fortification, there are many remains of antiquity, particularly several sepulchral monuments in an aisle adjoining the church; and in the neighbourhood are several cairns, which have been found to contain stone-coffins, inclosing human bones and ashes. An ancient cross, which formerly stood by the side of the public road, now marks the site of the old house of Barrochan. Population in 1801, 1891.

HOUTON HOLM; a small pasture island of the Orkneys, about 2 miles S. of Pomona island.

HOWAN SOUND; a strait of the Orkneys, between the islands of Eglisay and Rousay.

HOY; a considerable island of the Orkneys, lying S. of the Mainland, and W. from S. Ronaldshay. It is about 9 or 10 miles long, and, in general, is about 6 broad. Its surface is very hilly, and the mountains are so incumbered with huge rocks, as to be almost inaccessible: and one of these is calculated to be about a mile of perpendicular height above the level of the sea. The arable land is ill calculated for cropping; and, indeed, the great employment of the inhabitants, is the breeding and rearing of sheep. The *dwarfic stone*, a remarkable relic of antiquity, is in this island: it measures 32 feet in length, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in height, hollowed in the inside into several apartments. A very rich ore of lead was discovered here some time ago. A portion of it was assayed by the late Dr. Black; and it appeared, that besides the lead, a ton of ore contained about 46 ozs. of silver. Population in 1801, 244.

HOY and GRÆMSAY; a parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of Hoy and Græmsay. See these articles. Population in 1801, 363.

HULMAY; a small island on the W. coast of Lewis.

HULMITRAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, near Harris.

HUMBIE; a parish in the county of Haddington. It forms nearly a square of 6 miles, intersected in two places by the parishes of Fala and Soutra. The surface is uneven, and the high grounds are well adapted for sheep pasture. Attempts have been made to raise crops upon those parts where the soil is naturally good; but, though skill and industry have occasionally succeeded, the expence, exposure, and climate, point out pasturage as the most proper and profitable system. In the low grounds the soil is various, and is generally cultivated with great attention and ability. About 300 acres are covered with oak and birch plantations, and the trees are in a very thriving condition. The parish is watered by several small rivulets, which contain a few trout, and are sufficient to drive considerable machinery. There is abundance of iron ore; and many places indicate the existence of coal. One of the springs contains iron, and is impregnated strongly with the ærial acid. On the S. W. border are the distinct vestiges of a Roman military station, many of the stones of which have been lately carried off to build the mansion-house of Whiteburgh, the residence of one of the chief proprietors. Near this camp were several tumuli, which contained urns full of bones or ashes. In the camp itself were found a fibula, a patera, and a gold coin of the Emperor Trajan. Population in 1801, 785.

HUME; a village in the united parishes of Stitchel and Hume, in the county of Berwick, containing about 180 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood is the ancient castle of Hume, formerly the chief seat of the Earls of that name. It was for many ages a place of great strength and defence in the border wars, and frequently besieged by the English. It was surrendered to the Duke of Somerset in 1547, and retaken in 1549. It is reported that Oliver Cromwell, when at Haddington, sent a summons to the governor, Sir William Wastle, ordering him to surrender the fortress: the governor returned for answer, that "he, Willie Wastle, stood firm in his castle: that all the dogs of his town, should not drive Willie Wastle down;"

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which seems to be the origin of the play amongst children.

HUNIE; a small islet of Shetland, abounding with rabbits, about a mile from the island of Unst.

HUNISH, or **RU-HUNISH**; the northern promontory of the isle of Sky. Latitude $57^{\circ} 45'$, longitude $3^{\circ} 22'$ W. of Edinburgh.

HUNTERS BAY, or **RIGG BAY**; a bay on the east coast of Wigtonshire.

HUNTLY; a considerable town and parish in Aberdeenshire. The town is situated on a dry and pleasant situation, on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Bogie with the Deveron. It is neatly built, having two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious square or market place, on one side of which were formerly a town-house and prison, now demolished. The town has increased much of late years; a considerable manufacture of linen cloth has been carried on for some time; and it is likely to become one of the first towns in the North, both in point of population and trade. Near it, on the banks of the Deveron, is the elegant residence of Huntly Lodge, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly, eldest son of the Duke of Gordon; and, nigh to the bridge of Deveron, stand the remains of Huntly Castle, a ruinous seat of that ancient and noble family. The parish of Huntly is about 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, formed by the annexation of the parishes of Dumbenan and Kinore. The surface is exceedingly rough and rocky, containing, however, many acres of fine arable land; and many of the hills and eminences are covered with plantations of firs, oak, elm, birch, &c. giving it a beautiful appearance. It is watered by the Bogie and Deveron, the banks of which present many beautiful and romantic scenes. St. Mungo's hill, in the district of Kinore, has the appearance of a volcano. On the summit is a small lake, which is seldom dry, supposed to resemble the crater; and many pieces of hard and porous matter, similar to lava, or the scorix of a smith's forge, are found about it: pieces of light

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spongy stone have also been found. Upon the banks of the Deveron, near its junction with the Bogie, an attempt was made to discover a lead mine; but, after a considerable search, several pieces of excellent plumbago or black lead were only discovered. There is a limestone quarry, some of the stones of which approach to the nature of marble, and take a very high polish. Population in 1801, 2863.

HUTTON; a parish in Berwickshire, extending about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Its general appearance is level, with a deep loamy soil on the banks of the rivers, and with a more shallow loam in the rest of the parish. It is bounded on the S. by the Tweed, and intersected by the Whittadder, both of which contain excellent trout and salmon. There are about 5200 acres of land in the parish, of which 2500 are in corn and turnips; 2500 in hay and pasture; and 200 in wood. There are likewise two small villages, Paxton and Hutton, which together contain about 500 inhabitants. In the statistical report of Mr. Landels, mention is made of a person in this parish (the schoolmaster) who in 1791, at the age of 25 years had attained in height 7 feet 4 inches. Population in 1801, 955.

HUTTON and **CORRIE**; an united parish in the county of Dumfries. It extends about 12 miles in length, and, on an average, about 3 in breadth, containing between 18,000 and 19,000 acres. It is watered by the Milk, the Dryfe, and the Corrie rivers, the banks of which exhibit various aspects. Near the Corrie there are many fertile fields and meadows, while the other rivers run through a wild and mountainous tract, covered with heath, and interspersed with moss. Lying is such a mountainous country, the chief object of the farmer is the sheep pasturage, and the raising of green crops sufficient for the support of their flocks during the severity of winter. The ancient tower of Lun has been a place of great strength in the border wars. Population in 1801, 646.

HY; one of the names of I-columkill. *Vide* I-COLM-KILL.

I

I. *Vide* I-COLM-KILL.

JAMES (St.); a parish in Roxburghshire, united to that of Kelso; which see.

JAMES' TOWN; a pleasant village in the parish of Westerkirk, in Dumfries-shire. It was built by the Mining Company in that district, on the banks of the river Megget, to accommodate the miners with comfortable habitations, at a moderate rent. There is a public library, containing some hundred volumes, for the use of the miners, and a school, the master of which has a salary of 10*l.* Sterling from the company.

I-COLM-KILL, or **I-COLUMB-KILL**; one of the Hebrides, lying to the W. of the island of Mull, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of *I*. It is a small, but celebrated island; "once the luminary of the Caledonian regions," as Dr. Johnson expresses it; "whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." The venerable Bede, in his history, calls it *Hii*; but the proper name is *I*, sounded like *ee* in English. *I* signifies an island; and this, by way of eminence, is called *the island*. By monkish writers it has been named *Iona*, which, if derived from the Gaelic, signifies "the island of waves," very characteristic of it in time of storms: others think *Iona* derived from a Hebrew word signifying "a dove," in allusion to St. Columba, the founder of its monastery and its fame. The name of *Iona* is now quite lost in the country, and it is always termed *I*, except when the speaker wishes to put an emphasis on the word, when it is termed *I-columb-kill*. The island, which belongs to the united parishes of Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen in Mull, is 3 miles long, and from half a mile to a mile broad. On the E.

side it is flat; in the middle it rises into small hills; and on the W. side it is rugged and rocky; the whole forming a singular mixture of rocks and fertile ground. There is a small mean village, containing about 60 houses, near a small bay called the Bay of Martyrs, where the illustrious dead were landed for interment. This island furnishes many valuable minerals, particularly a beautiful yellow serpentine; and the greater part of it lies upon limestone, which, in some places, appears in the form of beautiful white marble; in others dove-coloured; and in some spotted with green and black spots, of a beautiful appearance. In the bay of Port-nacurrach, where St. Columbus is said to have landed, there are immense numbers of beautiful pebbles, chiefly serpentine, jasper, granite, marble, lapis nephriticis, nephritic asbestos, violet-coloured quartz, and porphyry. In the bay of Martyrs is found hornblende, green and red jasper, with specimens of zeolite. Mr. Raspe found a small vein of coal, and, amongst some rocks, an efflorescence of copper, from which he conjectured that a mine of that metal might be discovered on the island. Near the island is a small isle called the "Isle of Nuns," which is entirely composed of fine granite, with which all the buildings, afterwards mentioned, have been built. But the island of *I-colum-kill* is chiefly interesting to the antiquarian, for the ruins of its ancient establishments, which point out, in striking contrast, the present state, and its condition when it was the retreat of learning, while Western Europe lay buried in ignorance and barbarity. When we look on these venerable remains of ancient piety, we must immediately call to mind the sentiment so admirably expressed by the poet:

"I do love these ancient ruins ;
 We never tread upon them but we set
 Our foot upon some reverend history ;
 And, questionless, herein these open courts,
 Which now lie naked to the injuries
 Of stormy weather, some men lie interr'd,
 Who lov'd the church so well, and gave so
 largely to't
 They thought it should have canopied their
 bones
 Till doomsday. But all things have an
 end,
 Churches and cities that have diseases like
 to men,
 Must have like death that we have."

The religious edifices, of which the ruins now only remain, were established by St. Columba, about the year 565, who left Ireland, his native country, with the intention of preaching Christianity to the Picts. He landed at I, which was called at that time *Inish Druinish*, the "island of the Druids;" and, having converted the Pictish monarch, received the property of the island, where he founded a cell for canons regular, who, till 716, differed from the church of Rome in the observance of Easter and the tonsure. The Danes dislodged the monks in 807, and the monastery became depopulated for many years; but, on the retreat of the Danes, the building received a new order, the Cluniacs, who continued there till the dissolution of monastic establishments, when the revenues were united to the see of Argyll, and on the abolition of episcopacy it became the property of the Duke. The ruins are much dilapidated; but the generous care of the family of Argyll has raised a strong wall round the chief parts of the building, to secure it as much as possible from mischievous visitors, and to prevent cattle from getting through the ruins. The cathedral is 38 yards in length, and 8 in breadth, and the length of the transept is 24 yards. The east window is a beautiful specimen of Gothic workmanship; the pillars are all in different styles of architecture, but their capitals are ornamented with Scripture-pieces, of the most grotesque figure. In the middle of the cathedral rises a tower 3 storeys high, supported by 4 arches, and ornamented with bas reliefs. At the upper end of the chancel stood a large table or altar, of pure white marble, of which, however, there are now no

remains. Near where this altar stood, on the N. side, is a tombstone of black marble, on which is a fine recumbent figure of the Abbot Macfingone, as large as life, with this inscription: *Hic jacet Johannes Macfingone, Abbas de Ii, qui obiit anno MD, cujus animo propicietur Altissimus. Amen.* Opposite to this tomb, on the other side, is the tombstone of Abbot Kenneth, executed in the same manner. On the floor is the figure of an armed knight, with an animal sprawling at his feet. On the right of the Cathedral, but contiguous to it, are the remains of the College, some of the cloisters of which are still visible. The common-hall is entire, with stone seats for the disputants. A little to the N. of the Cathedral are the remains of the Bishop's house; and on the S. is a small chapel, pretty entire, dedicated to St. Oran. In this are many tombstones of marble, particularly of the great Lords of the Isles. South of the chapel is an inclosure, called *Reilig Ouran*, "the burying-place of Oran," containing a great number of tombs, but so overgrown with weeds as to render few of the inscriptions legible. In this inclosure lie the remains of 48 Scottish kings, 4 kings of Ireland, 8 Norwegian monarchs, and 1 king of France, who were ambitious of reposing on this consecrated ground, where their ashes would not mix with the dust of the vulgar. There was likewise another, and probably a greater inducement, to prefer this place as the receptacle of their remains, viz. a belief in the ancient Gaelic prophecy, thus translated by Dr. Smith of Campbelltown:

"Seven years before that awful day,
 When time shall be no more,
 A watery deluge will o'ersweep
 Hibernia's mossy shore;
 The green-clad Isla, too, shall sink,
 While, with the great and good,
 Columba's happy isle will rear
 Her towers above the flood."

The following is the description of this inclosure, given by Donald Monro, High Dean of the Isles, who visited it in 1549. "Within this isle of Colmkill, there is ane sanctuary also, or kirkzaird, callit in Erische Religioran, quhilk is a very fair kirkzaird, and weill biggit about with staine and

lyme. Into this sanctuary there is 3 tombes of staine, formit like little chapels, with ane braid gray marble or quhin staine in the gavill of ilk ane of the tombes. In the staine of the ane tombe there is wretten in Latin letters, *Tumulus Regum Scottie*, that is, the tombe or grave of the Scotts Kinges. Within this tombe, according to our Scotts and Erische cronikels, ther layes 48 crowned Scotts kings, through the quhilk this ile hes been richlie dotat be the Scotts kings, as we have said. The tombe on the south syde forsaide hes this inscription, *Tumulus Regum Hybernice*, that is, the tombe of the Irland kinges; for we have in our auld Erische cronikells that ther wes four Irland kinges eirdit in the said tombe. Upon the north syde of our Scotts tombe, the inscription beares, *Tumulus Regum Norwegie*, that is, the tombe of the kings of Norroway; in the quhilk tombe, as we find in our ancient Erische cronikells, ther layes 8 kings of Norroway.

—Within this sanctuary also lyes the maist part of the Lords of the Isles, with ther lynage. Twa Clan Lynes with ther lynage, M'Kynnon and M'Guare with ther lynages, with sundrie uthers inhabitants of the hail isles, because this sanctuarey wes wont to be the sepulture of the best men of all the isles, and als of our kings, as we have said; becaus it was the maist honorable and ancient place that was in Scotland in thair dayes, as we reid."

—S. from the cathedral and St. Oran's chapels are the ruins of the Nunnery, the church of which is pretty entire, being 58 feet by 20 on the floor, which is thickly covered with cow dung, except at the E. end, which Mr. Penant caused to be cleared, and where the tomb of the last prioress is discernible, though considerably defaced. The figure is carved, praying to the Virgin Mary, with the address under her feet, "*Sancta Maria, ora pro me,*" and with this inscription round the ledge, in old British characters: "*Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Ferleti filia; quondam prioressa de Iona, que obiit anno mo. do ximo, cujus animam altissimo commendamus.*" There are some other monuments in the floor, but these are very much defaced. At the first establishment of the monastery, the nuns resided on a small isle

near I, still called the Isle of Nuns. Columba at length relented so far as to allow them this establishment on the island, where they wore a white gown, and over it a rocket of white linen: they were of the St. Augustine order. Betwixt the Nunnery and the Cathedral a broad paved way extends, called the Main-street, which is joined by two others, one from the bay of Port-na-currach, and the other from the bay of Martyrs. In this way is an elegant cross, called Maclean's cross, the only one remaining, according to Mr. Sacheverel, of 360 which were demolished at the Reformation. In the court of the cathedral, also, are two elegant crosses, dedicated to St. John and St. Martin. Very near the cathedral is a cell, said to be the burial-place of St. Columba. The college or monastery of I was formerly possessed of a valuable library, which has been destroyed or lost. Boethius tells us, that Fergus II, who assisted the Goths under Alaric at the sacking of Rome, brought away, as part of the plunder, a chest of MSS. which he presented to this monastery; and, in former times, the archives of Scotland and valuable papers were kept here. Of these, many no doubt were destroyed at the Reformation; but many, it is said, were carried to the Scots college of Douay in France, and the Scots college at Rome; and it is hoped that some valuable papers may yet be discovered. Other ruins of monastic buildings and druidical edifices can be traced; and many places are pointed out, noted for particular acts of St. Columba, the legends concerning which are believed by the common-people, who still follow many superstitious customs. We have been more particular in our description of the venerable remains of antiquity in this island, from the fame it has acquired as the retreat of learning, during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe after the overthrow of the Roman empire, and as the seminary from whence issued those pious monks and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe. The population of this small island, in 1798, was 336. The island is the property of the Duke of Argyll. The parish minister of Kil-

vicar visits it once a quarter, and this is all the religious instruction the inhabitants receive; a strange reverse, that divine service should be performed only 4 times in the year, in a place where it was formerly performed as many times in the day.

JED; a river in Roxburghshire. It takes its rise in Carter-hill, in the parish of Southdean, on the very borders of England, and, running by the royal borough of Jedburgh, unites with the Teviot and other rivers, and falls into the Tweed a few miles above Kelso. It abounds with trout, particularly a species of red trout of exquisite flavour. Its course, which is nearly 30 miles, is through the finest part of the country of Scotland, and its banks every where exhibit the most romantic scenery. In many places they are steep and rocky, with numerous artificial caves, which had been used as retreats from the incursions of the English invaders.

JEDBURGH; a royal borough in the county of Roxburgh, delightfully situated on the banks of the river Jed, and surrounded on every side with hills of considerable height. It is a borough of very ancient erection, and appears to have been a place of note previous to the year 1165, from a charter from William the Lion King of Scotland, when he founded the abbey and monastery of Jedburgh, or as it was then sometimes called Jedworth. It continued a place of considerable importance, and, early in the last century, was one of the chief towns on the English border; but, after the union of the two kingdoms, the trade of Jedburgh was in a great measure ruined, and the population and size of the town diminished in consequence. Even at this time, although the woollen manufacture has considerably revived here, as well as in the neighbouring towns of Kelso, Hawick, and Galashiels, there are the remains of many uninhabited houses. The town is governed by a provost and 3 bailies, assisted by a select council of the principal citizens. It has several well attended fairs, and has a good weekly market for corn and cattle. It is the seat of the circuit court, and the seat of a presbytery. The neighbourhood of the town is noted for its orchards, the an-

nual average value of the pears alone being estimated at about 300l. The parish of Jedburgh is of great extent, being about 13 miles long, and in some places not less than 6 or 7 broad. The greater part of the parish is hilly, and laid out in sheep farms, which are dry, and covered with luxuriant pasture. The interjacent vallies, indeed, are swampy and wet; but these are of small extent, and many of the marshes have been drained. The arable land, which may be reckoned nearly a fifth part of the whole, lies on the banks of the rivers Jed and Teviot, which water the parish, and unite a mile below the town of Jedburgh. The arable soil is generally a light fertile loam, and, in a few places, a mixture of clay and gravel. Formerly there was a great quantity of wood in the parish, and a few of the old oaks, elms, &c. still remain. A great extent of plantations has lately been laid out; in particular on the banks of the Jed, in the line of road from Jedburgh to Northumberland. The hill of Dunian, situated partly in this parish, and in that of Bedrule, is elevated 1024 feet above the level of the sea. There are two chalybeate mineral springs, and a sulphureous one, highly esteemed in scrophulous and scorbutic cases. The quarries afford abundance of excellent freestone, but no other mineral of value has been discovered. The whole neighbourhood experiences the want of coal, the nearest pit being at Ryecchester, distant 20 miles, on the English border. The ruins of the abbey of Jedburgh are situated on the point formed by the confluence of the Jed and Teviot, and part of the old abbey church is still used as the parochial place of worship. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 3834.

IFFERT; a small island on the W. coast of Lewis.

ILA, ILAY, ISLA, or ISLAY; one of the Hebrides, lying to the S. W. of Jura, and belonging to the county of Argyll. It is 28 miles long from N. to S. and 18 broad from E. to W. On the E. side the surface is hilly, and covered with heath, but the greater part of the island is flat, and, where uncultivated, covered with a fine green sward. The coast is rugged and rocky, but indented by numerous bays

and harbours, which are safe landing-places for small vessels; and at Lochindale is a harbour for ships of considerable burden, with a quay, opposite to the large village of Bowmore. There are several lakes, and the island is well watered by numerous streams and rivers, which abound with trout and salmon. In the centre of the island is Loch Finlagan, about 3 miles in circuit, with the islet of the same name in the middle. There the Macdonalds, the great lords of the isles, resided in all the pomp of royalty, but the palace and offices are now in ruins. Instead of a throne, the chieftains stood on a stone 7 feet square, in which there was a hollow cut to receive their feet. Here the chief was crowned and anointed by the bishop of Argyll, and 7 inferior priests, in presence of his chieftains. The ceremony (after the new lord had collected his kindred and vassals) was truly patriarchal. After putting on his armour, helmet, and sword, he took an oath to rule as his ancestors had done; that was, to govern as a father would his children: his people, in return, swore that they would obey him as children pay obedience to the commands of a parent. In former times, the dominions of this potentate consisted of Isla, Jura, Colonsay, Mull, Arran, &c. and the peninsula of Kintyre usually shared the fate of the isles; for we find, that in 1093, after one of the grants of the kings of Scotland, the then lord of the isles, to bring Kintyre within the compass of the grant, had his barge drawn under sail over the isthmus of Tarbert, after which, considering his power, not even the Scottish monarch was so hardy as to deny that Kintyre was an island. About 1586, his dominions consisted only of Isla, Jura, Kintyre, and Knapdale; so reduced were they from their former power during the reign of James III. Near the island of Finlagan is another little isle, called *Ilan-na-corrle*, "the island of Council," where 13 judges constantly sat to decide differences between the subjects of the Macdonalds, and received for their trouble the eleventh part of the value of the contested affair. In the first island were buried the wives and children of the lords of the isles, but their own persons were deposited

in the more sacred ground of Iona, (*Vide I-COLM-KILL.*) On the shores of Loch Finlagan are some marks of the quarters of his *Carnauch* and *Gilliglasses*, the military of the isles: the first, signifying a strong man, were light armed, and fought with swords, or sometimes were armed as archers; the latter, which signifies a black grim-looking fellow, fought with sharp hatchets or *Lochaber axes*. These are the troops alluded to by Shakspeare, when he speaks of a Donald, who

"From the Western Isles,
Of *Kernes* and *Gallow-glasses* was supplied."

Besides the castle on the island, these powerful lords had a house and chapel at Lagannon, on the side of Lochindale; a strong fortress, on a rock in the sea, at Dunowaick, on the S. E. end of the island: for, after their expulsion from the isle of Mann, in 1304, they made this island their place of residence, sometimes living at Dalreudhain in Kintyre, where the modern borough of Campbeltown is situated. There is a tradition, that even while the isle of Mann was part of the kingdom of the Isles, the rents and feus were paid in Isla; and this tradition is rendered more probable from the names of two rocks which lie opposite to each other, at the bottom of a harbour on the S. side of the island: one rock is still called *Craig-a-neone*, or "the rock of the silver rent;" the other *Craig-a-nairgid*, "the rock of the rent in kind." In every part of the island are small fresh water lakes, with fortified islets, and several caverns, which have occasionally been used as places of strength and defence. The island was formerly divided into four parishes, viz. Kilchochoman, Kildalton, Kilarrow, and Kilmeny; but the two last are now united. (See the accounts of these parishes.) The crops are principally bear and oats; but, though these are uncommonly abundant, grain to the amount of nearly 1000l. is annually imported. This want is chiefly owing to the distillation of whisky, which is much practised here, this district having the privilege of distilling without being subject to the Excise laws. Much flax is raised here, for which the moist soil seems peculiarly adapted. Coarse yarn to the value of

2000l. or 3000l. is annually exported. Agriculture is in its rudest state, although the country is blest with the finest manures, possessing not only marl, sea-weed, coral, and shell-sand in abundance, but also an extent of 86 square acres of excellent limestone, which might be burnt to advantage with the peat and turf with which the island abounds. Numbers of cattle are imported for feeding; but it often happens that the pastures are overstocked, and in a severe winter many die for want. Ale is frequently made in this island from the young tops of heath, mixing two thirds of that plant with one of malt, sometimes adding hops. Boethius relates, that this liquor was much used by the Picts, but when that kingdom was overthrown by the Scots, the secret of making this ale was lost. The climate is moist, and agues are pretty frequent; but upon the whole it is tolerably healthy, and there are many instances of longevity. The quadrupeds, enumerated by Mr. Pennant, besides the domestic animals, are weasels, otters, and hares; the latter dark-coloured, small, and bad runners. The birds are eagles, peregrine falcons, moor-fowl, ptarmigans, red-breasted gooseanders, wild geese and ducks, herons, &c. The fish are plaice, smeddab, large dabs, mullets, ballans, lump-fish, &c. and sometimes are seen that rare fish, the *lepadogaster* of M. Gouan. Vipers swarm in the heath; and the natives are said to cure the wound by a poultice of hemlock and henbane. In this island several ancient diversions and superstitions are still preserved: the last, indeed, are almost extinct, or only lurk amongst the very meanest of the people. The late-wakes or funerals, like those of the Romans, were attended with sports and dramatic entertainments, composed of many parts; and the actors often changed their dresses, suitable to their characters. The subject of the drama was historical, and preserved by memory. "The power of fascination," says a late celebrated traveller, "is as strongly believed by the inhabitants of Ilay, as it was by the shepherds of Italy in times of old.

*Nescio quis teneros, oculis mihi fascinat
agnos?*

But here the power of the evil eye affects more the milch cows than the lambs. If any good housewife perceives the effect of the malicious on any of her kine, she takes as much milk as she can drain from the enchanted herd (for the witch leaves very little), then boils it with certain herbs, and adds to them flint and untempered steel, after which she secures the door, and invokes the three sacred persons. This puts the witch into such an agony, that she comes *nilling* willing to the house, and begs to be admitted to obtain relief, by touching the powerful pot; the good woman then makes her terms; the witch restores the milk to the cattle, and in return is freed from her pains. But sometimes, to save the trouble of those charms (for it may happen that the disorder may arise from some other causes than an evil eye), the trial is made by immersing in the milk a certain herb, and if the cows are supernaturally affected, it instantly distils blood!! The unsuccessful lover revenges himself on his happy rival by charms potent as those of the shepherd Alpheisibæus, and exactly similar:

Necte tribus nodis, ternos Amarylli colores:

Necte, Amarylli, modo.

Donald takes three threads of different hues, and ties three knots on each, three times imprecating the most cruel disappointments on the nuptial bed: but the bridegroom, to avert the harm, stands at the altar with an untied shoe, and puts a sixpence beneath his foot. The inhabitants marry young, and are greatly connected by intermarriages, which must always be the case in insular situations: this gives them a clannish distinction and attachment to their country, which, however, does not hinder them from being hospitable to strangers and visitors. The Gaelic is the common language of the common people; yet English is well understood, and taught in all the schools. The song and the dance are the chief amusements; in the latter they exhibit an ease and gracefulness of motion, conjoined with great dexterity, peculiar to the island. The gentlemen once a year treat the ladies with a ball, where cheerfulness and proprie-

ty of conduct always preside; and more elegance of manners is now to be seen, than could well be expected in so remote a situation. The Highland dress is very little worn. History affords few records of the ancient state, and of the revolutions of Ilay. Before it became the seat of government for the Lords of the Isles, it appears to have been under the dominion of the Danes and Norwegians, as there are many *duns* and castles, evidently of Danish origin: there are besides, many places which have Danish names; as Kennibus, Assibus, Torrisdale, Torribolse, and the like. It continued under the Lords of the Isles till the reign of James III; and, when their powers were abolished, their descendants, the Macdonalds, were the proprietors, holding directly of the crown. In the year 1598, it was in the possession of a Sir James Macdonald, the same who gained the battle of Traidhuinard against the Macleans. His power gave umbrage to King James VI. who directed the Laird of Macleod, Cameron of Lochneil, and Macneil of Barra, to support the Macleans in another invasion. The rival parties met, and, after a dreadful engagement, the Macdonalds were defeated, and almost entirely cut off. Sir James escaped to Spain, and returning in 1620 received a pardon, and died at Glasgow. The king then resumed the grant to the Macdonalds, made by his predecessors, and transferred the lands of Ilay, Jura, and Muckairn in Argyllshire, to Sir John Campbell of Calder, then a great favourite at court, upon paying an annual feu-duty, of which the proportion was 500*l.* Sterling for Ilay, which is paid to this day. Calder sold all these lands again to Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, for 12,000*l.* which is now little more than the income from them; and they still continue in the same family. Ilay abounds with mines of lead and copper, which are very rich, and have been long wrought. There are also vast quantities of that ore of iron called bog-ore, of the concrete kind, and below it large strata of vitriolic mundic. Near the veins of lead are found specimens of barytes and excellent emery. A small quantity of quick-silver has been found in the moors, and it is proba-

ble, that an attentive search would discover more of that valuable mineral. Limestone and marl are abundant; but of these the inhabitants are scarcely acquainted with the value. Islay contained, in 1801, 6821 inhabitants.

ILA SOUND; the narrow channel betwixt Ilay and Jura, the navigation of which is very dangerous.

ILA, or ISLA; a river in Forfarshire. *Vide ISLA.*

ILANMORE; a small island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circuit, and lying half a mile N. of Coll.

ILANROAN, and ILANTERACH; two of the Hebrides, lying to the S. and E. of the island of Oransay.

ILERAY; one of the Hebrides, about 8 miles long, and 1½ broad, lying to the westward of the island of North Uist. The soil is partly sandy, and partly black loam, yielding tolerable crops of barley, and pasture for cattle.

IMERSAY; a small island on the S. W. coast of Ilay.

INCH; a parish in Inverness-shire, united to that of Kingussie; which see.

INCH; a parish in the county of Wigton, occupying a great part of the isthmus formed by the approximation of the bays of Luce and Ryan. The southern part is flat and sandy; but, towards the E. and N. E. a beautiful range of hills extends the whole length of the parish. The sides of these are partly green pasture, and partly arable; and the tops, for some miles, are covered with heath as far as the water of Luce, which forms the eastern boundary. Except the sandy plain to the S. the soil is a good loam, which is very productive. The late Earl of Stair has been a great promoter of improvement in the parish of Inch. His estate was in a great measure barren and naked; but, in a few years, was inclosed and sheltered with large plantations of trees, and that which was capable of improvement, has been rendered fertile by the most judicious practice of agriculture. The pasture lands are of considerable extent; and it is calculated, that upwards of 2500 head of black cattle, and about 5000 sheep, are reared in the parish. There are about 15 or 16 fresh water lakes,

of different extent. The two lakes of Castle Kennedy lie parallel to one another; the one a mile, and the other a mile and a half in length, and both in some parts half a mile broad. There is a small island in each, one of which is about 600 yards in circumference, and vestiges of a religious edifice are still remaining upon it. The village of Cairn is finely situated for trade, on the S. of Loch Ryan; and has an excellent harbour, from 3 to 8 fathoms deep at low water. There are several cairns; some of which, when demolished, have been found to contain urns filled with human ashes and bones. The ruin of Castle Kennedy shews it to have been a strong and massy building. Part of the walls, still standing, are 70 feet in height. The Earl of Stair has an elegant castle in the parish, where he occasionally resides. There are several springs, containing both sulphur and iron in solution. Population in 1801, 1577.

INCH-ABER; a small island of Loch Lomond, in Dumbartonshire, situated at the mouth of the river Endrick.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or **INCH-BROYOCK**; a small island, at the mouth of the South Esk, in Forfarshire, near Montrose. It contains about 34 acres, and has lately been of great importance from its two bridges on the turnpike road from Arbroath to Montrose, which passes across this isle. One bridge of stone communicates with the parish of Craig; and another of wood, with a draw-bridge, connects the island with Montrose. Streets have been formed through the island, on which building is advancing rapidly; and a company have lately formed a large and convenient dry dock, for repairing and building of ships. It is situated in the parish of Craig, the burial-place of which is on the island.

INCH-CAILOCH; "the island of old women;" an island of Loch Lomond. It is about a mile in length, elevated and covered with trees. It is the property of the Duke of Montrose, is inhabited, and produces good wheat and oats. On it was anciently a nunnery, the church of which was once the parish church of Buchanan; the parochial burying-ground is still on the island.

INCH-CLEAR; a small island of Loch Lomond, entirely covered with wood.

INCH-COLM, or **COLUMBA**; a small island in the Frith of Forth, about a mile from the village of Aberdour in Fife, to which parish it is annexed. On it are the remains of a famous monastery of Augustines, founded in 1123 by Alexander I. in consequence of a vow. It was richly endowed by the munificence of that prince; and, so famous was the place for its sanctity, that Alan de Mortimer, Lord of Aberdour, bestowed half of the lands of Aberdour on the monks of the island, for the privilege of a family burial-place in their church. The wealth of the place proved so great a temptation to the soldiers and sailors employed in the Scottish invasion of Edward III. that they ravaged the monastery, without respect to the sanctity of the place, or of its inhabitants; they even spared not the furniture more immediately consecrated to divine worship. But due vengeance overtook them; for, in a storm which instantly followed, many of them perished, and those who escaped, struck with the justice of the judgement, vowed to make ample recompence to the injured Saint. The tempest ceased, and they made the promised atonement. It continued a place of great consequence and sanctity, until the reformation completed the ruin of those religious houses which time had not before swept away. There are still to be seen a square tower, belonging to the church, the ruins of the church, and of several other buildings. There is a Danish monument on the S. E. side of the building, sculptured with scale like figures, and with the representation of several human heads. The island is the property of the Earl of Moray, who has also the title of Lord of St. Colme. Some years ago, an attempt was made to cover the island with trees, which would have increased its picturesque appearance, but the attempt did not succeed. Its coasts furnish great quantities of sea ware, from which a considerable quantity of kelp is annually made.

INCH-CRUIN; a small island of Loch Lomond, on which is erected an asylum for insane persons.

INCH-FAD ; a small inhabited island in Loch Lomond, about half a mile in length, and very fertile.

INCH-GALBRAITH ; an island of Loch Lomond, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle, the residence of the family of Galbraith.

INCH-GARVIE ; a small island in the Frith of Forth, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth at Queensferry. It was anciently fortified ; and, after the alarm occasioned by the appearance of Paul Jones and his squadron in the Frith, in 1779, its fortifications were repaired, and 4 iron 24-pounders mounted upon them, and furnished with 100 rounds of ammunition each : one or two artillerymen reside on the island, to take care of the stores.

INCH-GRANGE ; an island in Loch Lomond, about half a mile in length, and covered with oak wood.

INCH-INNAN ; a parish in Renfrewshire. It extends somewhat in a triangular figure, about 3 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. The soil is in general fertile, and is particularly excellent on the banks of the rivers White Cart, Gryfe, and Clyde, which in autumn are liable to inundate the country from their sudden risings. Although the surface is generally level, yet the ground rises into several beautiful eminences, which are arable to the top. The parish contains about 2400 acres, of which not more than 200 are uncultivated, and 100 of these are planted with firs. Improvements in agriculture have gone on rapidly, and almost the whole parish is regularly inclosed. The ancient castle of Inch-innan, one of the seats of the Dukes of Lennox, stood near the banks of the Clyde ; but now there is not a vestige of it remaining. North Barr, a seat of Lord Sempill, is a fine old building, where his Lordship occasionally resides. The road from Glasgow to Greenock passes through the whole length of the parish, crossing the united streams of the Gryfe and Cart by a handsome bridge of 10 arches. Population in 1801, 462.

INCH-KEITH ; a small rocky island in the Frith of Forth, half way betwixt Leith and Kinghorn. It derives its name from the gallant Keith, who in 1010 so greatly signalized him-

self at the battle of Barrie in Angus, against the Danes ; after which he received the barony of Keith in East-Lothian, and this little isle. It was taken possession of and fortified by the English in the reign of Edward VI. but these were obliged to evacuate it, after a very gallant defence. The fort was kept in repair by the Scots for some time, but was destroyed by act of parliament, to prevent its being of any use to the English. A considerable part of the walls of the fortalice or castle still remains. There is a spring of fine water on the top of the rock. It ancient times it was used as a place of banishment, as appears from the following order from the privy council to the magistrates of Edinburgh, in September 1497, quoted from Maitland's History of Edinburgh ; " That all manner of persons, within the freedom of this borough, who are infected of the said contagious plague, called the *grangore*, devoid, rid, and pass furth of this town, and compeer on the sands of Leith at ten hours before noon ; and there shall have, and find boats ready in the harbour, ordered them by the officers of this borough, ready furnished with victuals, to have them to the Inch (Inch-keith), and there to remain till God provide for their health." The E. side of the island presents something like basaltic columns, chiefly of the nature of porphyry, minutely mixed with calcareous crystals. Many stones exhibit the appearance of petrified wood, and take a fine polish. There is plenty of limestone, some of which is of the nature of marble, exhibiting, when polished, specimens of madrepore and coral in its texture. A beautiful white calcareous spar is found on the W. side of the island. Some filaments of asbestoes and zeolite are also found : jasper, of a greenish colour, is likewise to be met with ; and, along the shores, agates or Scots pebbles, are found in detached nodules. Some of the schistic strata are found to contain quantities of asphaltum, or rock pitch. Crystals of scheerl abound in every part of the island. The most remarkable mineral is a stratum of quartz matter, under a stratum of limestone : the flint seems once to have been in a liquid state ; for, in many places, the

madrepores, entrochi, and other marine shells, even the delicate shell called the sea egg, are found with their shapes entire in the body of the flint; themselves converted into that mineral. This fact appears of consequence in the great dispute between the philosophers, with regard to the igneous or aqueous theories of the earth. It would seem to militate against the volcanic theory. It is difficult to conceive how such changes could be effected by means of heat, and such delicate substances enabled to resist it; for, in any experiments we can institute, shells and other calcareous matters are converted into a quicklime, at a far lower degree of heat than is necessary for the fusion of flinty stones. This island was called *L'Isle des Chevaux* by the French, from its soon fattening horses. It is now occupied as a pasture ground. On Inch-Keith has lately been erected a light-house, for the security of the vessels sailing up the Frith of Forth.

INCH-KENNETH; a small island of the Hebrides, lying between the islands of Mull and Icolm-kill. It was once a seminary of monks, dependent on the latter island; the vestiges of a chapel still remain. Here Dr. Samuel Johnson was hospitably entertained by Sir Allan Maclean and his daughters, who had an elegant residence on this sequestered spot.

INCH-LOANIG; an island of Loch Lomond, noted for its great number of yew trees, which were formerly of great value when bows and arrows were in use.

INCH-MARNOCH; a beautiful little island in the Frith of Clyde, a few miles S. W. of the isle of Bute, to which county it is politically annexed. It is about a mile long; and, on the W. side, are vast strata of coral and shells. The ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Marnoch, are still to be seen.

INCH-MARTIN; a small town in Perthshire, seated betwixt the rivers Tay and Erne.

INCH-MICHAEL; a village in Perthshire.

INCH-MICKERY; an islet in the Frith of Forth, near the isle and village of Cramond, noted for the oyster beds near it.

INCH-MOAN; a small island of Loch Lomond, which is almost entirely an extensive peat moss.

INCH-MURRIN, or **INCH-MARIN**; the largest and most southern island in Loch Lomond. It is about 2 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, finely wooded, and affording excellent pasture. It is the property of the Duke of Montrose, who has it as a deer park, containing 200 deer. At the W. end are the ruins of an old castle, once the residence of the Earls of Lennox; near which is a neat hunting-seat and offices, built by the Duke of Montrose in 1793, and inhabited by a gamekeeper and his family.

INCH-TAVANACH; an island in Loch Lomond. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, containing 150 acres, chiefly covered with wood and heath, the latter growing to a great size. It is uninhabited, but appears to have formerly been a place of retirement for some contemplative hermit. It is the loftiest island in the lake, and is chiefly composed of grey granite, with some rocks of micaceous schistus, and considerable quantities of quartz. Numbers of roe-deer breed on the island.

INCH-TORR or **TORREMACH**; a small island in Loch Lomond, beautifully covered with oaks and lofty beech trees.

INCH-TURE or **INCH-TOWER**; a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, in Perthshire, united in 1870 to the parish of Rossie. It extends about 3 miles in breadth along the banks of the Tay, and about 4 miles from S. to N. and contains about 3000 acres, the soil of which is exceedingly rich and well improved, chiefly with lime, which suits best with a clay soil. The principal crops are wheat, pease, barley and oats, of which the returns are generally very great. The village of Inchtüre, the sole property of Lord Kinnaird, is situated on the turnpike road from Perth to Dundee, from the former of which it is 9 miles distant. It contains nearly 400 inhabitants. Besides Inchtüre, there are 5 other villages, one of which, Polgavie, has a pier and harbour on the Tay, where vessels of 50 or 60 tons can unload, or take in a cargo. Drimmie House, the seat of Lord Kinnaird, is situated

in the parish of Longforgan; but a great part of the pleasure grounds and plantations around it are in this parish. Balindean, the seat of Sir John Wedderburn, is delightfully situated at the foot of the rising ground which bounds the Carse of Gowrie on the N. Moncur, the ruin of an ancient castle, adjoins to Lord Kinnaid's park, and his Lordship has lately planted trees and shrubbery around it. There are several excellent free-stone quarries. Population in 1801, 949.

INCHYRA; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of St. Madois, situated on the river Tay, about 8 miles from Perth. It has a good harbour, which admits vessels of considerable burden.

INHALLOW; a small but pleasant island of Orkney, situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kirkwall, on the mainland of Orkney, the county town. It is attached to the parish of Rousay and Eglishay, and contains about 25 inhabitants. The soil is good, but, like most of the lands in Orkney, unskilfully managed.

INIS-CONNEL; an island in Loch Ow, in Argyllshire, on which are the majestic ruins of an ancient castle; overgrown with ivy, which for several centuries was the chief residence of the Argyll family.

INIS-FRAOCH, or FRAOCH-ELAIN; a small but beautiful island in Loch Ow, Argyllshire, on which are the ruins of a castle, granted, along with the island, in 1267 by Alexander III. to the chief of the clan of Mac-naughton, on condition he should entertain the king whenever he should pass that way. This island was the Hesperides of the country; and the fatal attempt of Fraoch has been handed down from age to age in a beautiful Celtic tale, after the manner of Ossian. The fair Mego longed for the delicious fruit of the isle, guarded by a dreadful serpent. Fraoch, who had long loved the maid, went to gather the fruit; but by the rustling of the leaves the serpent was awaked from his sleep, and attacked the hero, who perished in the conflict. The monster also was destroyed, but Mego did not long survive the death of her lover.

INIS-HAIL; a beautiful picturesque island in Loch Ow, Argyllshire,

once the site of a small nunnery of the Cistercian order, the remains of which are still to be seen. In a ruinous chapel of that religious house, public worship was performed, until the annexation of the parish of Inishail to that of Glenorchay. *Vide* GLENORCHAY and INISHAIL.

INISH-ERAITH; a small island in Loch Ow, in Argyllshire, on which are the ruins of a chapel, with a burying-ground. Dr. Smith, author of the "Authenticity of Ossian's Poems," supposes this island to be the one to which the traitor Eraith beguiled Duara, as related in the "Songs of Selma."

INNERARY. *Vide* INVERARAY.

INNERARITY. *Vide* INVERARITY.

INNERKEITHING. *Vide* INVERKEITHING.

INNERKEITHNIE. *Vide* INVERKEITHNY.

INNERKILLER. *Vide* INVERKEILOR.

INNERKIP; a parish in Renfrewshire, situated at the place where the small rivulet Kip empties itself into the Frith of Clyde. It extends along the shore of that Frith 7 miles in length from E. to W. and about 6 miles in breadth; but its extent was formerly much greater, comprehending the two parishes of Greenock, which were disjoined about 180 years ago from this parish. The coast is indented with several bays, of which the chief is at the village of Gourrock, forming a safe harbour. From the shore towards the S. E. is a gradual and irregular ascent, beautifully varied with plains, gentle declivities, and eminences; intersected with small rivulets, which sometimes are lost in deep glens shaded with wood, and sometimes meandering through rich and fertile meadows. On the S. and E. the parish is surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with heath; on the other the Frith of Clyde, covered with vessels, and the port of Greenock, exhibit a delightful scene, the view of which is terminated by the towering summits of Beinn-barran and Goatfield, in the isle of Arran. The soil on the shore is light, sandy, and of quick vegetation; farther up it becomes wetter and gravelly; and towards the hills it is mossy and unim-

provable. The arable land, which is rather less than one half of the surface, is generally inclosed, and well cultivated. Besides the small Kirktown of Innerkip, there are two considerable villages, Daff and Gourrock, each of which contains nearly 400 inhabitants. Ardgowan, an elegant mansion, built at different periods, is delightfully situated on the shore, and surrounded with extensive plantations. A vein of copper ore was wrought for some time; but, owing to the company who had the management, it did not answer expectation. Population in 1801, 1367.

INNERLEITHEN; a parish in the county of Peebles, situated on the N. bank of the Tweed, and watered by the small river Leithen, which falls into the former river about the middle of the parish. It nearly resembles an equilateral triangle, each side of which extends $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and contains, according to Armstong's map of the county, 22,270 Scots acres. The general appearance of the country is broken, rugged, and precipitous, rising abruptly from the brink of the two rivers to the height of 1000 feet, in some places scarcely leaving space sufficient for the breadth of a road, unless assisted by embankments. The arable soil, which is not more than 1000 acres, is very thinly scattered over the different parts of the country. The craggy sides of the glens, and the broken rugged surface, are better calculated for sheep farming, and from their fine S. exposure, are much esteemed by the farmer, as affording healthy pasture. There are generally about 90 horses, 200 head of black cattle, and 15,000 sheep in the parish. The village of Innerleithen, from which the parish receives its name, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Leithen. It is admirably situated for manufactures, in the centre of a country whose staple is wool, and on a river proper for erecting the most powerful machinery. In consequence a woollen manufacture to a great extent is carried on, which gives employment to a number of hands, and has increased the prosperity of the village. The castle or tower of Horsburgh, the property of Mr. Horsburgh, is an ancient building, on the banks of the Tweed. The

proprietor has lately laid out extensive plantations and inclosures, which, while they add to the beauty of the country, have considerably increased his annual income. There is a sulphureous mineral spring, similar to Harrowgate; famous for its cures of various diseases, particularly of scrophulous inflammations of the eyes, in the worst cases, approaching even to blindness. The rocks in the parish are mostly whinstone, and schistic strata, with strata of freestone, fit for building. There are the ruins of fortified towers at the mouth of every defile, and, on a rising ground near the village are distinct vestiges of a strong encampment, with 3 lines of circumvallation; the area within is upwards of an English acre. Population in 1801, 591.

INNERLOCHY. *Vide* INVERLOCHY.

INNERPEFFRAY; an ancient abbey in Perthshire, situated on the banks of the Erne. The ruins are magnificent; and, in a small village adjoining, there is a gratis school for poor children, and a library for the use of the public, richly endowed by Gilbert Earl of Stratherne.

INNERURY. *Vide* INVERURY.

INNERWELL; a sea port village in Wigtonshire.

INNERWICK; a parish in the county of Haddington, situated on the sea coast eastward from Dunbar. It is about 12 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad. The coast is rocky; but the face of the country is in general level, and the soil fertile. On the borders, however, farthest removed from the sea, the land rises into considerable eminences, which are partly covered with heath; but even there much has been improved and converted into tillage. The greater part is well inclosed, and sheltered with plantations. A great quantity of sea ware is annually thrown ashore, which is used for manure, and in general about 20 tons of kelp are prepared from the remainder. The excellent quality of the soil, and the vicinity to manure, has raised the rent of the lands very high; the late leases being from 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. *per* acre. There are the remains of a chapel near the coast; and several military encampments and tumuli are met with in this

quarter. There is plenty of limestone in several places, and some thin strata of coal, though no pits of that mineral are wrought at present. Freestone of excellent quality is abundant. Population in 1801, 846.

INSCH or **INCH**; a parish in the district of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire. It is of a pretty regular oblong form, 5 miles in length by 3 in breadth, containing nearly 7500 Scots acres, of which only one-third, or 2500 acres, are under cultivation. Towards the S. the soil is for the most part excellent, and produces rich and early crops; but on the N. towards the skirts of the hill of Foudland, the soil is not so fertile, and the crops are late and precarious. From the marks of the furrows, it would appear, that of what is now uncultivated and covered with heath, many hundred acres are arable, and were formerly under cultivation. These are said to have been deserted by the farmers at the end of the 17th century, when the country was almost depopulated by the seven years of famine. The hill of Foudland, which extends into several parishes of the Garioch, is elevated 800 feet above the level of the sea. In the most elevated parts of the hill, within this parish, are extensive quarries of fine blue slate, of which a considerable quantity is yearly manufactured for sale. The hill of Dundore or Dun-o-deer affords excellent pasture for sheep, though it does not now render their teeth of a golden colour, as the credulous historian Hector Boethius affirms it formerly did. The base of the hill is about 3000 yards in circumference, and rises, insulated from the level plain of the Garioch, to the elevation of 300 feet. On the top of it are the ruins of an old castle, said to have been built by King Gregory the Great. A considerable part of the walls are still standing, and the materials with which they are built are of so singular a kind, that by some it is supposed to be part of a vitrified fort, while others suppose them to be volcanic, dug out of the hill, which has much the appearance of an extinct volcano. The town of Insch, which is situated near the church, on the banks of a rivulet, is a borough of barony, with a weekly market and three annual fairs. It lies 26 miles from

Aberdeen, from whence it has been proposed to carry a canal, a work which, if executed, would be of vast benefit to the fertile district of Garioch. Population in 1801, 798.

INVER (LOCH); a small arm of the sea, on the W. N. W. coast of Sutherlandshire, near the promontory of Ru Stoir.

INVER or **INVAR**; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, situated at the confluence of the Bran with the Tay. It has a good inn on the Highland road, and is the ferry over the river to the town of Dunkeld.

INVERARAY or **INVERARY**; (in Gaelic *Ion-ar-aoreidh*); a royal borough, and the county town of Argyllshire. It is situated on a small bay at the head of Loch Fyne, where the river Aray or Aoreidh falls into that arm of the sea. It is a small town, consisting chiefly of one row of houses facing the lake, built with great uniformity. The houses are well built, and covered with slate. The old town, which was a dirty ill-built village, situated on the N. side of the bay, on the lawn before the castle of Inveraray, was removed to its present situation, and the greater part rebuilt by the Duke of Argyll, who is proprietor of the whole town. It seems probable that, prior to the beginning of the 14th century, Inveraray was little more than a place for fishermen, who lived by their occupation, and erected their huts there. About that period the family of Argyll fixed upon it as their place of residence; and, as the hereditary jurisdictions of sheriff and justiciary were vested in that family, it became of consequence the seat of the courts and the county town. It was erected into a royal borough by a charter from Charles I. dated at Carisbrook castle in the isle of Wight, 28th January 1648. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and a council nominated by the Duke. Its only revenues arise from the petty customs, and the rent of a common, which, upon the first erection of the borough, was bestowed on it by the family of Argyll: both these produce about 30l. Sterling annually. About 60 or 65 years ago, Archibald Duke of Argyll, seeing how inadequate this revenue was for the occasions of the

borough, added to it a perpetual annuity of 20l. secured on his estate. The inhabitants are employed in various manufactures of linen, woollen, iron, and carpentry; but the chief support of the place is from the numerous shoals of herrings which annually visit Loch Fyne. Its harbour was anciently called *Slochk Ichopper*, "the gullet where vessels bought or bartered fish;" and the arms of the town represent a net with a herring, with the motto "*semper tibi pendeat halet.*" It appears also that the merchants of France were in use to come and barter their wines for herrings; and a point of land, called the Frenchman's point, is stated by tradition to have been the place where the merchants transacted their affairs. In the year 1754, a company from Lancashire erected a furnace not far from the town, for smelting iron ore by means of wood charcoal, and the establishment has lately been increased. The parish of Inveraray extends about 18 miles in length, and on an average 3 in breadth, somewhat in the form of a crescent. Its appearance is hilly, and even mountainous, though interspersed with several tracts of flat ground, particularly about the town, and the vale of Glenshira, which is nearly 5 miles in length. The whole of the flat ground is arable, with a rich deep soil; but the rest is shallow, and not naturally fertile, though that part which has been under the immediate management of the Duke of Argyll has been much improved by the use of lime as a manure, the high price of which unfortunately precludes the use of it, except by the rich and affluent. The most improved system of agriculture is followed on many farms, particularly those of the Duke, who has invented a kind of drying barns; a contrivance of the utmost consequence in a late country, where the wet harvests are apt to destroy a great part of the corn. The parish lies along the coast of Loch Fyne, and is watered by the rivers Aray and Shira, which fall into that arm of the sea near the town: the latter, in its course, forms an expanse of water, called Loch Dubh, "the black loch," from the darkness, of its bottom, or the depth of its water. In high tides, the sea flows as

high as this lake; and, it is no uncommon circumstance, that herrings and other salt water fish are caught in the same draught-net with trout and salmon, the native fish of the lake. Not far from the town is the castle of Inveraray, the principal seat of the Duke of Argyll. It is a square building, with a round tower at each corner; and a high glazed pavilion, shooting up above the towers in the centre, gives it, upon the whole, a heavy appearance. It is built of a coarse *lapis ollaris*, brought from the other side of the lake, which is extremely soft, but will, in all probability, long stand the effects of the weather. This stone is of a grey colour, but its sombre hue well harmonizes with the surrounding scenery. The hall is hung round with arms and other ornaments, suited to the grandeur of a Highland castle; but the rest of the house is fitted up in a modern style, with exquisite taste. From the lawn the scenery is grand beyond conception. The Aray with its beautiful cascades; the expanded bay of Loch Fyne; the hill of Duni-coich (rising in the form of a pyramid to the height of 700 feet, clothed to the summit with a thick wood of ornamental trees, and surmounted with a Gothic watch-tower, or observatory); the banks towards Essachossan, and the distant hills and mountains; form such an assemblage of grand and beautiful objects as are rarely to be seen. The plantations in the parish are extensive, and finely laid out; every unimprovable crevice, glen, and mountain, is covered with trees, of which the present value is immense. They were long since estimated at upwards of 100,000l. but, from the increase of growth, and the advanced price of timber, they are calculated to be worth thrice that sum. "Some of the beech trees," says Mr. Knox, "are from 9 to 12 feet in circumference, and the pines from 6 to 9; but these being comparatively few, we shall state the medium girth of 2,000,000 trees planted within the last 100 years, at 3 feet, and the medium value at 4s. which produces 400,000l. and this for the most part on ground unfit for the plough, being mostly composed of hill and rock." The thinning of the wood, to allow the remaining trees to grow, produces not less than 1500l. annually. Inver-

array joins with Ayr, Irvine, Rothesay, and Campbelltown, in sending a member to parliament. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2051.

INVERARITY; a parish in the county of Forfar, about 3 miles square. The surface is uneven, and a great part of the soil moory and unimprovable. There is, however, a growing spirit for agriculture, but inclosures are still rare, and the old system of incessant cropping is still adhered to in many farms. The principal manure employed is marl, brought from the lake of Forfar, at the distance of 5 miles. There are few old trees, but of late years, the chief proprietors have planted a considerable extent of the waste lands, which are very thriving, and must eventually turn to good account. There are the remains of two rectangular camps in the parish, supposed to have been military stations of the Romans under Agricola, in his sixth campaign, when he obtained his victory over the Caledonians under Galgacus their chief. Population in 1801, 820.

INVERAVEN; a parish on the banks of the Aven, near the confluence of that river with the Spey. It is situated partly in Elginshire, but the greater part is in the county of Banff. It is about 18 miles long, and 5 broad; and, besides the Aven and Spey, is watered by the Livet, a stream which gives the name of Glenlivet to a considerable district of the parish. The surface is irregular, but cannot be called mountainous. The soil in the lower grounds is wet and mossy; on the sides of the hills light and dry; and, farther elevated, it becomes moory. The district of Glenlivet is remarkably fertile, the soil being a light loam, on a bed of limestone rock. The sides of the rivers abound with copses of birch and alder, and on the banks of the Spey there is a considerable extent of oak wood. On the estate of General Grant there were lately laid out some extensive plantations of different forest trees. Ballendalloch, the seat of General Grant, is an elegant house, situated at the confluence of the Aven with the Spey. There are 3 druidical temples. Population in 1801, 2107.

INVERBERVIE, commonly called

BERVIE; a royal borough in Kincardineshire. *Vide BERVIE.*

INVERCHAOLAIN; a parish in the district of Cowal, in Argyllshire, intersected for 8 miles by Loch Streven, an arm of the sea, and watered by a small rivulet, which joins the lake at this place. The surface is for the most part rugged. A ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast, which is about 3 miles in extent, on the N. side of the channel which separates Cowal from the isle of Bute. In some places there are small flat fields nigh the shore; but, for the most part, the ascent from the sea is immediate, and, about half a mile inland, the soil is thin and sandy, only adapted for pasturage. All the mountains formerly were covered with heath, but many of them are now clothed with a rich sward of grass, since the introduction of sheep. Those fields which are capable of tillage, are managed in the old way of farming, except the farm of Mr. Lamont of Knockdow, who under many disadvantages of climate and soil, raises crops equal to any in the W. of Scotland. There is a considerable extent of natural wood, which forms an article of importance to the proprietors. The only plantations are around the seats of South-hall and Knockdow. Tradition mentions a bloody battle which took place in this parish, during the reign of Robert III., and many graves and cairns are said to point out the places where the bodies of the fallen were interred. The small island of Eallangheirrig, situated at the mouth of Loch Riden, is in this parish, memorable in the annals of the 17th century. (*Vide EALLANGHEIRRIG.*) Population in 1801, 626.

INVERESK; a parish in Mid-Lothian, situated on a bay of the Frith of Forth, where the river Esk pours its streams into that arm of the sea. It contains 2571 acres, the soil of which varies according to its distance from the sea. Along the coast it is sandy, but, having been for ages in a high state of cultivation for gardens and small fields, in the neighbourhood of the villages, is abundantly fertile. On the banks of the river the soil is naturally fertile and highly improved; towards the S. E. and S. W. the soil is more of a clayey nature, capable of

raising great crops, especially of wheat, under proper culture. Agriculture is, however, but little improved, though some of the farmers have adopted the new system of farming. Some years ago, Drs. Carlyle and Grieve, the ministers of Inveresk and Dalkeith, having each a small farm, introduced the use of the wheel plough, the employment of which has now become general. The situation of the parish is one of the most beautiful in Scotland: the low part of it is only a few feet above the level of the sea; between which, and the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, lies the pleasant plain called Musselburgh *Links*, which furnishes a field for playing the golf, the favourite amusement of the inhabitants, and dry walks at all seasons of the year. Behind this plain, which is half a mile in breadth, intersected by the windings of the Esk, there is a rising ground, which begins at the western extremity of the parish, and extends in a swelling course to the hill of Inveresk, on which is situated the village of the same name and the parish church. The beautiful prospects which the village commands, and the salubrity of the climate, has obtained for it; of old, the name of the Montpelier of Scotland. The hill on which the village is situated is nearly surrounded by the Esk; and the sloping gardens, belonging to the inhabitants, approach to the brink of the river. Of the occupations of the inhabitants, especially of the women, the late Dr. Carlyle, in his statistical report, gives a very entertaining, and not unfavourable account, as well as of their peculiar character and manners. The *fishwives*, *kailwives*, and *saltwives*, who carry fish, vegetables, and salt, daily to the metropolis, are remarkable for their great strength, activity, and masculine character; but, for the particulars, the reader is referred to Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. xvi. p. 15, 20. as the article is too long for insertion: but we cannot help noticing one characteristic anecdote of the spirit and exertions of the fishwives, recorded by the Doctor. "When speaking of a young woman reported to be on the point of marriage;" "Hout," say they, "how can she keep a man who

can hardly maintain herself?" There is plenty of freestone, and likewise of limestone; but the most valuable mineral is coal, which lies under the whole parish, and is wrought in many places. There are the remains of various Roman antiquities; and, in the town of Musselburgh, is seen the house where Randolph Earl of Murray died, in July 1332. The field where the battle of Pinkie, so unfortunate to Queen Mary, was fought, and the no less fatal Carberry-hill, is in this parish. Pinkie House, formerly a seat of the Earls of Dunfermline, deserves to be noticed. It gives name to a beautiful Scottish song. The bridge of Musselburgh, over which the Scottish army marched to the battle of Pinkie, is of great though unknown antiquity. It is generally supposed to be a work of the Romans. The late Dr. Carlyle, well known as the friend of most of the literary characters who have flourished in Britain during the last century, held the pastoral charge of Inveresk for upwards of fifty years. Besides the town of Musselburgh, and the villages of Inveresk and Fisherrow, there are several other small villages. (*Vide* MUSSELBURGH and FISHERROW.) Population in 1801, 6604.

INVERGORDON; a village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Rosskeen, situated on the N. side of the Frith of Comarty, over which there is a regular ferry to the town of Cromarty. It has a good harbour, and a fine sandy shore, where vessels may safely deliver their cargoes. It is sometimes named the Ness of Invergordon.

INVERGOWRIE; a village in the Carse of Gowrie, on the extreme borders of Perthshire, on the banks of the Tay. It is principally noted for having been the first place of Christian worship in Scotland N. of the Tay; a church having been founded here in the 7th century, by Boniface, a legate from the church of Rome. Here also a palace was built by Alexander I, King of Scotland, which, however, he did not long possess; for, having narrowly escaped assassination, he, in gratitude founded the church of Scone, and made over the lands and palace of Invergowie *in dotem* to that establishment.

INVERKEILOR; a parish in Angus-shire, of an oblong figure, extending about 6 miles in length from the sea westward, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. The general appearance is level, except the N. bank of the river Lunan, which rises to a considerable height. Almost the whole surface is arable, and the soil, which varies from clay to sandy or gravelly loam, is in general fertile. It is divided in nearly its whole length by the river Lunan, and is watered by a small stream called Keilor, which falls into the sea about a mile and a half from the church. The sea coast towards the E. is flat and sandy, being part of that bay into which the Lunan discharges itself, and to which it gives its name; but, towards the W. the shore rises to the Red Head, a bold rocky promontory, 230 feet perpendicular. There is a small fishing village called Ethiehaven, at the mouth of the Keilor, and a considerable assemblage of houses near the church, situated about the turnpike road, nearly half way betwixt Arbroath and Montrose. There are several mansions in the parish, particularly Ethie House, the seat of the Earl of Northesk; Anniston, the seat of Mr. Rait; Kinblythmont, the seat of Mr. Lindsay-Carnegie; and Lawton, the seat of Mr. Henderson. Near the mouth of the Lunan, on an eminence, stands the venerable ruins of Red-castle, said to have been built by William the Lion, and used as a hunting-seat. There are also the remains of several religious houses, and vestiges of encampments, on the estates of Lord Northesk, and Mr. Lindsay-Carnegie, which tradition ascribes to the Danes, and this idea is further corroborated by the names of the adjoining places. Every part of the parish abounds with excellent freestone of a reddish colour; and the rocks of the Red Head contain pebbles of a fine colour, which are found in the fragments which have fallen down. Population in 1801, 1704.

INVERKEITHING; a royal borough, and sea-port town in Fifeshire. It is pleasantly situated upon a rising ground, on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth, at the head of the bay which bears its name. It consists of one street of considerable length, with

bye-lanes crossing it nearly at right angles. The houses have an ancient appearance, and almost every one has a piece of garden ground belonging to it. There is a neat town-house, built in 1770, containing a prison, rooms for the town-clerk and bailie courts, and for public meetings and entertainments. It is a very old borough, having received its first charter from William, surnamed the Lion; since which time several kings of Scotland granted charters at different periods; and King James VI, by a writ of *novodamus*, dated 4th May, 1598, ratified and confirmed them all, and declared "that their rights and privileges extend from the water of Dovan to that of Leven, and as far north as Kinross." It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, the dean of guild, and treasurer, annually elected by the counsellors and the deacons of the trades. The number of counsellors is so unlimited, that the whole burges inhabitants might be made counsellors; and, what is more singular, they continue in office during life and residence. The magistrates have a yearly revenue of upwards of 200l. Sterling to lay out in improvements. Before the entrance of the harbour is the bay of Inverkeithing, affording safe anchorage to vessels of any burden in all winds. Here the ships of war from Leith roads generally ride during the winter storms, and it is the place appointed for vessels to perform quarantine. The harbour is very commodious, having at spring tides from 13 to 15 feet water, with good quays for the accommodation of the shipping. There is very little trade carried on, the exportation of coal being the chief employment of the vessels, 25,000 tons being shipped annually. The demand is greater than can be answered, and vessels are sometimes obliged to wait 5 or 6 weeks. There are several salt pans, that annually make from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels. An iron foundery has also been established on a small plan. There were convents for the Franciscans and Dominicans in the town, but no vestiges of them now remain. In the time of David I. Inverkeithing became a royal residence. Within these 50 years, plain vestiges of the house where the King resided were to be seen. It joins with Cul-

ross, Queensferry, Stirling, and Dunfermline, in sending a member to parliament, and lies 18 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. It contains upwards of 1300 inhabitants. The parish of Inverkeithing extends in two branches about 3 miles W. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N. from the town, forming a right angle; and none of these arms are more than a mile in breadth. The surface, except the hills at the back of the North Ferry, called the Ferry hills, is either flat, or gently rising ground; the greater part of which is a strong rich clay soil, yielding plentiful crops: even part of the Ferry hills is arable, and produces good grain. Towards the northern extremity, the soil is cold and moory. Husbandry is much improved; and a Farmer Society has been lately established, who have regular ploughing matches, in which the successful competitors receive premiums. In this parish are the harbours of North Ferry and Brucehaven; at the former of which is a village containing nearly 300 inhabitants. This ferry is well known to travellers, as the port opposite to Queensferry, in crossing the Frith of Forth: Brucehaven is a small village of 10 or 12 houses, near a small harbour for taking in coals. The island of Inchgarvie is also in this parish. (*Vide INCHGARVIE.*) On the top of Lethem hill there are some upright stones, placed in a circular form, said to have been a druidical temple. In the northern part of the parish is a stone 10 feet high, called the Standing Stone, on which are several rude figures of men and horses. The castle of Rosyth is a ruinous edifice, built upon a rock, and surrounded by the sea at full tide. It was one of the seats of the Stuart family, and is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. About 45 years ago a lead mine was discovered in Lord Morton's grounds, but the ore, though very rich, was soon exhausted. Admiral Greig, the commander in chief of the Russian navy, was born in this parish. Population in 1801, 2228.

INVERKEITHNY; a parish in Banffshire, situated on the S. bank of the river Deveron, where the large *burn* or rivulet of Keithny falls into that river. It is from 5 to 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth.

The soil is tolerable, and a considerable quantity of grain is raised in the parish. There is no village, if we except a few straggling houses near the church, which lies 12 miles S. W. from Banff. Population in 1801, 503.

INVERKIRKAG; a river of Sutherlandshire, in Assint parish, which runs into a small arm of the sea called Loch Inver.

INVERLOCHY; an ancient town in Inverness-shire, which, according to Boethius, had been in former times a most opulent city, remarkable for the vast resort of French and Spaniards. It was also the seat of royalty, for here, as is reported, King Achaius signed, in 790, the league offensive and defensive betwixt himself and Charlemagne. In after times it was destroyed by the Danes, and never again restored. Of the city there are now no remains, except some paved works in different places, which are supposed to have been streets. It is called by the old Scottish writers the emporium of the W. of Scotland. Near where it stood is the ancient castle of Inverlochy, a short distance from Fort William, which was at first named from it the fort and garrison of Inverlochy, but changed to its present name in honour of King William. The castle of Inverlochy is adorned with large towers, which, by the mode of building, seem like the structures raised by the English in the reign of Edward I. "The castle," says the Rev. Mr. Ross in the statistical account of Kilmanivaig, "has survived the borough, and now stands alone, in ancient magnificence, after having seen the river Lochy, that formerly filled its ditches, run in another course, and outlived all history and all tradition of its own builder and age. It is a quadrangular building, with round towers at the angles, measuring 30 yards every way within the walls. The towers and ramparts are solidly built of stone and lime, 9 feet thick at the bottom, and 8 above. The towers are not entire, nor are they all equally high; the western is the highest and largest, and does not seem to have been less than 50 feet when entire: the rampart between them from 25 to 30. About 10 or 12 yards without the walls the ditch begins, which surrounded the castle from 30 to 40

feet broad. The whole building covers about 1600 yards; and within the ditch are 7000 yards, nearly an English acre and a half. The whole building would require from 500 to 600 men to defend it." From the name of the western tower, and other circumstances, it is probable this castle was occupied by the Cummings, in the time of Edward I. of England, when this clan was at its zenith of power, and, previous to that period, by the Thanes of Lochaber, particularly by Bancho or Banquo, the predecessor of the royal family of Stuart. A little below the castle is a pleasant walk, still called Bancho's walk. Near this place were fought two famous battles; one in 1427 between Donald Balloch, brother of Alexander Lord of the Isles, and the Earls of Caithness and Marr, in which the forces of the latter were defeated; the other battle was in February 1645, when the celebrated Marquis of Montrose completely defeated the Campbells under the Marquis of Argyll.

INVERNESS-SHIRE; one of the most extensive counties in Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by Ross-shire, and part of the Moray Frith; on the E. by the shires of Elgin, Moray, and Aberdeen; on the S. by Perth and Argyll; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. A small insulated district between the shires of Banff and Moray is annexed to it; and several of the Hebrides are politically attached to this county. It comprehends the districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, and Glenelg, with several smaller districts or glens, as Glengary, Glenmoriston, Glenshiel, &c. The islands annexed to it are Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Sky, Barra, Eigg, and the smaller islets which are situated on its coasts. It is further subdivided into 31 parochial districts. The mainland, excluding the isles, extends in length from the point of Arisaig on the W. to the point of Ardiersier on the E. where Fort George is built, about 92 miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly 50 miles. The broad vale called Glenmore-na-h'ala-ban extends through the very centre of the county from E. to W. occupied by the large expanses of Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and that arm of the sea called Locheil,

communicating with Loch Linnhe, through which a navigable canal is at present cutting from the eastern to the western oceans. *Vide CANAL (CALEDONIAN.)* Besides these, there are several other lakes, particularly Loch Archaig, Loch Laggan, Loch Garry, &c. with the northern extremity of Loch Ericht. On each side of this extensive vale the surface is wild, barren, and mountainous, Benevis, the highest mountain in Britain, raising its snow-clad head 4370 feet above the level of the sea, and many other mountains approach near to that elevation. On the banks of the lakes and in the vallies there are many tracts of good arable land, and the county is every where intersected by numerous rapid currents, which, uniting, form several large rivers. The most noted of these are the Spey, Ness, Lochy, Garry, Glass, &c. which, with the lakes, abound with trout and salmon. The small river of Foyers, noted for its tremendous cataract, is also in this county. (*Vide SPEY, NESS, FOYERS, &c.*) The western shore, particularly of the districts of Moidart, Arisaig, Moruar, and Knoydart, are indented with numerous bays, creeks, and arms of the sea (called *lochs*), which might be rendered excellent fishing stations. On the confines of the county there are extensive tracts of natural wood, evident remains of much larger forests. The fir woods of Glenmore and Strathspey, the property of the Duke of Gordon and Sir James Grant, are supposed to be far more extensive than all the other natural woods in Scotland together. Of late, the attention of the farmer has been called to the improvement of agriculture, and many have adopted the most approved modes of husbandry; but, in a country so wild as the interior of Inverness-shire, the advances in husbandry must be very slow. On the eastern coast, indeed, and in the neighbourhood of the navigable lakes, the use of lime as a manure has been generally followed, and the same advantage is open to those in the interior, from the excellent limestone rocks which every where abound, and the immense forests which afford the means of burning it. Notwithstanding these advantages, the principal employment of the far-

mer is the management of black cattle and sheep; especially the former, and numerous herds of goats are also to be found in every district. The mountains and forests are inhabited by immense herds of red and roe deer, which here roam in safety, in recesses impenetrable to man: the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Inverness-shire contains only one royal borough, viz. Inverness, and several small villages, which are too trifling to demand particular notice. The Gaelic is the language of the people in the northern, western, and southern borders; but in the neighbourhood of Inverness the better sort use the English language, which they are said to pronounce with as great propriety as in any part of Scotland. They were indebted for this, and the knowledge of many useful arts, to the soldiers of Cromwell, who were stationed here for a considerable time, and afterwards became settlers. When the feudal system existed in the Highlands, and when any factious chief had it in his power to embroil the neighbourhood in war, it was necessary to erect some military stations to keep the Highlanders in subjection. Accordingly, in the tract of the great vale or Glenmore, Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William were erected, commonly called the chain of forts across the island. By means of Fort George on the E. all entrance up the Moray Frith to Inverness is prevented; Fort Augustus curbs the inhabitants midway; and Fort William is a check to any attempts on the W. Detachments are made from these garrisons to Inverness, to Bannockburn barracks, opposite to the isle of Sky, and to Castle-Douart in the isle of Mull. These forts were originally of consequence in a military point of view: at present the chief services derived from them, particularly Fort William and Fort Augustus, have been preserving the country from robberies; for this purpose small parties are scattered over the country. A dangerous banditti not more than 23 years ago infested Inverness-shire; they consisted of a set of thieves, deserters and murderers, leagued together to the annoyance of the whole country. The military from each fort pursued them among the caves

and fastnesses of the mountains; the ringleaders were at length taken, some were executed, and some transported. Since that period, the country has been perfectly quiet. Another material benefit which has been derived from the forts, and the roads connected with them, has been the civilization of the Highlands. The English garrisons which have necessarily occupied the forts, and the number of travellers to whom the military roads have given access, have undoubtedly induced the example of gentler and more polished manners, and have assisted in banishing those exclusive privileges and partialities in favour of an individual superior, and of every thing attached to him, which had acquired such ferocity under the system of clanship. The military roads in this county, made by the soldiers under General Wade, never fail to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers. They are executed with the utmost industry and labour, over inaccessible mountains, and through mosses and morasses, which before were impassable to the lightest vehicle. (*Vide HIGHLANDS.*) By the spirited exertions of the gentlemen of this populous county, the commerce and industry of the inhabitants have of late been greatly increased; and, to facilitate the communication with the most remote parts, roads and bridges are now forming, under the direction of government, through every district of this extensive shire. The vitrified forts of Craig-phatric and Knock-fallaric are seemingly the most ancient structures. (*Vide CRAIG PHATRIC and KNOCK-FALLARIC.*) In the district of Glenelg are seen the ruins of many of those circular towers, which are found in the Western Isles and other parts, concerning the uses of which antiquarians are not agreed. In their outward appearance, they are round and tapering, like glass-houses: in the heart of the wall, which is perpendicular within, there are horizontal galleries, going quite round, and connected by stairs. These ascend quite to the top, which is open; but besides the opening and the door there is no window outward: towards the stairs there are openings to admit light to the galleries. In the district of Glenroy or King's Vale, are seen

the famous parallel roads, called by the common people *Fingalian roads*, and attributed to that hero. For a description of these, *vide* KILMANIVAIG, in which parish they are situated. The principal inhabitants are the clans of Forbes, Macintosh, Macpherson, Fraser, Grant, and Macdonald; and many of the proprietors possess elegant seats on the Moray Frith, the banks of the lakes, and near the western coasts. Limestone is found in every district of the county, in many places approaching to the nature of marble. Near the ferry of Ballychelish, in Lochaber, there is a fine rock of an ash-coloured marble, beautifully speckled with veins of copper pyrites, and intersected with small thready veins of lead ore, which is very rich in silver. In the parish of Kilmalie, near Fort William, in the bed of the river Nevis, is a singular vein of marble, of a black ground, with a beautiful white flowering like needle-work, or rather resembling the frosting upon a window, penetrating the whole vein. Most of the mountains are composed of a reddish granite, which, according to Williams the mineralogist, is the most beautiful of any in the world. In the parish of Kingussie a rich vein of silver was discovered, and attempted to be wrought, but without success; and in other places veins of lead, containing silver, have been observed. Iron ore has also been found, but not in sufficient quantity to render it an object of manufacture. In the isle of Sky there are several valuable minerals. (*Vide* SKY.) Inverness-shire contained, in 1801, (including its islands), 74,292 inhabitants. The valued rent, as stated in the county books, is £1881. 9s. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 70,530l. Sterling.

INVERNESS; a royal borough, and the county town of Inverness-shire, is situated on both sides of the river Ness, where it discharges its waters into the Moray Frith. It is a large and well built town, having many elegant houses. On the High Street, nearly in the centre of the town, stands the court-house, connected with the tolbooth, a handsome modern building, with a fine tower, terminated by a very elegant spire. The academy is also a spacious and

elegant building, erected in 1790, containing a large hall, and rooms for the rector and masters. There is a fine stone bridge of 7 arches over the Ness, uniting the two sides of the town, of which the S. is by far the most populous and extensive. It is a royal borough of great antiquity, having received its first charter from Malcolm Canmore, which has been renewed by successive sovereigns until James VI. when the constitution or *sett* of the borough was finally settled. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and a dean of guild; assisted by 15 other counsellors, composing a town-council of 21. The old council annually elect a new, and the new council immediately elect their office-bearers out of the number. There are 6 incorporated trades, 2 of whose deacons and their convener are members of the council. From the time of receiving their charter from James VI. to the revolution in 1688, the inhabitants of Inverness were industrious and enterprising. They carried on a considerable trade in corn and skins, particularly the former. The greater part of the town consisted of granaries, kilns, and malting-barns. They exported grain to France, the northern countries, and Holland; and all the home consumption of malt in the shires of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, in the Western and the Orkney isles, was supplied by the corn merchants of Inverness. After the revolution, the town from various causes suffered a gradual decline; so that, at the period of the rebellion in 1745, it appeared little better than the ruins of what it formerly was. In the centre of the town there were many ruinous uninhabited houses; and in other parts of it every second space exhibited the ruins of a kiln, a granary, or some other building. In the year 1746 the town began to revive; and, from that period to the present, particularly for the last 40 years, it has been in a rapid state of improvement. It is now almost wholly rebuilt, and its limits are yearly extending on every side. The principal manufactures are of hemp and flax. The cotton and woollen manufactures have also made their way here, and there are several tan-works, brick works, and chandleries carried

on. The harbour is safe and commodious, allowing vessels of 200 tons to unload at the quay, and vessels of 500 tons can ride at safety in the Frith, within a mile of the town. The ships which belong to Inverness are employed chiefly in carrying to London the produce of the salmon fishery of the Ness, and the skins of otters, roes, &c. caught in that neighbourhood. These vessels bring back, in return, materials for use and luxury; particularly hardware and haberdashery, to supply that extensive district of which Inverness is the capital, the communication with which is facilitated by the excellent military roads which go in every direction from this point. Inverness has a great air of elegance, and has more trade and money than could be expected in so remote a part of the island. It has several good schools; and the academy, before mentioned, established on the most liberal plan, resembles an university in every thing but the name. In 1798, the population was estimated at not less than 8000. The parish of Inverness is 10 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The general appearance is varied, part being flat, and part hilly, rocky, and mountainous. It is unequally divided into two parts by the lake and river Ness. There is no natural wood but there are several extensive plantations: one proprietor had planted in 1793, 15,000 forest trees of different kinds, and 4,000,000 of firs. Many acres have been lately improved, and the greater part of the arable land is of a light loam, exceedingly fertile. Near the town on the W. side is *Tomna-heurich*, "the hill of fairies," a beautiful insulated hill covered with trees. It is of a singular shape, nearly resembling a ship with her keel uppermost. Its base is a parallelogram, the length of which is 1984, and the breadth 176 feet, from which it rises to the height of 250 feet above the level of the river. Near this mount is the hill of *Craig-phatric*, celebrated for the remains of a vitrified fort. (*Vide CRAIG-PHATRIC.*) Besides that remnant of antiquity, there are some cairns, and a druidical temple. A few years ago, on the western extremity of a hill overlooking the town, were the ruins of one of Oliver Cromwell's forts, and of a castle supposed to have been built

by Malcolm Canmore; but these have been razed to the foundations, and the ground cultivated. Of the castle of Macbeth, and of the Cummings, which stood in this district, nothing but rubbish now remains. Culloden moor, so fatal to the hopes and projects of the Stuart family, lies a few miles S. E. of Inverness; and near it is Culloden House, the seat of the Forbeses of Culloden, where Charles lodged the evening before the engagement. For an account of the principal lake and river, *vide* NESS (*Loch and River.*) Population of the town, and parish in 1801, 8732.

INVERNETHIE; a small harbour of Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

INVERNOCHTIE. *Vide* STRATHDON.

INVERNSNAID; a place in the parish of Buchannan, in Stirlingshire, where barracks were erected and soldiers stationed about the beginning of the 17th century, to repress the depredations of those freebooters, particularly the clan of Macgregor, who, at that time, infested the country. The barracks are still in repair, and a guard is regularly mounted by a detached party of soldiers from Dumbarton Castle.

INVERUGIE; a small village in the parish of St. Fergus, Aberdeenshire, seated on the Ugie, where that river discharges itself into the ocean. There is a considerable bleachfield for thread; and a porter and beer brewery has been for some time carried on to a great extent. Near it are the ruins of Inverugie Castle, where the celebrated Field-Marshal Keith was born.

INVERURY; an ancient royal borough in Aberdeenshire, seated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury. It is a small town, and its increase and improvement have been much retarded by its situation, being inaccessible on all sides but one, except with boats, and even that mode was often impracticable, from land floods. This obstacle is now, however, in a great measure removed. By the spirited exertions of the Earl of Kintore and Provost Thom, subscriptions have been promoted for a bridge upon the Don, and an elegant one was finished in 1791, at the expence of 2000*l*. A bridge over the Ury would contribute

still farther to the improvement of the place. Tradition reports, that it was erected into a royal borough by King Robert Bruce, on occasion of a signal victory obtained by him in the neighbourhood over Comyn Earl of Buchan, the king of England's general in Scotland; which success proved the beginning of that good fortune which attended him during the whole of his reign. The oldest charter is a *novodamus* by Queen Mary, the preamble of which states, that "Inverury had been a royal borough time immemorial, but that the charter of its erection had been lost during the civil wars." It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 13 counsellors, who have under their management the small revenue collected from the customs of the borough. Inverury does not appear ever to have been a place of trade: indeed, it is chiefly inhabited by such mechanics as are employed in the neighbourhood. It is situated 14 miles W. of Aberdeen, and 51 N. N. W. of Dundee. It gives second title of baron to the Earl of Kintore, who is superior of most of the houses in the town. The parish of Inverury contains about 4000 acres, extending W. from the confluence of the rivers Don and Ury, but of these scarcely 2000 are arable. The land near the rivers is generally a light dry mould on a bed of sand, very early, and producing excellent crops in light showery summers. From this ground it rises gradually to the skirts of the mountain of Benochie, which is situated about a mile W. from the boundary of the parish. The soil of this elevated ground is not so fertile as on the banks of the rivers, and is more adapted for sheep pasture. At the S. end of the town of Inverury, and near the confluence of the rivers, stands a curious artificial mount of sand, covered with a fine green sward. It is a truncated cone, very regular, of 40 feet perpendicular height, and is supposed to have been one of those places where in former times justice was administered. Population in 1801, 783.

JOCK'S LODGE, or PIER'S-HILL; a place in Edinburghshire, about a mile S. E. from Edinburgh, where cavalry barracks have been lately erected in a most elegant style,

sufficient to accommodate a whole regiment.

JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE.

Vide GROAT'S HOUSE.

JOHN'S (St.) or St. JOHN'S CLAUCHAN; a considerable village in the parish of Dalry, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is the property of the Earl of Galloway, who has feued it on most advantageous terms to the feuer. In 1794, it was calculated to contain nearly 400 inhabitants, having increased nearly 300 in 9 years.

JOHN'S-HAVEN; a sea port town in the parish of Benholme, in Kincardineshire, about 9 miles N. from Montrose, and 4 S. S. E. from Bervie. It was formerly one of the greatest fishing towns on the coast; but, owing to several of their boats being cast away and the men lost, and the severe exactions demanded for the navy, besides the impress service, it has declined very much. It is now rather a manufacturing than a fishing village, a company from Dundee having established an extensive sail-cloth manufacture, which some time ago employed a great number of hands. In 1793, it contained 1019 inhabitants.

JOHNSTON; a parish in the eastern district of Dumfries-shire, called Annandale. It is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, except at one place, where it extends to 6 miles, watered on the E. by the river Annan. The soil is rich, and only requires proper culture to make it produce the most luxuriant crops. The distance from coal being 30 miles, and from lime being upwards of 18, is a great drawback to agricultural improvements; and from this circumstance oats, barley, and a few acres of pease, are the only crops. The whole parish belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun, as heir of the Annandale family; and a considerable extent of waste land has been lately planted by that nobleman. The western district is hilly, and chiefly appropriated to the pasturage of sheep and black cattle, of the former of which there are about 1500, and of the latter nearly 750 fed in the parish. The ruinous castle of Lochwood, once the residence of the family of Annandale, is situated in the N. end of the parish. It is said to have been built in

the 14th century, and appears to have been a place of great strength, having prodigious thick walls, and being surrounded with almost impassable bogs and marshes. This circumstance induced King James VI. to say, that the man who built Lochwood, though outwardly honest, must have been a knave in his heart. Drs. Rogerson and Halliday, physicians to the late Empress of Russia, were natives of this parish. Population in 1801, 740.

JOHNSTOWN; a neat and regular built manufacturing village in Renfrewshire, about 3 miles W. of Paisley. It was begun to be feued in 1782. It contains about 1430 inhabitants.

JOHNSTOWN (Str.); an ancient name of Perth, now disused. *Vide* PERTH.

IONA, or I-COLM-KILL; one of the Hebrides. *Vide* I-COLM-KILL.

IRONGRAY, or more properly KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY; a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. *Vide* KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

IRVINE or IRWINE; a sea port town and royal borough in the bailiery of Cunningham, and county of Ayr. It stands on a rising ground, of a sandy soil, to the N. of the mouth of the river Irvine, the æstuary of which forms the harbour. The situation is dry and well aired, having a broad street running from S. E. to N. W. the whole length of the town. On the S. side of the river, but connected to the town by a handsome bridge, there is a row of houses on each side of the road leading to the harbour, on an uniform plan, chiefly inhabited by seafaring people. A number of the same kind of houses are built on the road leading to Ayr. None of these suburbs are within the royalty, but are locally situated in the parish of Dundonald. The church of Irvine is a great ornament to the place, being situated on a rising ground betwixt the town and the river, and surmounted by an elegant spire. The town-house stands nearly in the middle of the street. In the town are branches of the old Paisley bank and the Ayr bank. It is uncertain when the town was erected into a royal borough; but a charter is extant from Alexander II. confirming some grants

from other sovereigns. The magistracy of Irvine had formerly a very extensive jurisdiction over the barony of Cunningham and Largs, but that is now completely abolished. They still have an ample revenue arising from the customs, and from a large tract of land which rents at 500*l.* *per annum*. The harbour is commodious, with 10 or 12 feet water on the bar at spring tides. To this port formerly belonged several busses employed in the herring fishery: at present they employ a number of brigs in the coal trade, of which about 24,000 tons are annually exported. Irvine has also a dock-yard for ship-building, a large tan-work, a rope-work, and a bleach-field; and a number of persons are engaged in the manufacture of carpets, muslins, silks, lawns, &c. which are exported in considerable quantities. The imports are iron, hemp, flax, wood, and grain, of which last 10,000 quarters have been imported in one year from Ireland alone, besides what has been brought coastwise from Galloway. Irvine lies 15 miles E. from the isle of Arran, and 61 W. by S. from Edinburgh. In 1792 it contained about 3500 inhabitants. The parish of Irvine extends about 5 miles in length along the river of the same name, which separates it from the parish of Dundonald, and its greatest breadth is not more than 2 miles. On the coast and the banks of the river the surface is flat and sandy; about the town the soil is a light loam, in some places mixed with gravel, both of which soils are abundantly fertile. Towards the N. eastern extremity, the situation is more elevated, and the soil is a strong clay. Besides the Irvine river, it is watered by the Annock and the Garnock streams, all of which abound with trout. Boutree-Hill is the only gentleman's residence in the parish. Near to it is an old castle belonging to the Earl of Eglintoun, whose seat is in the neighbouring parish of Kilwinning. The castle is said to be the remains of a nunnery, where there was a chapel, a church-yard, and a village; but of these none but the castle walls remain. The face of the country is beautified by clumps and belts of planting, which are equally of benefit for shelter and for ornament. There was formerly in the

town a convent belonging to the Carmelites or White Friars, founded by the family of Fullarton; but of the buildings of that religious house not the smallest vestiges remain. In this parish arose that religious sect, called from their founder, the Buchanites. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 4584.

IRVINE; a river in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the E. side of Loudonhill, in the parish of Loudon, and, passing by Derville, New-milns, Galston, and Riccartown, falls into the Frith of Clyde at the town of Irvine, where its mouth forms the harbour of that town. In great floods it brings down vast quantities of sand, which forms a bar at the entrance, on which the depth of water at spring tides is generally from 9 to 11 feet; in high storms, with a S. or S. W. wind, it is sometimes 16 feet. This river forms the boundary betwixt the bailiwicks of Cunningham and Kyle, in the same way as the Ayr forms the boundary betwixt Kyle and Carrick.

ISAY; a small island of the Hebrides, in the West Loch Tarbert, in the district of Harris.

ISHOL; a small island of Argyllshire, in Loch Linnhe.

ISHOL; an island on the S. W. coast of Ilay.

ISLA, ISLAY, or ILA; one of the Hebrides. *Vide* **ILAY**.

ISLA, or ILA; a river in Forfarshire. It has its source in the Grampian mountains, several miles northward of Mount-Blair. Washing the foot of that hill, it turns eastward, traverses the long narrow vale of Glenisla, below which it forms a cascade 70 or 80 feet perpendicular, called the Reeky linn. After passing the linn, it forms a deep pool of water, called Corral, famous for its trouts. It then divides into two branches, which, uniting again, form a pleasant island, called the Stanner Island, of several acres. It afterwards proceeds westward through the valley of Strathmore, receiving the Dean at Glammiss Castle, the Melgam at Airly Castle, and Ericht near Cupar. By these rivers its size is considerably increased, and now flowing with a smooth and gentle course, it falls into the Tay at Kinclaven. There are only 3 bridges over this river; one at or near Airly

Castle, another near the church of Ruthven, and a third near Cupar. In rainy seasons it proves very prejudicial to the adjacent fields. Increased by many rapid torrents, it overflows its banks, and sometimes, with resistless force, sweeps away whole harvests, and destroys "the well-earned treasures of the labouring year." Near its junction with the Tay, it possesses several valuable salmon-fishings, but the fish are smaller, and inferior to those of the Tay.

ISLA is also the name of a river in Banffshire, which takes its rise on the borders of Inverness-shire, and empties itself into the Deveron, after a short and rapid course of about 12 miles, during which it receives many streams from the mountains, which cause it frequently to overflow its banks after a fall of rain. It gives name to a district of Banffshire, Strathisla, contracted Stry'la.

ISLE MARTIN; a fishing station in Loch Broom, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, with a custom-house. It lies 5 miles N. of Ullapool.

ISLE TANERA; a fishing station and village of Ross-shire, 3 miles N. of Isle Martin.

ISLE of WHITHORN; a good harbour and village in Wigtonshire, near the royal borough of Whithorn. It contains 390 inhabitants.

ISSURT; a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

ITHAN. *Vide* **YTHAN**.

JURA; one of the Hebrides, lying opposite to the district of Knapdale in Argyllshire, to which county it is politically annexed. It extends fully 30 miles in length, and is on an average 7 broad. It is the most rugged of the Western Isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder, naked and incapable of cultivation. The chief of these mountains extend in the form of a ridge from S. to N. nearly in the middle of the island. They are 4 in number, which are termed the Paps of Jura, and are conspicuous at a great distance, terminating the western prospect from the continent, and are often covered with clouds and darkness. The southern one is termed *Beinn-achaolais*, "the mountain of the Sound," as being near to the Sound of Isla; the next and highest,

Beinn-an-oir, "the mountain of gold;" the third, *Beinn-sheunta*, "the consecrated mountain;" and, that to the north, *Corra-bhein*, "the steep mountain." Mr. Pennant ascended Beinn-an-oir with much difficulty. It is composed of large stones, covered with mosses near the base; but all above were bare, and unconnected with each other: "the whole," says he, "seemed a vast cairn, erected by the sons of Saturn." The grandeur of the prospect from the top compensated for the labour of ascending the mountain. From the W. side of the hill ran a narrow stripe of rock into the sea, called "*the slide of the old hag*." Jura itself displayed a stupendous front of rock, varied with innumerable little lakes, of the most romantic appearance, and calculated to raise grand and sublime emotions in the mind of the spectator. To the S. the island of Ilay lay almost under his feet, and, beyond that, the N. of Ireland; to the E. Gigha, Kintyre, Arran, and the Frith of Clyde, bounded by Ayrshire, and an amazing tract of mountains as far as Benlomond, and the mountains of Argyll Proper. Scarba finished the northern view. Over the Western ocean were seen Colonsay, Oransay, Mull, Iona, Staffa, and the neighbouring isles; and, still further, the long extended islands of Coll and Tyrie. Sir Joseph Banks and his friends ascended Beinn-sheunta, and found it, by actual measurement, to be 2359 feet above the level of the sea; but Beinn-an-oir is considerably higher, being elevated 2420 feet above the same level. The W. side of the island is not fit for cultivation. It is wild and rugged, intersected by many torrents, which come rushing down from the mountains; and has been deemed so inhospitable, that no person chooses to fix his habitation in it. All the inhabitants live on the E. side of the island. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is pretty level; but at a little distance from the shore there is a gradual ascent. The whole of this side forms a pleasant scene: the coast, in several places, is indented with bays and harbours; and the arable and pasture grounds spread out on the declivity, and terminate at the base of these huge rocky mountains, which form a romantic and awful

back-ground. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; higher up it becomes moory, with patches of improvable moss; and along the foot of the mountains there are numerous springs, which render the ground spouty, and unfit for cultivation. The only crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the only manure is the seaweed which is cast ashore: the use of lime for that purpose has not been introduced, nor the practice of sowing artificial grasses, or laying out the lands in fallow or regular rotation. There are two fine harbours on the E. coast of the island; that to the S. is called the harbour of Small Isles; the other is named the Lowlandman's bay: there are also some anchoring places on the W. coast. At the N. end of Jura are situated 3 inhabited islands, viz. Scarba, Lunga, and Balnahaigh. (See these articles.) Between Scarba and Jura is that famous gulf called Coryvreckan, from Breacan, son of a king of Denmark, who perished in it. There are several kinds of red deer traversing the mountains, and plenty of grouse and black game. When Mr. Pennant visited the island, the number of cattle was much greater than at present, the inhabitants having banished these to make way for the numerous herds of sheep and goats which have been introduced. Mr. Pennant mentions also a small worm, a native of the island, that resembles, though in a less pernicious degree, the *furia infernalis* of Linnæus. The *fillan* or little worm of Jura, small as a sewing thread, and not more than an inch in length, insinuates itself under the skin, causes a redness and great pain, and works its way from place to place. The cure used by the inhabitants is a poultice made of cheese and honey. Sloes are the only fruits of the island; and an acid is made from the berries of the mountain ash, and a kind of spirit distilled from them. Necessity has instructed the inhabitants in the use of native dyes. The juice of the heath tops supplies a bright yellow; the roots of the water-lily produces a dark brown; the astringent roots of the yellow water iris is one of the ingredients in striking a black colour; and the *galium verum*, called *rhu* by the islanders, affords a fine red, scarcely infer-

JUR

rior to the *rubia tinctorum* or madder. There is only one small village, called Jura, on the E. coast of the island, inhabited by a few fishers. There are several *barrows* and *castelle* in the island; and on the coast, near the harbour of Small-Isles, are the remains of a very considerable encampment: it has a triple line of defence, with regular bastions towards the land, and near the E. end is a pretty large mound, seemingly formed of the earth thrown out in forming the ditches. The stones composing the mountains are of white or red quartzite granite, some of which is brecciated, or filled with crystalline kernels of an amethystine colour. The other stones of the island are a bluish-coloured slate, veined with red, and so fine as to be used as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and, at the northern extremity, a quarry of micaceous gra-

JUR

nite. There is great abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganese. On the shores of the W. coast there is found great quantities of a fine kind of sand, which is carried away for the manufacture of glass. The climate of Jura is very healthy, owing to its high situation, and its exposure to the winds. It contained, in 1801, 1202 inhabitants. These, like the rest of the Highlanders, are addicted to superstition, and have their distinct clans. The Gaelic is the only language spoken in the island.

JURA and COLONSAY; a parish of Argyllshire, composed of 9 islands, of which that of Jura is the largest. The islands of Colonsay and Oransay, of Scarba, Lunga, Balnabuaigh, with 3 small uninhabited isles on the N. of Jura, form the rest of the district. Population in 1801, 2007.

K

K A I

KAIL or KALE; a river in Roxburghshire. It takes its rise in the parish of Oxnam, in the border hills, and runs meandering through a fine plain in the parishes of Hounam and Morbattell, till it enters the parish of Eckford: it then becomes confined between rising banks, and, running more rapidly, falls into the Teviot a little below Eckford church, about 17 miles from its source. It contains a delicious red trout; and, as the banks of the river are little incumbered with wood, the angler meets with no annoyance in the pursuit of his diversion. The vale through which it runs is noted for a particular breed of sheep, called the Kail-water breed, which is much admired.

KAIM; a small village in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire, near which is an obelisk, said to have been erected in consequence of a victory gained by King Malcolm II. over the Danes.

KALLIGRAY or CALLIGRAY; one of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris. *Vide* CALLIGRAY.

K E I

KATTERLINE or CATTERLINE; a parish in Kincardineshire, united to Kinneff, also a small harbour on the coast of that parish.

KEARN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of Forbes. *Vide* FORBES.

KEIG; a parish in Aberdeenshire, of nearly a circular figure, from 3 to 4 miles in diameter, and containing 1704 arable acres, 431 in pasture, and 360 in natural wood, besides a considerable extent of hills and moor. It is watered by the river Don. The soil is various, and the surface unequal: the hills are mostly covered with heath, but afford tolerable pasture to a few sheep and black cattle. Putachie, the seat of the family of Forbes, is in this parish. It commands a fine view of the windings of the river Don for nearly 20 miles, and is surrounded with extensive plantations, besides a natural wood of considerable extent. Population in 1801, 379.

KEILLESAY; a small inhabited island of the Hebrides, 5 miles N. E. of Barra.

KEIR; a parish in Dumfries-shire, 8 miles in length, and on an average from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in breadth. The soil is in general light, dry, and fertile, especially in showery seasons; and there are some fine meadows on the banks of the rivers Nith and Scarr, consisting of a deep rich loam. More than one-third of the surface is hilly, affording excellent sheep pasture. There is a considerable extent of natural wood, chiefly of oak and ash; and several extensive plantations of firs have been lately made out. The farmers are beginning to adopt the improved systems of agriculture, and to practise summer fallowing and rotation of crops. Limestone abounds, particularly on the estate of Barjarg, where there is an inexhaustible quarry of that mineral. Population in 1801, 771.

KEITH; a parish in the county of Banff, of nearly a circular figure, with a diameter of 6 miles. It lies in the district of Strathisla, contracted Stry'la, nearly in the centre of the county, is watered by the Isla, and contains a tract of arable ground as extensive and fertile as is to be found in any parish in the north of Scotland. The prevailing soil is loam and clay; the rest of it is light. It is in general fertile, though the seasons are late: the crops chiefly raised are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. The old mode of agriculture still prevails, except among a few of the gentlemen who farm their own estates. There are 4 villages in the parish, viz the Old town of Keith, beside the church, considerably decayed, containing about 200 inhabitants; the New town of Keith, erected in 1750 on a barren moor by the late Earl of Findlater, a neat and thriving manufacturing town, with weekly markets and well attended annual fairs, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants; the New town of New-mill, erected on the estate of the Earl of Fife, containing 330 inhabitants; and the Old town called New-mill, containing only 65 inhabitants. In these villages, and in the rest of the parish, the principal manufactures are flax-dressing, spinning, and weaving, and a bleachfield has been lately begun on an extensive

scale. There are also a tannery and a distillery, both carried on to good account. The parish school of Keith has been long famous as an initiatory seminary for young gentlemen intended for the university, owing to the attention of the proprietors in procuring able teachers to fill that important office. There are the remains of several druidical circles; and there are several chalybeate springs, nowise inferior to the mineral water of Peterhead. Near the old village of Keith, the Isla, precipitating itself over a pretty high rock, forms a fine cascade, called the Linn of Keith. James Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer, well known for his mechanical and philosophical genius, was a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 3284.

KEITH-HALL and KINKELL; an united parish in the district of Garrioch, Aberdeenshire, extending about 6 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and containing nearly 11,000 acres. The district is hilly and mountainous, and the soil is partly fertile, and partly barren and unproductive; which last is owing more to the exposed situation than to the poverty of the soil. The rivers Don and Ury water the parish, the former of which contains great quantities of salmon, the fishings of which belong to the Earl of Kintore. There are several extensive mosses, which supply the inhabitants with fuel. In one of these have been found several pieces of ancient armour. Keith-hall, the seat of the Earl of Kintore, and Balbithan, are fine mansions, surrounded with thriving plantations; but the rest of the country is poorly sheltered with wood, either natural or planted. There are 3 druidical temples; and a multitude of small cairns, on the moor of Kinmuck, are said to point out the place of a dreadful engagement between the Scots and Danes. The hill of Benochie, one of the Grampian ridge, elevated nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea, lies partly in this parish. Johnstone, next to Buchanan the best modern Latin poet, was born at Caskebean, which he celebrates. The Don, the Ury, and the Gadje, the streams of the neighbourhood, are also mentioned in his poems. This parish disputes with Galston the honour of the birth of "The Lass of Patie's

Mill." Her maiden name is said to have been Anderson, and a number of her descendants still reside in the district. One of the suitors, in an attempt to carry her off, being roughly handled by her father, commonly called Black John Anderson, wrote in revenge an ill-natured song, in which he says,

"Y'e'll tell the gowk that gets her,
He gets but my auld sheen."—

Scrimgeour, the high constable of Dundee, and many of the nobility who fell in the battle of Harlaw, are interred in the church-yard. Population in 1801, 853.

KEITH-INCH; a promontory in the parish of Peterhead, the most eastern point of land in Scotland. *Vide* PETERHEAD.

KELLS; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and one of the four which form the district of Glenkens. It is nearly of the form of an isosceles triangle, the base of which, at the N. end, is about 6 miles, gradually diminishing for 15 miles to the point where the rivers Dee and Ken unite. These rivers bound it on the E. and W. sides, and one of the streams of the Ken is its boundary on the N. forming it into a sort of peninsula. The surface is unequal and hilly. Towards the S. there are large rocky hills covered with heath, and towards the N. the hills termed Kells range are elevated still higher. (See the next article.) The hills are interspersed with patches of meadow ground, and along the banks of the rivers are many fertile fields, of which the soil is partly a rich clay, and partly dry and thin, but producing good crops of oats, barley, &c. Husbandry was much improved in this district by the example and exertions of Mr. Gordon of Greenlaw, in introducing marl and limestone as manures, and the practice of fallow and green cropping. Along the banks of Loch Ken there are about 200 acres of the richest land in Scotland, owing to the inundations of the lake, which lay this ground under water twice or thrice a-year, leaving behind it, like the Nile, those principles which cause fertility. Besides Loch Ken, there are about 80 acres covered with lakes, and 500 under natural wood and plantations.

The royal borough of New Galloway is situated in this parish, and near it is the castle of Kenmure, the seat of Mr. Gordon, the representative of the Viscounts of Kenmure. Glenlee Park, the seat of Sir William Miller (Lord Glenlee), is also in this parish. There is a fine slate quarry in the N. end, which was formerly wrought, but has fallen into disrepute from mismanagement. There is a rich lead mine on the Glenlee estate, and within half a mile of it the appearance of a copper mine. Near New Galloway, 2 miles farther S. there is an appearance of lead, of which the vein is so rich, that pieces have been found on the very surface almost of pure lead. Mr. Gordon, translator of Tacitus, and author of the Independent Whig, &c. was born in this parish. Population in 1801, 778.

KELLS RANGE or RHYNS; a ridge of hills in the parish of Kells, extending in a N. and S. direction about 8 miles in length, reckoned the highest in Galloway, being part of that extensive range in which the Anan, the Tweed, and the Clyde, the 3 great rivers of the S. of Scotland, have their sources. Kells Range is almost entirely composed of granite; but one of the hills contains great quantities of the finest iron ore, which cannot be wrought to advantage at so great a distance from fuel. On one of these hills is a rocking-stone of 8 or 10 tons weight, and so poised on its centre of gravity, that, although moveable by the pressure of the finger, yet the force of many men would be requisite to move it from its place. The Rev. Mr. Gillespie reckons it a "great natural curiosity," and supposes it have been "formed by nature just as we see it, and, lying on a stratum of moss two or three inches thick; and the rains have washed away this moss, and left the stone resting on the two or three points;" but others are of opinion that it is artificial, as a considerable number have been discovered in other parts of the kingdom; at Stonehenge in Wiltshire, at Balvaird and Dron near Perth, and another in Kirkmichael parish. It is supposed to have been of use in the mysteries of the druids, and, as such, Mason, in his "Caractacus," has in-

roduced it as an engine of superstition :

“ Behold yon huge

And unhewn sphere of living adamant,
Which poiz'd by magic rests its central weight

On yonder pointed rock ; firm as it seems,
Such is its strange and virtuous property,
It moves obsequious to the gentlest touch
Of him whose breast is pure ; but to a

traitor,

Tho' even a giant's prowess nerv'd his arm,
It stands as fix'd as Snowdon.”

KELSO ; a considerable town in Roxburghshire, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Tweed, on an extensive plain, bounded on all sides by rising grounds covered with plantations, forming a most beautiful amphitheatre. It is built in the manner of a Flemish town, with a large square, and 6 streets going off from it at regular distances. In the square stands the town-house, with the principal houses and shops. The parish church and episcopal chapel are elegant buildings, and add much to the beauty of the town. There was formerly a handsome bridge over the Tweed, which was carried away in 1798, but it has since been rebuilt. There is a Dispensary, with rooms for the reception of a few sick. A public subscription library was many years ago established, and is now a most valuable collection. The Duke of Roxburgh, as proprietor of the lands, is lord of the manor of Kelso. His Grace's ancestor, Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, obtained the grant from James I. of England, in 1605, when the town was erected into a borough of barony. It is governed by a baron-bailie, appointed by the Duke, and 15 stent-masters, of which the Duke nominates 7 ; the others are elected by the merchants, and the 5 corporations. These have the power of imposing a cess upon the inhabitants, according to their circumstances, to defray the necessary expences of the borough. During the border wars, which long spread desolation and misery over the country, Kelso was three times burnt down by the English : it was also totally destroyed in 1686, by an accidental fire, and nearly so about 60 years ago. The principal trade carried on is the manufacture of woollen cloth, the dressing of sheep

and lamb skins, of which they annually export from 70,000 to 80,000. The shoemakers are a numerous class, and make annually 30,000 pairs of shoes, and 400 pairs of boots for exportation. Kelso is a place of great gaiety ; it is often the seat of the Caledonian hunt, and has well attended races, which are run on a moor about 5 miles distant, in the parish of Eckford, called Cavertown Edge. It contains nearly 5000 inhabitants. The parish, which formerly contained 3 parishes, viz. Kelso, Maxwell, and St. James's, is of an irregular triangular figure, each side of which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The soil, for a considerable tract on the banks of the Tweed and Teviot, is a rich deep loam, upon a bottom of gravel, producing early and luxuriant crops. In the N. W. extremity, and in the S. the soil is clay, and the crops are considerably later. A considerable part is hilly, and though the greater part is arable, it is kept under sheep pasture. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes ; but any other crop succeeds well. A considerable part of the abbey of Kelso, formerly an immense edifice, still remains, and exhibits a venerable monument of the magnificence of ancient times. It was built by David I. King of Scotland. He had a predilection for the order of monks of the Tyronenses, whom he first planted at Selkirk, afterwards removed to Roxburgh, and finally settled them at Kelso, in 1128. The abbey was endowed with great revenues, and its privileges were very considerable. The abbot was allowed to wear a mitre, and other pontifical ornaments, and to be present at general councils. The remains of it have not, like most of the Gothic buildings, any minuteness of ornament ; but, by its plainness and magnitude, inspires the mind with the grand and sublime, rather than the pleasing and beautiful. Roxburgh Castle is another ancient ruin, equally admired for its strength as a fortress, as the abbey is for its extent and magnificence. It has been in a ruinous state since the reign of James III. The Duke of Roxburgh has a magnificent seat at Fleurs. A number of other beautiful seats ornament the parish. “ The variety of charming prospects,” says Dr. Doug-

las in his report to Sir John Sinclair, "which this part of the country exhibits, renders it a difficult task to select any of them. The views, however, presented from the castle of Roxburgh and Fleurs, deserve particular notice; but, to attempt an enumeration of their beauties, were to no purpose, for, to be in any degree conceived, they must be seen. The scene which appears from Kelso bridge, and has often called forth the powers of the painter, partakes so much of the picturesque and elegant, that it excites the admiration of every spectator. From this the town is seen, with the majestic ruins of the ancient abbey, and the handsome modern fabric of Ednam-house; at no great distance to the N. W. the lofty building of Fleurs; between the rivers, the remains of Roxburgh Castle; near to this Springwood-park; towards the E. Pinnacle-hill and Wooden; at the distance of a few miles, the Eildon hills, rising in perspective; as likewise the ruins of Home Castle; the hills of Stichel and Mellerstain: add to these, the winding course of the rivers before their junction, with an island in each; one of these and the banks of both rivers covered with wood; the steep precipices of Maxwell and Chalk-heugh, and a variety of other fine objects; all must induce every spectator of taste to exclaim, with enthusiastic pleasure,

Hic gelidi fontes; hic mollia prata, Lycori;

Hic nemo; hic ipso tecum consumerer et vo."

Mr. Pennant says, "the environs of Kelso are very fine; and the inhabitants have much reason to boast of their prospects." Population of the town and parish in 1801, 4196.

KELTJE; a river in Perthshire, which rises in the western border of the parish of Monzie, and, taking a S. westerly direction, falls into the Teith about a mile E. of the village of Callander.

KELTON; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 6 miles in length, and on an average 3 in breadth, containing above 9500 acres. It consists of 3 united parishes, viz. Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcormick. It is bounded on the W. by the river

Dee, which separates it from the parishes of Tongland and Balmaghie. The soil of Kelton is generally thin; but in some places it is a fine loam, and in others a deep watery till, especially on the small hills, of a conical figure, with which the parish abounds. These hills are all arable, but they render their surface very uneven. Great attention is paid in this parish to the rearing of black cattle; but heavy crops of various kinds of grain are raised, particularly on the banks of the river. Marl is found in great abundance in the Carlinwark loch, in the northern borders of the parish. The great road from Dumfries to Port-Patrick runs through the whole length of the parish, on which are situated the two villages of Castle-Douglas, and Rhonhouse, or, as it is often named, Kelton-hill. There are distinct vestiges of a druidical temple; and, on two of the islands of the Carlinwark loch are the remains of edifices, concerning which there is no tradition. Many antiquities have been found in this place; and in the lake canoes have been found, which appear to have been hollowed by fire after the manner of the canoes used by the American savages, or the natives of the South sea islands. Population in 1801, 1905.

KELTON-HILL, or **RHONHOUSE**; a village in the parish of Kelton. *Vide RHONHOUSE.*

KELTY; a village of Kinross-shire, in the parish of Cleish, containing upwards of 100 inhabitants.

KELVIN; a river which takes its rise in the parish of Kilsyth, in Stirlingshire, and, after a circuitous course, falls into the Clyde at the village of Govan. Near its source, it formerly winded in a serpentine manner through a fine valley, which it often overflowed, and did much damage; but it is now confined in a straight artificial channel, with high embankments, originally planned by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, in 1790, and since executed to the great benefit of the adjacent grounds. In passing through the parish of East Kilpatrick, it flows under the aqueduct bridge of the Great Canal, which is 350 feet in length, 57 feet broad, and 57 feet from the top of the parapet to the surface of the water of the river; it stands upon 4

arches, each 50 feet wide, and 37 high. This beautiful bridge was planned by Mr. Whitworth, and executed by Mr. Gibb in 3 years, from June 1787 to June 1790. The Kelvin has numerous waterfalls, and drives a great deal of machinery, besides affording water to many large bleachfields. Its banks exhibit a variety of beautiful landscapes, and, in some places, are entirely covered with wood on both sides.

KEMBACK; a parish in Fifeshire, extending in length about 4 miles, its greatest breadth from N. to S. being about 1 mile. It contains 1850 acres, of which more than 1500 are arable: of the remainder some part was planted several years ago, and the plantations are in a thriving state. All varieties of soil are found here; but they are generally fertile, particularly on the banks of the river Eden, which bounds it on the N. It is also watered by a small rivulet called Ceres burn, the banks of which are high, and covered with trees, presenting to the eye the most delightful and romantic scenery. Freestone, coal, and limestone, abound in the parish; and on the estate of Blebo, was discovered a vein of very rich lead ore, which was wrought for some time, but given up on account of the expence attending it. Several fine specimens of spars were found, particularly of barytes. Population in 1801, 626.

KEMNAY; a parish in Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is hilly, having the ridge called the Kembs running through it from S. E. to N. W. The soil for the most part is a light mould, very stony, and lying upon a bed of sand. There are several haughs of a fine rich loam on the banks of the Don, which waters the parish. There is a considerable extent of moss, some of which has been drained and planted, and the trees are found to thrive remarkably: but it may be necessary to mention that, in planting in moss, it is requisite to throw into the pit that is dug for the reception of the plant, a certain quantity of good earth, either loam or mould, among which it takes root; and in no instance where this has been omitted has a tree been observed to vegetate above 2 or 3 years. Agriculture is

but little attended to; for, though the farmers are sensible of the advantages attending the use of lime as a manure, the expence is too great, and the distance too far, to allow its being generally adopted. The house of Kemnay is delightfully situated on the banks of the Don, and surrounded with parks and pleasure grounds, laid out with great taste. Population in 1801, 583.

KEN; a considerable river in Galloway. It takes its rise in the mountains of Kirkcudbrightshire, which border with Carrick, and flows in a direction towards the royal borough of New Galloway, below which it expands into a fine lake, called Loch Ken, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad. After this it joins the Dee, and their united streams fall into the Solway Frith at Kirkcudbright. The district through which it runs is called Glenkens, and is noted for the excellence of the sheep pasture which it affords.

KEN EDAR; a parish in Aberdeenshire. *Vide* KING EDWARD.

KENLOWIE; a small river in Fifeshire, which, after a course of about 6 miles from near Cupar, falls into St. Andrews bay. It abounds with excellent trout.

KENMORE; a parish in Perthshire, in Braidalbin, lying on both sides of Loch Tay. It is 8 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; but the vale of Glenorchay extends much farther, and some places of it are no less than 28 miles from the church. Glenquiech also lies at a considerable distance, separated from the main part of the parish by a lofty mountain 5 miles over. The village of Kenmore is neatly built, and delightfully situated on an isthmus projecting into the eastern extremity of Loch Tay, from which point is thrown over an elegant bridge of 5 arches. Loch Tay, is 15 miles in length, and its banks present more picturesque scenery than any of the other Scottish lakes. *Vide* TAY (LOCH). The surface is mountainous; Benlawers, the third mountain in Scotland, rising abruptly from the banks of the lake. The soil on the banks of Loch Tay is a rich loam, and the arable parts of the hills are of a light mossy nature, not unfriendly to vegetation. Taymouth,

the principal seat of the Earl of Braidalbin, lies about 2 miles from the village of Kenmore. The middle part of the house is old, in the form of a castle, with turrets at the corners; but this being found insufficient for accommodation, two new wings have been added. The pleasure grounds around it are extensive, and laid out with fine taste, presenting from the walks the most beautiful prospect: the view from the top of an artificial mount has been much admired. To the left are seen the village of Kenmore, the bridge and lake, with its islands, surrounded with the lofty hills of Benlawers, Benmore, and Drummond; while, towards the right, the house and policies present themselves to the view. Burns gives the following beautiful description of the scene:

"Th' outstretching lake, unbosom'd 'mong
the hills,

The eye with wonder and amazement fills;
The Tay, meand'ring sweet in infant pride;
The palace rising on its verdant side;
The lawns wood-fring'd in Nature's native taste;

The hillocks dropt in Nature's careless
haste;

The arches, striking o'er the new-born
stream;

The village glittering in the noon-tide
beam," &c.

The house was originally called Balloch-castle, and was built by Sir Colin Campbell, 6th Knight of Loch Ow, who died in 1583. The rooms are small, but well furnished; and the hall contains many valuable pictures, particularly portraits by Jamieson and Vandyke. There is also a fine painting of Scipio restoring the captive to her lover, by Gavin Hamilton. On a small island in Loch Tay are the ruins of a priory, founded in 1122 by Alexander I. Population in 1801, 3346.

KENNETHMONT; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, containing 6500 Scots acres; 3730 of which are arable, 980 pasturage, 340 plantation, 150 mosses, and the remainder moory, and covered with heath. The soil in general is a light loam, and, when properly cultivated, produces luxuriant crops. The surface is diversified with hills and eminences; most of them plan-

ted with various kinds of trees. The parish is watered by several rivulets, but no streams of great size run through it. The old system of agriculture is still practised, and all the arable farms are divided into the outfield and infield. There were formerly 2 fairs, one at Kirk-hill, in October, and the other at Christ's Kirk, in May. The latter was held in the night, and is now quite neglected. "The name of this place," says the rev. Mr. George Donaldson, in his statistical report, "naturally enough brings to recollection the celebrated ballad of Christ's kirk on the green, commonly ascribed to James I. King of Scotland. The scene of it never has been ascertained with any degree of precision. Christ's kirk, in my apprehension, has no small claim to that honour. It is well known that James visited the most distant parts of his kingdom to hear complaints, and redress grievances; and it is not impossible, nor even very improbable, that, in his progress, he may have seen or heard of Christ's kirk. Now, what place more likely to strike the fancy of this monarch, than one distinguished by so singular a custom. The circumstance of the market at midnight, may be supposed to fall in with his humour, and give birth to such scenes as he has described. Even the name of the performance is descriptive of the place; for the green still encircles the ruins of the *kirk*, and is, besides, the only one in Scotland that I am acquainted with, to which the name of the ballad is applicable." There are several barrows and druidical temples in the parish. On the lands of General Hay there is a marble quarry, and other quarries of good limestone. There are 2 mineral springs, both of which are chalybeate. Population in 1801, 784.

KENNET-PANS; a village in the county and parish of Clackmannan, which formerly possessed a most extensive distillery.

KENNOWAY; a parish in Fife-shire, about 3 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, situated on a bank rising from the S. to the N. and commanding a delightful prospect of the Frith of Forth, its islands, and the Lothians. From the N. extremity the prospect is extended over the greater part of

Fife, Angus, Perthshires, and the Grampian mountains. The soil is all arable, and generally fertile, consisting on the S. of a light loam, which towards the N. approaches to clay. The village of Kennoway is built at the top of a very beautiful and romantic den, the sides of which are steep and rocky, and contain some caves, which have probably been used as hiding-places in ancient times. It was formerly a very large town, on the line of road from the ferry of Kinghorn to that of Dundee; but, when the line of road was altered, it fell into decay; of late it has again revived; and, in 1793, contained nearly 600 inhabitants. The parish abounds with freestone, but the quality is inferior. There are appearances of coal in several parts, and some pits have been wrought; but, as the quality was not very good, and there is great plenty in the neighbourhood, the mines were soon abandoned. Population in 1801, 1466.

KERERA, or KERRERA; an island of Argyllshire, situated in the sound of Mull, about 8 miles from the island of Mull, and 1 mile from the mainland of the district of Lorn. It is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is included in the parish of Kilbride. Its surface is very hilly, and many of the rocks have a volcanic appearance. Kerera possesses 2 good harbours, called the Ardintraive and Horse-shoe bay. King Alexander II, when upon an expedition against the Danes, caught a fever, and died in this island, on the 8th of July 1249. His ships were anchored in the Horse-shoe bay, while he, for the benefit of his health, was on shore; and the place where his pavilion was erected bears the name of *Dalree* (*i. e.* the King's Place), from that circumstance.

KERLOACK; one of the Grampian mountains, in Kincardineshire, near the river Dee, elevated 1890 feet above the sea level.

KERNIBERG; two small islands of the Hebrides, united at low water, lying between the islands of Coll and Tyrie.

KERSHOPE; a small river in Roxburghshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Castletown, and, running W. forms for several miles the boundary betwixt Scotland and England,

till it pours its waters into the Liddel. It abounds with excellent trout.

KET; a small river in Wigtonshire, which, passing Whithorn, runs into the sea at Port Yarrock.

KETTERIN or CATHERINE (LOCH); a lake in the parish of Calander, in Perthshire. *Vide CATHERINE.*

KETTINS; a parish in Forfarshire, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It lies on the N. side of the Sidlaw hills, and on a part of the valley of Strathmore. The greater part of the parish has a light thin soil, covered with heath and coarse grass; but in many parts a rich clay soil prevails, which is tolerably fertile. There are 3 bleachfields, which annually lay down about 130,000 yards. There are 7 villages, of which Kettins is the largest. It is pleasantly situated on a rivulet, which descends from the Sidlaw hills, and loses itself in the Isla, 5 miles below Cupar. It lies on the turnpike road from Dundee to Cupar, distant 12 miles E. by N. from Perth, and 14 N. W. from Dundee. The house of Lintrose, formerly Todderance, is a mile W. from the village, and is environed with fertile fields and thriving plantations. In a detached part of the parish, 6 miles S. W. is the estate and house of Bandirran. Haliburton-house, formerly the residence of the family of Haliburton, but now the property of Lord Aboyne, also ornaments this district. There are two ancient castles, one at Dore, and the other at Pitcur. Population in 1801, 1207.

KETTLE or KING'S KETTLE; a parish and village in Fifeshire. The parish is of an oblong figure, about 8 miles in length, and it comprehends a surface of somewhat more than 9 square miles. The greater part of the parish lies in the course of that *strath* which extends from Kinross to St. Andrews, and towards the S. and S. E. part of the Lomond hills are included within its bounds. The banks of the Eden, here an inconsiderable rivulet winding through the strath, are of an excellent carse soil; the remainder of the parish is of a moorish or mossy surface, on a black sandy bottom; and even among the hills the soil is excellent, and of a black loamy nature. The village of Kettle is sit-

tuated in the low and wet part of the strath, liable to be overflowed by the Eden in floods. It is a thriving village, well adapted for the introduction of manufactures, from the vicinity of coal, lime, ironstone, and excellent water. Lathrisk is an elegant seat, surrounded with plantations, and ornamented with clumps and belts of planting. Freestone abounds, and in the limestone quarries are fine specimens of petrified shells, &c. some of which are filled with calcareous crystallizations. On Banden hill are some remains of an extensive circular encampment, and on the Down hill, about half a mile eastward, is one of the same kind. There are several barrows, which have been found to contain human bones. Clatto, an ancient castle, said to have been the residence of the Seaton family, appears to have been a place of great strength. Population in 1801, 1889.

KILBAGIE; a village in the county and parish of Clackmannan, possessing a harbour on the coast of the Frith of Forth. It was formerly noted for its extensive distilleries.

KILBARCHAN; a parish in Renfrewshire, about 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. Its whole surface may amount to 24 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and E. by the Black Cart river, and watered by the Gryfe, and a small stream called Locher, which fall into the Cart at the N. E. corner of the parish. The eastern division is flat and loamy; the western is rocky; the middle part is a deep rich clay. About 500 acres are covered with moss, from 7 to 9 feet deep. Agriculture is well attended to, and inclosures are very general. Of late the proprietors have planted a considerable extent with various kinds of forest trees, which have a thriving appearance. The village of Kilbarchan is situated on the N. W. side of Loch Winnoch. It is a manufacturing place, and has several extensive bleachfields in its vicinity. It is built on a regular plan, of excellent freestone, brought from a quarry of great depth on the W. side of Bar hill. One remarkable circumstance attending this quarry is, that the freestone has coal over it, and whinstone above the coal. The N. side of the hill has perpendicular basaltic co-

lunns incumbent upon coal. The rocks here are all of a basaltic whin, and many of them exhibit irregular columnar pillars. The parish abounds with limestone, and 4 pits of excellent coal are wrought. About 2 miles W. of the village, on an elevated plain, is a huge whinstone, 22 feet long, 17 broad, and 12 high, called *Cloch-o-drieh*, supposed to be a corruption of the words *Cloch-o-druidh*, "the stone of the druids." It is of an oval figure, and appears to have been one of the rocking-stones made use of by the druids in their religious ceremonies. (*Vide KILLS*.) There are several remains of antiquity, as castles and encampments, both of a rectangular and circular form. Besides the village of Kilbarchan, another village is rising near Linwood mill, in the S. E. corner of the parish. Population in 1801, 3751.

KILBERRY; a parish in Argyllshire, united to Kilcalmonell. *Vide KILCALMONELL*.

KILBIRNY; a parish in Ayrshire. The surface and soil are various; one-third being hilly, moory, and mossy, fit only for sheep and black cattle; another third declines gently to the S. with a rich and fertile soil, partly of clay, sand, and loam; the remainder lies on the banks of the river Garnock, and is composed of some of the finest deep soils of earth and clay, generally yielding from 8 to 10 bolls of oats *per acre*. On the borders of the parish is a fine lake, 2 miles in length, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, well stored with pike and perch. The town or village of Kilbirny contains about 900 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the silk manufacture. The mansion-house of Kilbirny, an old castle, was built about 300 years ago by the Crawford family, and received many additions about 100 years ago by the Viscounts of Garnock. About 50 years ago it was repaired and adorned by the Earl of Crawford, but soon after was unfortunately burnt. It is now unroofed and ruinous, and the beautiful *policies* are fast decaying. Population in 1801, 959.

KILBRANDON; a parish in Argyllshire, to which that of Kilchattan is united. The united parish consists of 5 farms on the mainland of Lorn, opposite to the sound of Mull, and 3

Islands, viz. Luig, Seil, Shuna, Forsa, and Easdale. (See these articles.) The extent of the parish, including the narrow sounds that intersect the islands, is about 10 miles, and its breadth about 6. The soil of the mainland is various, and the surface is hilly and mountainous. It is best adapted for pasture; but there are many arable fields, which are fertile, and produce tolerable crops of barley and oats. The coasts possess several excellent harbours, and abound with fish. The only buildings of antiquity which deserve notice, are several watch towers, by which signals were conveyed to distant parts of the country of invasion or hostile incursions. Besides the valuable slate quarries of Easdale and Luig, there are veins of silver and lead ore, and of iron, zinc, and copper, in this parish; but it is alleged, that Mr. Raspe, the mineralogist who discovered them, did not always communicate his discoveries with that liberality which became him. Population in 1801, 2278.

KILBRANNIN SOUND; that narrow sound, or arm of the sea, which runs between the peninsula of Kintyre and the isle of Arran.

KILBRIDE; a parish in Argyllshire, united to Kilmore. *Vide KILMORE.*

KILBRIDE; a parish in the county of Bute and isle of Arran, extending 14 miles in length and 7 in breadth. The soil is hard and stony, but upon the whole tolerably productive. There are two safe harbours, viz. Loch Ranza and Lamash, the latter of which is a semicircle, defended at the mouth by Holy Isle, with an islet on each side. In the mountain of Goatfield, in this parish, are found topazes and other precious stones. There are several quarries of rock marl and limestone, and many places strongly indicate coal. Freestone, slate, and blind coal, are found at the northern extremity or Cock of Arran. Population in 1801, 2183.

KILBRIDE (EAST); a parish in Lanarkshire. It is about 10 miles in length from N. to S. and from 2 to 5 in breadth. It consists of the united parishes of Kilbride and Torrance, four-fifths of which are arable; the remainder is mosses and moors. The moors are well adapted for pasture,

and are stocked with upwards of 2300 sheep. The arable soil is chiefly a cold wet clay, lying on a bed of schistus; and the climate is cold and variable, presenting great obstacles to the improvement of agriculture. Oats are the chief crops, and produce considerably more than sufficient for the consumpt of the inhabitants. There is very little wood in the parish; but trees thrive well, and would much improve the climate by their shelter if liberally planted. The village of Kilbride is situated in the middle of the parish, and is a place of considerable importance from its cotton manufactures. Lime, ironstone, and coal, are found in the greatest plenty. Petrifications are got in every part of the parish, both of the recent and ancient kinds. Of the former are mosses, petrified by water, containing calcareous particles, and of the latter petrified wood, ferns, &c. and varieties of shells, entrochi, fishes teeth, coralloides, &c. which have originally inhabited the antediluvian ocean. A minute account, with engravings, of these petrifications, interesting to the lovers of natural history, may be found in a valuable work, intituled "The History of the parishes of Rutherglen and Kilbride," by the late Rev. Mr. David Ure. The parish contains several objects of antiquity, as old castles, sepulchral tumuli, &c. This parish has given birth to two distinguished characters, whose names will never be forgotten by the literary world. The celebrated Dr. William Hunter, and his no less celebrated brother, Mr. John Hunter, the anatomist, are natives of Kilbride, and received the first rudiments of their education at the parochial school of that district. Population in 1801, 2330.

KILBRIDE (WEST); a parish in Ayrshire, extending 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3½ in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Frith of Clyde, and comprehending the island of Lesser Cambray. The surface of the parish is broken, rising in many places into large hills, some of which are green to the summit, while others are bare rocks, scarcely covered with heath. The whole is interspersed with numerous rivulets, running at the bottom of deep and romantic glens. Of these, the glen of Southannan perhaps sur-

passes the scenery of every other vale in Scotland for the series of waterfalls which pour down it from the tops of the hills to the sea. The scenery is rendered more picturesque by the ruins of a small chapel, and of the house of Southannan, formerly the residence of the family of Semple, but now the property of the Earl of Eglington. Ardneel Bank also deserves to be mentioned, for the beautiful and sequestered scenery which it affords. The soil, from the nature of the surface, is various, but, upon the whole, poor and thin. Husbandry is but little attended to, and the old division of infield and outfield is still preserved; the former of which is regularly manured, and as regularly cropped, while the latter receives no manure, and is allowed to rest two, three, or four years betwixt each ploughing. Lime, however, is now beginning to be used; and it is hoped that, in a short time, the improved modes of agriculture will be introduced. The high grounds afford excellent pasture, and about 2000 sheep and 620 black cattle are annually fed for sale. In former times, about 150 men used to be employed in the cod and white fisheries, but now these branches of employment are totally neglected. There are several ancient castles and watch-towers, some of which have been strongly fortified. In the Auld hill, one of the highest in the parish, is an inexhaustible quarry of a coarse granite, famous for making millstones, and several of the hills exhibit a volcanic appearance. Dr. Robert Simpson, late professor of mathematics in the university of Glasgow, author of a treatise on Conic Sections, and translator of Euclid, was a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 793.

KILBUCHO; a parish in the county of Peebles and district of Tweeddale, though not more than a mile from the river Clyde. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from E. to W. and 3 broad from N. to S. It consists of 2 parallel ridges of hills, covered with heath and grass, and of the two vallies lying on the N. of each ridge. The highest point of the hills is elevated 1400 feet above the level of the Tweed. The soil is tolerable, and might be considerably improved, if sufficient attention was paid to husbandry. There

are several tumuli and cairns, on which fires were wont to be lighted as signals of invasion. The field is pointed out where the English lay before the battle of Biggar. Population in 1801, 942.

KILCALMONELL; a parish in Argyllshire, situated at the northern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, on the borders of E. and W. Loch Tarberts, and the isthmus formed by their approximation. To it is united the parish of Kilberry, and the length of both, along the coast of the Atlantic, is 16 miles, and its breadth varies from 3 to 5. The surface exhibits great variety of hill and vale, plains, woods, and lakes; and the soil is no less various in its qualities, consisting of sand, clay, loam, moss and moor, which last occupies at least one half of the parish. The arable soil is pretty fertile, but the climate is changeable, and liable to sudden transitions from hot to cold, from dry to wet, and *vice versa*. The principal crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, minister of the parish, has introduced many agricultural improvements; and in particular, has practised an improved method of planting potatoes, which, from accurate and repeated experiments will, in soil not superior to the average of Great Britain, on a moderate computation, yield 24 stones *per* acre more than the method recommended by the most approved writers on farming. He has, with success, applied peat dust, and roots of *kail* and cabbage, as a manure to the potatoes; and he has contrived a harrow for the purposes of the horse-hoeing husbandry, by which the surface can be smoothed, and weeds destroyed, without levelling the rows. The parish abounds with limestone and shell marl, and the coasts furnish sea ware in the greatest abundance, both for manure and for burning into kelp. There are several harbours with fishing villages, from which busses are sent out to the herring fishery. The entrance to Kintyre was formerly defended by a chain of forts, one at each side of the isthmus of Tarbert, and one in the centre: the castle of Tarbert, one of these forts, is a fine ruin. There are also the remains of several other fortifications, particularly one with vitrified

walls on the hill of Dunskeig. Population in 1801, 2952.

KILCHOMAN; a parish in Argyllshire, in the island of Ilay; so named from St. Chomanus, who was sent hither by St. Columba to preach the gospel. It is 20 miles long, and 6 broad. Around the coast the land is arable, producing good crops of corn, barley, flax, and potatoes. The soil is of different qualities; and the shell sand and sea weed, mixed with peat moss, are found to be an excellent manure. Two arms of the sea, Lochgrunart and Lochindale, intersect the parish. There is one lake which covers 100 acres of land. On it is a small island, strongly fortified. Its bastions are all entire; and to this fort Macdonald of Ilay betook himself in his difficulties. Population in 1801, 2050.

KILCHRENAN; a parish in Argyllshire, to which that of Dalavich is united. It extends 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, comprehending about 96 square miles, or 6144 Scots acres, lying on both sides of Loch Ow. Besides this lake, it has 2 or 3 other expanses of water, in which are islets with castles, noted as the scenes of many Fingalian exploits. The surface is much diversified, and intersected by numerous streams descending from the hills. Heath is the general covering; but, since the introduction of sheep-farming, the pasture is more luxuriant, and the hills have assumed a greener hue. On the shores of the lakes there is excellent arable land, natural pasturage, and much valuable wood. Mr. Campbell of Snachan resides on his estate in this parish, near the banks of Loch Ow, and has introduced many improvements in the husbandry of the district. Population in 1801, 486.

KILCHRIST. *Vide* URRAY.

KILCONQUHAR; a parish in Fifeshire, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth. It extends about 8 miles in length and 2 in breadth. The surface rises gradually from the S. and the soil varies from sand to clay, as the ground recedes from the coast. The general crops are oats and barley; but every kind of grain succeeds, under proper management. There are a variety of beautiful seats in the parish; of which Balcarras, the seat of the Earl of Bal-

carras, seated on an eminence, and commanding an extensive prospect of the Frith of Forth, the city of Edinburgh, and the fertile country of the Lothians, is the most conspicuous. The situations of the beautiful mansions of Kilconquhar, Newton, Lathallan, Kincaig, and Grange, are also highly admired. The old castle of Rires deserves also to be mentioned, although its ancient magnificence has greatly decayed. There are 4 villages or small towns, viz. Colinsburgh, containing about 360 inhabitants; the ancient royal borough of Earl's-ferry containing 350; Kilconquhar, 258; and Barnyards about 200. On the W. of Earl's-ferry is Kincaig rock, remarkable for its caves, in which, it is said, Macduff lay concealed, when obliged to fly from Macbeth, after the murder of King Duncan. Near the town of Kilconquhar is a fine lake, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, with two small islands planted with shrubs. Coals of excellent quality are found in every part of the parish, and limestone is also abundant. In the rock of Kincaig are found specimens of basaltic stone, which takes a fine polish. Rubies of a good water are sometimes found on the shore, near the harbour of Earl's-ferry. Population in 1801, 2005.

KILDA (Sr.) or **HIRTA**; the most remote of the Scottish Western Isles, the nearest land to it being Harris, from which it is distant 60 miles in a W. S. W. direction; and it is about 140 miles from the nearest point of the mainland of Scotland. It is about 3 miles long from E. to W. 2 broad from N. to S. and about $9\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. The whole island is fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing-place, lying towards the S. E. and even there the rocks are of great height; and the narrow passage to the top of the rock is so steep, that a few men with stones could prevent any hostile multitude from landing on the island. The bay is also difficult of access, as the tides and waves are so impetuous, that, unless in a calm, it is extremely dangerous of approach. The surface of the island is rocky, rising into 4 high mountains, and covered to the depth of 6 or 8 inches

with a blackish loam, except on the tops of the hills, where it is 3 feet deep of moss. The soil is well adapted for corn; but the natives prefer rearing of sheep, and killing of wild fowl, to the more toilsome business of husbandry, and raise only a small quantity of corn around the village. The soil, though naturally poor, is, however, rendered extremely fertile by the singular industry of the inhabitants, who manure their fields so as to convert them into a sort of garden. All the instruments of agriculture they use, or indeed require, according to their system, is a spade, a mallet, and a rake or harrow. After turning up the ground with the spade, they rake it very carefully, removing every small stone, every noxious root or growing weed that falls in their way, and with the mallet pound down every stiff clod to dust: they then manure it with a rich compost, prepared in the manner afterwards to be described. It is certain, that a small number of acres, prepared in this manner, must yield a greater return, than a much greater number poorly cultivated, as in the other Western Isles. The inhabitants of St. Kilda sow and reap much earlier than others in the same latitude: the heat of the sun, reflected from the high hills upon the cultivated land towards the S. E. is very great, and the climate being rainy, the corn grows fast, and ripens early. The harvest is commonly over before September; and, if it unfortunately happens otherwise, the whole crop is liable to be destroyed by the equinoctial storms, which in this island are attended with the most dreadful hurricanes and excessive rains. Barley and oats are only sown; and, of the former, about 50 holls are generally brought every year to Harris, and the grain is of a very superior quality to that produced in the other Western Isles. Potatoes have been lately introduced; and cabbages and other garden plants are only begun to be used. There are several springs, which form a small burn that runs close by the village: this is situated about a quarter of a mile from the bay on the S. E. and all the inhabitants of the island live in it. The number of inhabitants, in 1764, was only 88: but formerly they were

more numerous; and, under proper regulations, the island might easily support 300. Martin, who visited it in 1690, and who gives a very interesting account of its inhabitants, found at that time 180 persons; but, in 1730, one of the St. Kildans coming to Harris, was attacked with the small-pox, and died. Unluckily, his clothes were carried to the island next year by one of his relations, and thus was the infection communicated, which made such havock, that only 4 grown persons were left alive. Their houses are built in two pretty regular rows, facing one another, with a street running in the middle. These habitations are nearly flat in the roof, like those of the Oriental nations; for, as their island is peculiarly subject to hurricanes, if their houses were raised in the roof, the first winter storm would blow them down. The walls are built of coarse freestone, without lime or mortar, but made solid by alternate layers of turf. In the middle of the walls are the beds, formed also of stone, and overlaid with large flag stones, capable of containing three persons, and having a small opening towards the house. All their houses are divided into two apartments, the interior of which is the habitation of the family; the other, nearest the door, receives the cattle during the winter season. The walls of their houses are raised to a greater height than the cottages in the other Western Islands. This is done to allow them to prepare the manure for their fields, which they do in the following manner: after having burnt a considerable quantity of dried turf, they spread the ashes with the greatest care over the apartment in which they eat and sleep; these ashes, so exactly laid out, they cover with a rich vegetable mould, or black earth; over this bed of earth they scatter a proportionable quantity of peat dust: this done, they water, tread, and beat the compost into a hard floor, on which they immediately kindle large fires, and never extinguish, till they have a sufficient stock of new ashes on hand. The same operations are punctually repeated, till they are ready to sow their barley, by which time the walls of their houses are sunk down, or rather their floors have risen about 4 or 5 feet. The

manure thus produced is excellent, and, scattered every year over their fields, causes the land to yield large crops. They speak highly in its praise, and term it a "commodity inestimably precious." Though cleanliness is highly conducive to health and longevity, yet, in spite of the instance of indelicacy already given, and many more which might have been added, the St. Kildans are as long-lived as other men. Their total want of those articles of luxury which destroy and enervate the constitution, and their moderate exercises, keep the balance of life equal between them; and those of a more civilized country. Besides the habitations we have mentioned, there are a number of cells or storehouses scattered over the whole island. These are composed entirely of stones, and are from 12 to 18 feet in length, and little more than 7 in breadth and height. Every stone hangs above that immediately below it, not perpendicularly, but inclining towards the opposite side, so that the two upper courses are near enough to be covered with a flat stone, giving the whole the appearance of an arch. To hinder the rain from penetrating the cell, the outward part is covered with turf, which continues green and verdant for a considerable time. In these the inhabitants secure their peats, eggs, and wild fowl, of which every St. Kildan has his share, in proportion to the rent he pays, or the extent of land he possesses. In this, as well as their ancient customs, they regard with jealousy any innovation. The St. Kilda method of catching wild fowl is very entertaining. The men are divided in fowling parties, each of which generally consists of 4 persons, distinguished for their agility and skill. Each party must have at least one rope, about 30 fathoms long, made out of a strong raw cow hide, salted for the purpose, and cut circularly into 8 thongs of equal length: these thongs, being closely twisted together, form a threefold cord, able to sustain a great weight, and durable enough to last two generations. To prevent its receiving injuries from the sharp edges of the rocks, it is covered with sheep skins, dressed in the same manner. This rope is the most valuable piece of fur-

niture a St. Kilda man can be possessed of: it makes the first article in the testament of a father; and, if it fall to a daughter's share, she is esteemed one of the best matches in the island. By the help of these ropes, the people of the greatest prowess examine the fronts of rocks of prodigious height. Linked together in couples, each having the end of the cord fastened about his waist, they go down and ascend the most dreadful precipices. When one is in motion, the other plants himself in a strong shelf, and takes care to have so sure footing, that, if his fellow-adventurer makes a false step, and tumble over, he may be able to save him. When one has arrived at a safe landing-place, he seats himself firmly, while the other endeavours to follow. Mr. Macaulay gives an instance of the dexterity of the inhabitants of St. Kilda in catching wild fowl, to which he was an eye-witness. One of them fixed himself on a craggy shelf; his companion descended about 60 feet below, and having darted himself away from the face of a most alarming precipice hanging over the ocean, he began to play his gambols: he sung merrily, and laughed very heartily; at last, having afforded all the entertainment he could, he returned in triumph, full of his own merit, with a large string of fowls about his neck, and a number of eggs in his bosom. They feed a considerable number of sheep in their hills; and, in pursuing these, they exhibit no less agility than strength: they single one out of the flock, and pursue it over the highest rocks, never leaving the pursuit till they have secured their prey. The Laird of Macleod is the proprietor, and the island is visited annually by his steward, to collect the rents, which are paid in sheep, butter, cheese, and wild fowl, particularly the Solán geese, which build here in innumerable multitudes. The island is surrounded with several small insulated rocks, which are covered with sea fowl. Fluors, spars, and rock crystal, are found on the N. side of the island; but mineralogists have never extended their researches to this remote corner.

KILDALTON; a parish in Argyllshire, in the island of Ilay. It is situated on the S. E. end of the island,

and extends above 15 miles in length, and about 6 in breadth. The soil is various, producing crops of oats, barley, flax, and potatoes. There are several harbours, particularly Loch Knock, on which is situated the small village of Kildalton, containing about 100 inhabitants. The name of Knock is taken from a high hill, which rises in the figure of a sugar-loaf, near the head of the bay. About 2 square miles are covered with natural wood, from which almost the whole inhabitants of the island are supplied. There are the remains of several Danish encampments, and many of the places bear Danish names. Population in 1801, 1990.

KILDONAN; a parish in the county of Sutherland. It extends about 20 miles in length in the shape of a wedge, 8 miles broad at one end, and not half a mile at the other. It lies on each side of the river Helmsdale, and 3 small rivulets which run into that river. The general appearance is mountainous, but in the haugh or low grounds the soil is light, fertile, and productive of tolerable crops. There are 6 principal mountains, and 6 small lakes, which abound with trout. The district contains many Pictish castles or towers; and there are 3 subterranean passages under the Helmsdale, from fortifications on one side to fortifications on the opposite side of the river. The parish is subject to inundations, from the sudden risings of the river, and has been twice inundated by water-spouts, one of which carried off a whole shealing or grazing, with the family and cattle. Population in 1801, 1440.

KILDRUMMY; a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated in a valley from 2 to 3 miles square, divided into 2 unequal parts by the river Don, about 20 miles from its source. The soil is a deep rich loam, exceedingly fertile, but the old division of farms into outfield and infield is still practised; and it is only in the latter that any agricultural improvements have been introduced. A considerable extent on the banks of the Don is covered with natural wood; and there are some small plantations around the mansion-houses of Brux, and Clova. The castle of Kildrummy, anciently a seat of King Robert Bruce, is a ruin of great

antiquity, and appears to have been strongly fortified, having subterraneous passages and concealments. Population in 1801, 430.

KILFINAN; a parish in Argyllshire, in the district of Cowal, 15 miles long, by 3, 4, 5, and in some places 6 broad, about 17 miles N. of the island of Arran. The surface and coast are very rugged, and the soil thin, and poorly cultivated. Some kelp is annually made, and about 20 or 22 boats are fitted out from the parish for the prosecution of the herring fishery in Loch Fyne, which arm of the sea bounds the parish on the W. and N. W. There are several small lakes, which abound with trout; and the parish is beautified by a considerable extent of natural wood, of oak, birch, alder, &c. and particularly ash, of which last there is a thriving plantation around the mansion-house of Otter. Cairns, and *duns* or rude circular ranges of stones on the tops of eminences, are frequent in the parish. Population in 1801, 1432.

KILFINICHEN and **KILVICEUN**; a large united parish in Argyllshire, in the island of Mull, now generally termed the parish of Ross, from a large district of it so named. It extends 22 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is about 12. To it belong the islands of Inch-Kenneth, Eorsa, and the far-famed I-colm-kill, which are separated from Mull by the sound of *I*. The general appearance of the parish is barren, and the mountains, especially Bein-more, are elevated to a great height. Every part exhibits basaltic columns, and other volcanic appearances. There are several quarries of excellent marble, and coals appear in different parts. There are many caves of very great extent. The shores are bold and rocky, and on the S. side of the parish there is only one creek, called Portuisgen, where vessels of 30 tons may anchor. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, in his statistical report, noticing the number of great men who were natives of, or had resided in this parish, mentions St. Columba, St. Aidan, St. Finan, St. Colman, St. Cuthbert, Adamnan, Campbell, and Veremond; and "many more," says Mr. Campbell, "whose very names would form a large catalogue." Population in 1793, 3002.

KILL; a rivulet in Ayrshire, which falls into the river Ayr, in the parish of Stair.

KILLALLAN. *Vide* Houstoun.

KILLARROW; a parish in Argyllshire, in the island of Ilay, united to Kilmeny, and frequently termed Bowmore, from the name of the village in which the church is situated. It is about 18 miles long, and 8 broad; and the surface is partly low, and partly hilly, and covered with heath. Bowmore is situated on the banks of an arm of the sea called Lochindale, into which the river Killarrow discharges itself. The parish is watered by the river Luggan, which empties itself into a bay of the same name. In this parish is situated the elegant residence of Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, the proprietor of the whole island. Population in 1801, 2781.

KILLASAY; one of the small Hebrides, on the W. coast of Lewis.

KILLBRANDON and **KILLCHATTAN.** *Vide* KILBRANDON and KILCHATTAN.

KILLEAN and **KILCHENZIE**; an united parish in Argyllshire, in the district of Kintyre, about 18 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The soil along the coast of the Atlantic ocean is sandy and sharp, but, when well manured, produces good crops of barley, oats, and potatoes: higher up the soil becomes mossy, and in the hills there is little green pasture, being mostly covered with heath. There are several Danish forts, some rude obelisks, and the remains of a vitrified tower. One of the obelisks measures 16 feet above ground, and is 4 feet broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick. Population of the united parish in 1801, 2520.

KILLEARN; a parish in Stirlingshire, in the western extremity of Strathblane. It is 12 miles in length, and on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The soil is various, but generally fertile, and the surrounding scenery is highly picturesque and beautiful. It is watered by the Blane and Endrick, on the latter of which is the village of Killearn, containing about 230 inhabitants. The parish contains many seats, which, with their extensive pleasure grounds, give it a rich and ornamented appearance. The Place of Killearn, Cray, Ballinkrain, Balquhain, and Carbeth, are elegant resi-

dences. The woods produce great numbers of indigenous plants, of which Mr. Ure, in his statistical report, gives a list. There are some fine large yew trees, which are frequented by the *motacilla regulus*, or golden-crested wren, the smallest bird in Europe. This parish afforded a safe retreat to the brave Sir William Wallace, when the power of Edward I. over-run Scotland; Napier of Merchiston resided in it, at Gartness, while he made his logarithmical calculations; and it gave birth to George Buchanan, the celebrated poet and historian, to whose memory a beautiful monument has been erected by voluntary subscription. It is an obelisk of white freestone, 19 feet square at the base, and 103 feet high, tapering to a point, situated in the village of Killearn, from whence it is visible to a great distance. The foundation was laid in 1788, and it was completed in the year following. The house in which this great man was born is about two miles from the village. Considered as a building, it is far from being conspicuous, although it is no worse than the ordinary farm-houses in this part of the country. It has been partly rebuilt since the year 1506, when Buchanan was born; but the present proprietor has been anxious to preserve the ancient construction and appearance of the house. Population in 1801, 1039.

KILLEARNAN; a parish in Ross-shire, extending 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The soil is various, but in general favourable for cultivation. Agricultural improvements are very backward: the system of alternate cropping of oats and barley greatly impoverish the ground; and it is said that, except on the farms of the proprietors, there is not a plough in the parish worth more than 6 or 7 shillings. There are numerous cairns and tumuli, some of which are of uncommon magnitude. The mansion-houses of Redcastle and Kilcoy have evidently been built more for defence than for elegance or comfortable accommodation. Population in 1801, 1131.

KILLICRANKIE; a noted pass in the Highlands of Athol, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes below in a dark, deep, and

rocky channel, so overhung with the trees that grow out of the clefts of the rock, that the river is in most places invisible to the passenger, who only hears its deafening roar; and, where it is seen, the troubled water appears pouring over a precipice, into a deep pool, covered with foam, and forming a scene of awful magnificence. In the last century, this was a pass of great difficulty and danger; a foot-path, hanging over a tremendous precipice, threatened destruction to the traveller from the least false step. At present, a fine road, formed by the soldiers, gives an easy access to the Highlands, and, at the extremity of the defile, the opposite sides of the river are united by a fine arch. Near the N. end of this pass, in its open and natural state, was fought the famous battle of Killierankie, in 1689, in which the forces of King William, under General Mackay, were defeated by the Highland adherents of King James under the brave Viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory, and in his fall perished the hopes of James. Here also a body of Hessians, in 1746, made a pause, refusing to go further: it appeared to them the *ne plus ultra* of a habitable country.

KILLIGRAY. *Vide* CALLIGRAY.

KILLIN; a Highland parish of Perthshire, in Braidalbin, 28 miles in length, and in most places from 6 to 8 in breadth. It comprehends Glendochart and Strathfillan, and part of Glenfalloch and Glenloch. The surface is unequal, but the bottoms of the vallies are mostly level, arable, and capable of a high state of cultivation. It lies along the S. bank of Loch Tay, and is watered by the rivers which give their names to the districts before mentioned. Benmore is the highest mountain of the parish. It is less elevated than Benlawers; but the inhabited part is perhaps as high as any inhabited district in Scotland: for, at the place where the Fillan takes its rise, and runs eastward to the Tay, the Falloch also has its source, and runs westward to fall into Loch Lomond. The situation of the village of Killin, at the W. end of Loch Tay, is singularly picturesque and pleasant. Near it the Dochart and Lochy unite, and fall into the lake; and the ro-

mantic surrounding hills, skirted with wood, all increase the beauty of the scene. It was one of those landscapes with which Mr. Pennant was highly gratified, and made the subject of an engraving given in his tour. He also gives a drawing of Loch Dochart, with the ruin of St. Fillan's chapel. Besides Killin, which contains about 150 inhabitants, there is another village called Clifton, which contains nearly 200, chiefly employed in working the lead mine of Cairndrom. Limestone abounds, and in many places is of the nature of marble. Population in 1801, 2048.

KILMADAN; a parish in Argyllshire, 12 miles long, and not half a mile broad, being seated in a long narrow glen, surrounded by high hills, anciently named Glenduisk and Glenderruail. The extent of sea coast is about 3 miles, and the shore is flat and sandy, with sunk rocks. The only bay is at the mouth of the river Ruail, which falls into the sea at this place. The soil is deep and fertile, excellently adapted for the culture of flax; but good crops of oats, barley, potatoes, &c. are also raised. The surrounding hills are covered with heath, and their sides are occupied by small copses of natural wood. Limestone is abundant, and there is a great quantity of what is called pipe-clay. The celebrated mathematician Mr. Colin Maclaurin, late professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, was born at the manse of this parish, of which his father was minister. Population in 1801, 502.

KILMADOCK; a parish in Perthshire, sometimes called Doune, from the town in which the church is situated. (*Vide* DOUNE.) It comprehends a considerable portion of the ancient stewartry of Monteith, and is of an irregular figure, with an area of about 64 square miles. The surface is diversified, and the soil exhibits all varieties, from the richest carse clay, to the poorest moor, producing nothing but heath. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Teith, and the Ardoch, Keltie, and Annat, which join them: all these present the most picturesque scenery. From these rivers the surface rises considerably; and, from almost every eminence in the parish, is seen a grand view of Benlomond and

the neighbouring mountains, the castle of Stirling, and the fine country on the banks of the winding Forth: nor are the banks of the Teith deficient in romantic scenery, when it washes the ancient castle of Doune, or rolls along the picturesque groves of Blair-Drummond. The prospect is bounded by the lofty ridge of hills in Stirlingshire, extending from E. to W. for the space of 20 miles. Besides the town of Doune, there are two small villages, Buchany and Burn of Cambus, which are nearly united to the town of Doune. The number of sheep is about 2000, of black cattle about 2000, and of horses 662. A considerable trade is carried on in this parish by the proprietors of the Adelpi cotton mills. Besides the castle of Doune, an ancient building, there are the remains of 6 small chapels, which were dependent on the monastery of Kilmadock, of which there are now no vestiges. Population in 1801, 3044.

KILMAHOG; a village of Perthshire, situated in the parish, and within a mile of the town of Callender. In 1793, it contained about 200 inhabitants.

KILMALCOLM; a parish in Renfrewshire, about 6 miles square. It is watered by the rivers Gryfe and Duchal, and bounded on the N. by the Clyde. The surface is rocky, and diversified with frequent risings. The soil is shallow and moorish, but on the banks of the rivers there are many fertile meadows. Planting is scarce, but about the ancient castle of Duchal, and upon some other estates, there are thriving belts and clumps of oak, elm, &c. but the lime trees are particularly abundant, and some of them are of a great size. The roads are very indifferent, but there are 13 good stone bridges. The communion cups belonging to the parish church are very ancient, and made of the finest silver. They appear to have been originally formed for candlesticks, and perhaps, from the necessity of the times, were converted to this pious purpose: their hollow bottom forms the cup, and the middle, where the socket seems to be screwed out, forms the foot. The people hold them in great veneration, having been used by the celebrated John Knox, when he first dis-

pensed the sacrament in Scotland. The Kirktown or village of Kilmalcolm is situated nearly in the centre of the parish. Population in 1801, 1130.

KILMALIE; a very extensive parish in the counties of Argyll and Inverness. It is of an irregular figure, and intersected by three arms of the sea. The extreme points are at least 60 miles distant from each other, and its breadth is not less than 30 miles, comprehending 589 square miles, or nearly 376,960 acres, measured in straight lines; but, adding the surfaces of hills and vallies, the extent will be at least one-third more. The greater part of the parish consists of high mountains and hills, covered with heath, and affording excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. Amongst the mountains is Benevis, the highest mountain in Britain. (*Vide BENEVIS.*) In the vallies upon the banks of the Lochy and Nevis, and in several other places, there is a good deal of arable ground, of different qualities; but in general the soil is shallow and sandy. On the coast, which extends nearly 70 miles, the soil is however fertile and early. The climate is rainy and moist, but does not seem to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, many persons living to a great age. In several of the vallies lie extensive lakes, of which Loch Archaig and Loch Lochy are the chief. From these two lakes issue the rivers Archaig and Lochy, which, with the Nevis, are the principal streams in the parish. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon, and the creeks of the coast afford herring and other fish in the greatest abundance. In former times, the greater part of the parish was overgrown with wood, and at present 14,000 acres are covered with valuable plantations. In 1792, according to the nearest calculation, there were in the parish 500 horses, 1000 goats, 6000 head of black cattle, and 60,000 sheep. Fort William, and the adjoining village of Maryburgh, are situated in this parish, at the E. end of an arm of the sea called Lochail. (*Vide WILLIAM (FORT) and MARYBURGH.*) There are several extensive caves, particularly one about 8 miles up the river Nevis, known by the name of *Uaigh-nà-Màic*, or "S4-

rael's cave." This cave is in the heart of a rock, which appears to be about 70 feet high, and nearly as broad, leaning to the side of a mount S. of the river, and not far distant from it. It is of difficult access, having, quite down to the entrance, a perpendicular rock, 30 or 40 feet high. The cave appears to be formed by one part of the rock leaning to the other, and forming between them an arched, irregular kind of grotto, from 6 to 12 or 14 feet in height. It is 30 feet long, and 11 broad. In 1746 this cave afforded a safe retreat to some Highlanders who had been engaged in the rebellion. Immediately opposite to the cave is a beautiful cascade, on a small rivulet, which, falling down the side of Benevis, forms an uninterrupted torrent for half a mile, before it joins its waters to the Nevis in the bottom of the valley. "The windings of this river," says the Rev. Mr. Fraser in his statistical report of Kilmalie,—"the verdure of the trees—the wildness of the rocks—the terrific aspect of the hills—the mist flying swiftly on their tops—the clouds rolling along with velocity—the lonely situation, remote from human eye,—every thing conspires to make this fall of water one of the grandest objects in nature. It even excels the famous fall of Foyers, which cannot be beheld with so much complacency. It is indeed awful and sublime, but has too much of the terrible in its appearance. Besides this cascade, there are many others, singularly beautiful and picturesque. Upon the banks of the river Lochy, on the top of a dreadful precipice, are the remains of an ancient castle, around which are the distinct traces of fortifications. On the summit of a green hill, 1200 feet in height, are the remains of a vitrified castle, long forgotten in the annals of fame, and even tradition has preserved nothing but its name, Dundhairdghall. It appears to have been a fortification of great antiquity, even greater than that of Craig-phatric, in the neighbourhood of Inverness. The fortifications of Craig-phatric are regular, but those of Dundhairdghall follow exactly the verge of the steep, so as completely to command every part. The figure is nearly oval, and it takes in a com-

pass of 150 yards. It is supposed to have been a sort of outwork for strengthening Inverlochy Castle, when that ancient edifice was a royal seat. In the parish are several veins of lead ore, very rich in silver; one in particular in the mountain of Benevis. There are also quarries of marble, of beautiful colours; and limestone abounds in every part of the parish. Most of the mountains are composed of porphyry, and, according to Williams the mineralogist, the red granite of Benevis is the most beautiful of any in the world. There is an excellent slate quarry on the borders of Lochel, at the village of Ballychelish, partly in this parish, and partly in the district of Appin. Sir Ewen Cameron, well known for his firm attachment to the cause of Charles I, which could not be shaken by the threats or promises of Cromwell, was born in this parish, in 1629. It also gave birth to Mr. John Innes, well known to the medical student for his "Treatise on the Muscles," and his "Anatomical Tables of the Human Body." Population in 1801, 4520.

KILMANIVAIG; a parish in Inverness-shire, about 60 miles in length, its greatest breadth being 20. Its surface is much diversified with ranges of lofty mountains, intersected by extensive glens in different directions, and rapid rivers, most of which empty themselves into the Lochy, the common reservoir, which runs into Loch Linnhe at Fort William. Owing to the dampness of the climate, and the irregular surface, in all this extent of country very little corn is raised. The number of sheep is about 60,000; of black cattle 1500; and the number of horses may be computed at about 500. In this district is the ancient castle of Inverlochy, the only remnant of the ancient city of that name. (*Vide INVERLOCHY.*) Another antiquity of which this parish can boast is the famous parallel roads, one of the most stupendous monuments of human industry, which well deserve the attention of the antiquarian, and are thus described by the rev. Mr. Ross, in his statistical account of Kilmánivaig. "They are seen in the eastern part of the parish, on the declivities of steep and lofty mountains, which extend for 7 or 8 miles on each side of the

water of Roy, in the direction of S. W. and N. E. and the opening betwixt which forms the valley of Glenroy. There were originally 3 lines of these roads on each side of the glen, each corresponding in height to the one opposite to it; the lowermost, however, is in some places effaced, particularly on the S. side. They all run parallel to each other, and in an horizontal direction, humouring the windings of the mountains. Their dimensions are various; in general, they are from 60 to 70 feet in breadth; and the distance betwixt two of them has been found to be about 180. Similar roads are likewise to be seen in two of the adjacent glens, but not in such perfection." As nothing is left upon record concerning the persons by whom, and the uses for which the roads were constructed, we can only mention that, by the common people they are ascribed to some of the monarchs who resided at Inverlochy, or to Fingal, as they are still known by the name of the *Fingalian roads*. The purpose for which they were constructed, according to the general opinion, was to facilitate the exercise of hunting; for, when the valley was covered with wood, certain avenues were necessary to allow them to pursue the deer. Perhaps they were fenced about, and used as places where to confine the game, before they were driven out into the *Dal-na-sealg*, or "hunting dale," where they were killed. Population in 1801, 2541.

KILMANY; a parish in Fifeshire, about 6 miles in length and 4 in breadth, lying in a fine valley, watered by the river Motray, which, while it fertilizes the soil, renders the adjacent scenery truly picturesque. The sides of the hills are rugged, and in many places covered with beautiful and thriving plantations. A great part of the lands in the parish are in a high state of cultivation. The small village of Kilmany is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the old road from Dundee to Cupar, about 5 miles from the latter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the harbour of Balmerino on the Tay. Population in 1801, 787.

KILMARNOCK; a town of Ayrshire, seated in a valley, on each side of a rivulet which is a tributary stream of the Irvine. It is very irregularly

built, few of the streets being laid out on a fixed plan. It is a borough of barony, governed by 2 bailies, and a council of 12 of the merchants, and the deacons of the 5 incorporated trades. The first charter in its favour, was granted to Thomas Lord Boyd, in 1591, which was renewed and amplified by a charter to William Earl of Kilmarnock, in 1672, and ratified by act of parliament the same year. Upon the attainder of that family, the superiority of the borough became vested in the crown. The town possesses great property and extensive common-ties, through the munificence of the Boyd family. Kilmarnock is one of the principal manufacturing towns in Ayrshire, and carries on a considerable trade in making of carpets, serges, and other woollen cloths; and in saddlery, leather, &c. to the average annual amount of nearly 90,000*l*. It contains about 6000 inhabitants. The parish of Kilmarnock extends about 9 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, along the banks of the river Irvine. The surface is level, having in general a gentle declivity towards the S. The soil is deep, strong, and fertile, inclining to moss on the northern borders. Along the banks of the Irvine are some fine rich holms; and the greater part is inclosed, and highly cultivated. The Marchioness of Titchfield and the Countess of Loudon are the principal proprietors. Dean Castle, about half a mile N. E. from the town, is a very ancient edifice, formerly the residence of the noble and unfortunate family of Kilmarnock. In 1735, it was entirely destroyed by fire, and still remains in the same desolate condition, a monument of fallen grandeur and magnificence. In one of the areas of the town stands a stone pillar, of elegant workmanship, erected to the memory of an English Lord Soules, who was killed on the spot, in 1444, by an arrow from one of the family of Boyd. There is an extensive coal work about half a mile N. W. of the town; and in other places coal is to be found. Population in 1801, 8079.

KILMARONOCK; a parish in Dumbartonshire, about 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. It is watered by the river Endrick, the windings of which, through a beautiful plain of 3000 acres, with the

house and extensive pleasure grounds of Buchanan, the residence of the Duke of Montrose, on its banks, present to the traveller a most picturesque landscape, which is further increased by the view of Loch Lomond, its numerous islands, and the distant hills towering to the clouds. On the banks of the river the soil is a deep rich loam, favourable either for pasture or tillage; but on the rising ground it gradually degenerates into a moor or moss. There are the remains of 2 Romish chapels; and at Catter, the property of the Duke of Montrose, is a large artificial mound of earth, where in ancient times the baronial courts were held, near to which the Dukes of Lennox had a residence, of which there is not now the smallest vestige remaining. The castle of Kilmarnock, and the castle of Battershall, appear to have been formerly very magnificent edifices. Population in 1801, 879.

KILMARTIN; a parish in Argyllshire, of an oblong figure, 12 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth, lying on the W. coast of Argyllshire, and bounded on the E. for 6 miles by Loch Ow. In the S. W. corner, the surface is rather hilly than mountainous, with arable and pasture grounds intermixed, and the soil is light and early. In the N. E. end the surface is more rugged, but in the vallies there are also extensive fields of arable land. Here the soil is deep, but the crops uncertain, owing to the elevated and exposed situation. The valley in which the church and village of Kilmartin are situated, is one of the most beautiful in the Highlands; the rocks covered on each side with lofty trees to their summit, form a picturesque scene; and the luxuriance of the wood shews that planting of every kind thrives well. Through this vale is the line of road from Kintyre to Fort William, on which the village is a stage with a commodious inn. Loch Crinan is the principal harbour, not only in this parish, but also on the western coast of Argyllshire: it was this circumstance which induced it to be preferred for the canal across the isthmus, though longer by 3 or 4 miles than the isthmus of Tarbert. That navigable canal, now fortunately completed, by opening a communication from Loch Fyne

to the Atlantic, will be attended with the greatest advantage to this part of the kingdom; the western coasts will be supplied with coal from the ports of the Frith of Clyde, without subjecting the vessels to the long and dangerous navigation round the Mull of Kintyre, and it will invite the inhabitants to follow industrious pursuits, to which they have hitherto been strangers. There is a rich copper mine which has been wrought for some years. Limestone is abundant, and there are many schistic rocks, which bear impressions of vegetable substances. Several cairns or heaps of loose stones are to be seen here. Population in 1801, 1501.

KILMARTIN; a river in the isle of Sky.

KILMAURS; a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is in general flat, interspersed with gentle eminences, generally covered with clumps of plantation, which, while they vary the appearance, render the scene highly picturesque. The soil is in most places a deep clay, and in many parts a rich loam, highly fertile, and every part is arable, and well inclosed. It is every where adorned with country seats, of which Craig and Carmel Bank are the chief. Busby Castle, the property of the Marchioness of Titchfield, is now unroofed, and falling to ruin. The parish is watered by several rivulets, which are employed in working machinery. The town of Kilmaurs is a borough of barony, erected by James V. at the instance of the Earl of Glencairn. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent, having a S. exposure, and consists of one handsome street, with a small town-house, and spire in the middle. It is governed by 2 bailies, annually elected by the majority of portioners in the town. It formerly carried on a considerable trade in cutlery, there being at one time no fewer than 30 employed in that branch in the town. The knives were so much famed, that a *Kilmaur's whistle* became proverbial. Kilmaurs is only 2 miles distant from Kilmarnock, and gives title of Baron to the eldest son of the Earl of Glencairn. The parish is well supplied with coal, of which there are several excellent pits in the neigh-

bourhood of the town. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 1288.

KILMENY; a parish in Argyllshire, in the island of Ilay, united to Killarrow. *Vide KILLARROW.*

KILMORACK; a parish in Inverness-shire, extending about 60 miles in length from E. to W. and from 10 to 30 miles in breadth, lying on the Beaully, and exhibiting every variety of surface, scenery, and soil. The falls of Kilmorack and Teanassie, the picturesque scenes in the Dreum, and the island of Aigash, formed by the Beaully, are admired by all travellers of taste. There are many lakes; but one in particular deserves to be mentioned, as being the only one which exhibits the same phenomenon in Britain. "The name of this lake," says the Rev. Mr. Fraser, in his statistical report, "is *Lochan Uain*, or the Green lake. It is upon the Chisholm's property, about 40 miles W. of the village of Beaully, surrounded by mountains as high as any in Scotland: the most southerly of these and the highest is called Maum-Shoudhil. This lake is constantly, both in summer and winter, covered with ice; but in the middle of June, when the sun is vertical, a very little of the ice in the centre of the lake is dissolved." On the summits of many of the mountains are seen the ruins of watch-towers, and there are many druidical cairns and temples. The only ruin of consequence is the priory of Beaully, founded in 1230. Population in 1801, 2366.

KILMORE; a parish in Argyllshire, to which that of Kilbride is united. The united parish is situated in the district of Lorn, on the coast of the Atlantic, comprehending the island of Kerera. The form of the continental part is nearly circular, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter. The country is hilly, but the hills are low, and covered with heath; the vallies are almost all arable, but, like most parts of Argyllshire, little is cultivated. There is a considerable lake in the parish, called Lochnell, from which a small rivulet discharges itself into Loch Feachan, an arm of the ocean. The coast is of a semicircular figure, and, including creeks and bays, is nearly 20 miles in extent. In general, it is high and rocky, possessing, how-

ever, two excellent harbours; one at the village of Oban, and another at Dunstaffnage, besides two in the island of Kerera. There are three ferries, viz. Connel ferry, over Loch Etive; Port Kerera, between the mainland and that island; and Mull ferry, between the latter and the island of Mull. There are several volcanic appearances on the coast, particularly the pudding-stone rocks near the village of Oban. There are several remarkable caves, one of which extends farther than any one has ventured to penetrate. Population in 1801, 1854.

KILMORICH; a parish in Argyllshire, united to that of Loch-goil-head. *Vide LOCH-GOIL-HEAD.*

KILMORY; a parish in the county of Bute and isle of Arran, extending 30 miles in length, in a semicircular form. The sea coast is rugged and bold, and the surface is uneven and hilly. Beinnbharfhionn, the highest hill, has its top covered with snow the greater part of the year. The soil is partly gravelly, clay, and mossy; and produces only light crops of oats, barley, &c. and small quantities of flax. Considerable numbers of black cattle, however, are annually exported to Ayrshire. Loch Earsay is a considerable lake, nearly in the center of the island. In this parish are several natural caves, of great extent. Population in 1801, 2996.

KILMUIR; a parish in Inverness-shire, situated at the northern extremity of the isle of Sky. It extends 16 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The inhabited part of the country, along the coast, is flat, with gently rising eminences, affording excellent pasture; but the interior is mountainous, and covered with heath. The soil is a deep fertile clay; but the reaping of the produce is rather uncertain, on account of the variableness of the climate. The extent of sea coast is upwards of 30 miles, possessing many safe harbours. The shores are in general high and rocky, and, towards the N. point, terminate in a lofty promontory, called Hunish, near which is a dangerous and rapid current. The harbour of Duntulm is the safest in the island, near which are the ruins of the superb castle of the same name, the ancient residence of the Macdonald family. There are several small

islands on the coast, some of which are inhabited by a family to look after the sheep which pasture on them: their names are Tulum, Fladawhein, Al-tivaig, Flada, and Froda. In the mountains there is a singular concealed valley, surrounded on all sides by high rocks, and accessible only in 3 or 4 places. This valley appears to have been a place of concealment for the natives, when obliged to leave their houses on account of invasion, and is so capacious as to hold conveniently 4000 head of black cattle. There is a pool of water, called *Loch Shiant*, "the sacred lake," long famed as a cure for many ailments; and near the church, is a weak chalybeate. Population in 1801, 2555.

KILMUIR EASTER; a parish situated partly in the county of Ross, and partly in that of Cromarty, about 10 miles long, and on an average $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It is delightfully situated on the Frith of Cromarty, commanding a finely variegated prospect of the peninsula of Cromarty, enlivened by the vessels which enter the bay. The shore is flat, and the soil sandy, but, even in the driest summer, tolerably fertile. Farther from the coast the soil becomes black and mossy, very retentive of moisture, and rather unfavourable for vegetation: the back grounds reach into that barren moory district, termed *Ardmeanach*, which extends through the middle of the peninsula. *Balnagown*, the seat of Sir Charles Ross, is an elegant mansion, surrounded by extensive plantations. *New Tarbat*, once the beautiful residence of the Earls of Cromarty, has fallen to decay from neglect; and *Delny*, once the seat of the Earls of Ross, is also in ruins. There is an extensive bed of shells on the coast, of which a quick-lime of excellent quality is prepared. Population in 1801, 1703.

KILMUIR WESTER and SUD-DY; an united parish in Ross-shire, now more generally termed *Knockbain*. *Vide KNOCKBAIN*.

KILNINIAN; a parish in Argyllshire, in the island of Mull. It is in the form of a peninsula, lying in the N. W. extremity of the island, and extending 12 miles in length, and nearly of the same breadth, containing about 55,000 acres. To it belong

the inhabited isles of *Ulva*, *Gometra*, *Little Colonsay*, and *Staffa*; and the small uninhabited cluster called the *Treishnish*, or *Treshunish* isles. The general appearance is hilly; but the arable land, which lies on the coast, has a good soil, and is tolerable fertile. There is an excellent harbour at *Tobermory*, where a village of the same name has been lately erected by the British Society for improving the coasts and encouraging the fisheries. At *Aros*, on the sound of Mull, there is also a harbour; and near it a large castle, which has been strongly fortified, and is said to have been for some time the residence of the Lords of the isles. There are 5 lakes in the parish, all of which abound with excellent trout, and at the mouth of several of the rivulets are caught a few salmon. Population in 1801, 3601.

KILNINVER; a parish in Lorn, in Argyllshire, united with the parish of *Kilmelfort*, forming together nearly a square of 12 miles. It is bounded on the W. by the sound of Mull, and has a considerable extent of sea coast along *Loch Feachan* and *Loch Melfort*, two arms of the sea which intersect it. The lower parts of the parish are smooth, with a gentle declivity to the sea, and consist of a light loamy soil, yielding, in favourable seasons, good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. The upper district is hilly and mountainous, covered with extensive natural forests and plantations. In this hilly district lie two considerable lakes, *Loch Seannadale* and *Loch Tralig*, from whence issue the rivulets *Euchar* and *Oude*, running through the parish to discharge themselves into the sound of Mull. Population in 1801, 1173.

KILPATRICK (NEW or EAST); a parish situated partly in the county of Stirling, and partly in that of *Dumbarton*, was disjoined from *Old Kilpatrick* about the end of the 17th century. The river *Kelvin* runs through the parish, and the great canal is carried over that river by an aqueduct bridge of 4 arches, each 50 feet wide; (*Vide KELVIN*.) The soil is clay, and difficult of culture; and the old system of agriculture is generally followed. The principal crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and sown grasses. The only village is *Millguy*, which

contains about 200 inhabitants. In the parish are 6 bleachfields, and 8 mills, 4 of which are for corn, 1 for snuff, and 1 for paper. There are several pits of coal, and an extensive limework, at which 3000 chalders are annually burnt. Population in 1801, 2112.

KILPATRICK (OLD or WEST); a parish in Dumbartonshire, seated on the N. bank of the Clyde, 10 miles below Glasgow. It is 8 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad. The surface is partly flat, and partly hilly and mountainous, in many places covered with heath and natural wood. The soil of the arable land is mostly thin, sandy, and gravelly; but it is in some places clay on a tilly bottom. Besides the crops usual in other parts of the neighbourhood, the hilly grounds of Old Kilpatrick are remarkable for their property of fattening black cattle and sheep. The local advantages of this parish, its command of water, its excellent roads, and its vicinity to Glasgow, render it a proper situation for manufactures, and several on a very extensive plan have been established it. In 1793 there were two printfields, one bleachfield, one paper manufactory, one woollen ditto (the first of the kind in Scotland), and one iron work, which, together, employed 1043 persons, besides 280 from other parishes. The Roman wall built by Antoninus terminated at Dunclas, in this parish, and vestiges of it are still discernible in many parts. There are also several Roman camps, particularly on the hill of Duntocher. Coal and limestone are abundant, and freestone of the best quality is found in several places. Many of the hills, in particular the Promontory of Dunclas, exhibit basaltic columns. The castle of Dunclas, situated on that promontory, above the Clyde, was once a Roman station, and in the days of Oliver Cromwell a place of considerable strength, well calculated, from its situation, to command the entrance of the Clyde. It was blown up in the year 1640 by the treachery of an English boy, page to the Earl of Haddington, who, with many persons of high rank, was killed. It is now in ruins, and forms a picturesque scene in the approach to Dumbarton. Population in 1801, 2844.

KILRENNY; a royal borough in Fifeshire, on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth. It owes its charter of erection to King James VI. who had a particular regard for the small fishing towns on the coast of Fife. The town has decreased very much since the Union, and more particularly so since the decay of the fishing on the coast. It is now a paltry village, still, however, possessing parliamentary representation. The parish extends in a circular form, having a diameter of about 2 miles. The coast is one continued ridge of rocks, with 2 small creeks, where vessels are perfectly secure, at the harbour of Kilrenny and the port of Cellardykes, formerly a large fishing station, but now reduced to a few houses. Population in 1801, 1043.

KILSPINDIE; a parish in Perthshire, lying partly in the Carse of Gowrie and partly amongst the Stomont hills, about half way betwixt Perth and Dundee. It is of an oblong form, about 5 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The hills are barren, and covered with heath; but the hollows or glens are pleasant, and fertile in a high degree. Towards the low ground the land is exceedingly well cultivated, and the carse lands, like the rest of that fertile district, produces luxuriant crops. In the village of Rait is the half-way house on the old road from Perth to Dundee. Population in 1801, 762.

KILSYTH; a parish in Stirlingshire, lying in the southern extremity of the county, about 7 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The general appearance is bleak, rugged, and elevated, commanding a prospect of 16 counties in an extent of 1200 square miles. The Carron and Kelvin are the principal rivers; and one of the reservoirs for the great canal is in this parish, which covers above 70 acres. There are several copious springs, one of which is impregnated with sulphureous hydrogen gas, similar to St. Bernard's well near Edinburgh. The soil is tolerably fertile, and yields excellent crops of oats, barley, beans, and potatoes. By a well attested experiment, made by Robert Graham, Esq. of Tamraver, in 1762, 1 peck of potatoes produced 264 pecks. The village of Kilsyth is a considerable

manufacturing place, on the old road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, lying equidistant 15 miles from Glasgow, Falkirk, Hamilton, and Stirling, which makes it a convenient stage from all these towns. It has lately increased greatly, owing to the advantageous terms of feu held out by the proprietor, under whose superiority it is a borough of barony, entitled to hold a weekly market, and 4 annual fairs. It formerly gave the title of Viscount to the unfortunate family of Livingstone, attained in 1715 for attachment to the house of Stuart. In the burial-place of this family are the bodies of the last Lady Kilsyth, and her infant son, embalmed, and in a state of perfect preservation. "The mineralogy of this parish," says the Rev. Mr. Rennie in his statistical report, "would fill a volume, and might engage the attention of the natural historian for a lifetime." Coal abounds, and ironstone is found in every part of the parish. Of the latter, the most remarkable are the iron balls, *geodes* or *septaria*, found on beds of soft schistus, lying in seemingly regular strata, but at unequal and irregular depths. The balls of each stratum are generally the same size, but those of the upper stratum are smaller than those immediately below: they afford a great quantity of iron. There are other mines of iron, from which the Carron Company are furnished with upwards of 5000 tons in the year. Immediately under the lower stratum of the bank in which the collection of septaria is lodged, is a fine stratum of limestone, in which shells, entrochi, &c. in great variety can be distinctly seen. About 85 years ago a vein of copper was wrought near Corri by order of the York-buildings Company, but was afterwards given up. Mr. Raspe the mineralogist examined the drift, and found veins of cawk, or amorphous sulphat of barytes, in some places thinly scattered with grains of copper ore: he was of opinion that the vein might be wrought to great advantage. Not far from this mine he found specimens of red and yellow jasper, and nodules of porphyry and agates, which received a high polish, and were extremely beautiful, and fit for the lapidary. A hill near the middle of the parish exhibits a fine speci-

men of basaltic columns. In Garreglen is a quarry of the finest white-freestone, lying upon a bed of coal. Many of the coal stalks penetrate the freestone, and leave on it specimens of impressions of delicate parts of vegetables, of a beautiful appearance. Population in 1801, 1762.

KILTARLITY; a mountainous parish in Inverness-shire, formed by the union of the parishes of Kiltarlity and Convetth. It is 30 miles in length, and about 6 in breadth, containing 180 square miles, or 91,638 Scots acres, of which 3000 are arable, the same extent under meadow grass, and the remainder under wood and heath. There are 3 principal lakes viz. Loch Bruiach, Loch Gorm, and Loch Neattie, and it is watered by the river Beaully, and the 3 streams which form it. On these are erected various kinds of machinery, and they all contain salmon. There are several elegant mansion-houses, of which Beaufort, the seat of the Frasers of Lovat, and Beladrom, are the most remarkable. A few druidical temples, an ancient watch-tower, and a vitrified fort, are to be seen here. Population in 1801, 2588.

KILTEARN; a parish in Ross-shire, on the N. side of the Frith of Cromarty, extending 6 miles in length. Its breadth is various, but the cultivated land extends 2 miles from the sea, while the mountainous and Highland district lies 5, 10, or even 15 miles farther N. This last district is, for the most part, wild and uncultivated, consisting of high mountains, with rapid rivulets running in the glens, and interspersed with extensive tracts of moor and mossy ground. The river Skiaek waters this part, upon the banks of which are upwards of 200 acres of arable or meadow ground. Along the coast the parish is arable, and exhibits a rich and beautiful appearance. The fields are regularly inclosed, and several large and elegant gentlemen's seats are seen, surrounded with thriving plantations of all kinds of trees. About 5-sixths of the parish belongs to the family of Munro of Fowlis, a family long distinguished for the military characters it has produced. Sir Henry Munro, who died in 1781, was said to have been the 22d Baron of Fowlis who had enjoyed

The estate of Kiltarn by regular lineal descent. Benuaish, the most lofty mountain in the parish, is constantly covered with snow; and the *redendo* from the family of Fowls for the tenure of the forest of Uaish, is the payment of a snow-ball to his majesty on any day of the year, if required. In consequence of this tenure, it is said, that a quantity of snow was actually sent to the Duke of Cumberland, when at Inverness, in the summer of 1746, to cool his wine. Besides the river Skiack, there are several other rivers, which take their rise from lakes among the mountains, and descend to the sea with astonishing rapidity, forming several remarkable cascades. There are very flattering indications of coal in the district; but, though several attempts have been made, no vein of consequence has been discovered. Several of the hills contain lead ore; and shell marl, of a rich quality is abundant. Near the house of Clyne is a remarkable piece of antiquity, which appears to have been used by the Druids as a place of worship. It is of an oval figure, formed with large stones set upright, similar, though on a smaller scale, to the celebrated temple of Stonehenge in Wiltshire. There are several circular cairns and tumuli, and the remains of 5 or 6 ancient chapels. Population in 1801, 1525.

KILVICEUEN; a parish in the island of Mull, united to that of Kilfinichen. *Vide KILFINICHEN*.

KILWINNING; a considerable town and parish in Ayrshire. The town is situated 5 miles N. N. W. of Irvine, and contains about 1260 inhabitants. It is noted for being the seat of the first mason lodge in Scotland, from whence all the other lodges have taken their rise. This was established about the middle of the 12th century, by the architect and masons who came over from the Continent to assist in the building of the famous monastery which was erected here. Archery was also early established at Kilwinning, and a prize is still annually shot for by the burgesses of the town. The parish of Kilwinning is 9 miles in length, and in many places of the same breadth. The surface rises gently from the S. and W. to the N. and E. and is beautifully diversified with

many rising grounds, the tops of which, particularly in the neighbourhood of the town, are covered with plantations. The whole is inclosed with hedges and ditches, and agriculture is much attended to. The parish is watered by the Garnock river, and the Lugton, one of its tributary streams. Eglington Castle, which has been the seat of the family of Eglington for upwards of 400 years, is in this parish: it is surrounded with plantations and pleasure grounds, containing 2000 Scots acres, laid out in the finest style. The ruins of the monastery of Kilwinning are situated about a mile from the town. It was founded in 1140 by Hugh de Moreville, Lord of Cunningham, for monks of the Tyronensian order, and dedicated to St. Winning. It was destroyed at the Reformation, and the only entire remains of this monastery are a steeple and gable of the church, which were some time ago repaired at a considerable expence by the Earl of Eglington. Freestone and limestone are found in great abundance, and of the finest quality; and no parish in Scotland is better supplied with coal. Population in 1801, 2700.

KINBATTOCK. *Vide TOWIE*.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or the county of **MEARNS**, is bounded on the N. by Aberdeenshire; on the E. by the ocean; and on the S. and W. by the county of Angus. Its form is triangular, having the point towards the S. E. Its length along the coast is about 20 miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly 20. It is said to have received the name of *Mearns* from a brother of Kenneth II. called *Mernia*, at the same time that *Aeneas* gave the name of *Angus* to the southern district of the province of *Horestia*. But Camden is inclined to suppose, that it retains the name of the old inhabitants, the *Kernicones* of Ptolomy; it being common for the British to change the *V* into an *M* in forming the name of a country. The name of Kincardine is derived from a small village in the parish of Fordoun, which was anciently the county town; but the courts were removed to Stonehaven, by an act passed in the reign of James VI. and they still remain in that town. The sea coast is partly flat, and partly rocky, rising inwards

to a fine level country, about 100 or 150 feet above the level of the sea, and intersected by numerous streams, the Bervie, Cowie, and Carron, and divided from Angus by the North Esk. A part of the Grampian ridge runs through the county, forming the N. side of the *hoy* or hollow of the Mearns, the N. eastern extremity of Strathmore, that great vale which extends from Stonehaven in the N. E. to the district of Cowal in Argyllshire on the S. W. directly across the kingdom. South of the Grampians the surface is in general fertile; and, since the late improvements in agriculture have been introduced into this district, the appearance has been greatly improved. The N. W. part of the shire is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture. Kincardineshire contains only one royal borough, viz. Inverbervie or Bervie; but there are several populous towns and villages, of which Stonehaven, John'shaven, and Laurencekirk, are the chief: the latter, from an inconsiderable village, has, by the judicious and liberal exertions of the late Lord Gardenstone, become a handsome little town, with considerable manufactures. There are many fine mansion-houses in the county; and it possesses several vestiges of antiquity, as Dunnottar Castle, Fenella's Castle, the Kame of Mathers, &c. In many places there are fine quarries of limestone, particularly in the parish of Ecclesgreig and Laurencekirk. In the parish of Arbuthnot, and on the shore near St. Cyrus, pebbles and fine jaspers are found. The county is divided into 19 parochial districts, which, by the returns made in 1801, contained 26,349 inhabitants. The valued rent is 74,921l. 1s. 4d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 38,500l. Sterling.

KINCARDINE; a parish in Perthshire, situated in the strath of Monteth. It is of a triangular figure, 10 miles in length, from the confluence of the rivers Forth and Teith to its S. western extremity; from thence to the N. W. extremity 12 miles; and its western border measures 7 miles. It is surrounded on all sides except the S. by lofty mountains; on the N. and W. are the Grampians, and on the E. are the Ochils, towering with their lofty summits among the clouds. It

contains somewhat more than 6000 acres, of which 4000 are *carse* lands, lying along the Forth, and the remainder *dry-field*, along the Teith. Of the former, only one-half is arable, the other half being covered by the moss of Kincardine. The appearance of this district is a dead flat, with a rich blue clay soil, beyond any depth that has been examined, and intermixed with numerous thin beds of shells, particularly of oysters. The dry-field rises gently from the carse on the one hand, and from the Teith on the other. The soil is a light loam, on a tilly bottom, but much encumbered with large nodules of whin or pudding-stone. Besides the Teith and Forth, the parish is watered by the small river Goody, which runs through its whole length. Agriculture has been much attended to of late years, and inclosures are become general; but the greatest exertions that have been made in the way of improvement, has been the clearing of the moss of Kincardine, on the estate of Blair-Drummond. This moss originally covered 2000 acres, in the upper parts of which there are from 6 to 12 feet of moss; in the lower parts about 3. It lies upon a bed of clay, similar to the rest of the carse, and the great object of the late Lord Kaimes, and his son Mr. Drummond Home, the present proprietor, was to wash or float away the moss from the surface of the clay, which has been done to a very considerable extent, by raising the waters of the Teith by a large water-wheel (on the principle of the Persian wheel), of which a particular account is given in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." This water, flowing in the trenches dug through the moss, conveys to the Forth the moss thrown into it by the labourers, absolutely blackening the stream with the rich vegetable mould thus carried off. In this way, upwards of 400 acres have been cleared, and settled by a number of families of industrious Highlanders; and the ground, which had lain waste and unprofitable for ages, contained in 1796, 102 houses, 764 persons, 201 cows, and 54 horses and carts. This Herculean labour (for so it may well be termed), in the opinion of many might have been spared, and the rich mould, as well as the dung of the

Augean stable, converted to a much better use, than by sending a river through it to wash it off the ground. It would be foreign to our purpose to enter minutely into the means of improving moss lands; but we refer to a treatise on that subject, by a Mr. Smith of Swindrig-muir, near Beath, in Ayrshire, who has found by experiments, that nothing more is necessary than to cut small drains in the moss, and afterwards to mix the upper surface with a quantity of quicklime, which not only consolidates it in a surprising manner, but will produce the first year almost any crop; and the soil thus formed is almost inexhaustible, from the quantity of vegetable matter which it contains, convertible by the fresh application of lime into the food of plants. Such is the effect of lime in consolidating moss, aided by draining, that though, in some of Mr. Smith's experiments, before these operations, it would not bear a dog; often after the second, and always after the third year, it can be ploughed and harrowed by horses; and the crops taken off by carts; and at the end of 5 or 6 years, if it be laid out in grass, cattle may pasture, without breaking or poaching it. The potatoes raised on moss lands are said to be more free from blemish than any other, and are always preferred for planting again, to those grown on other soils. There are two villages in the parish of Kincardine, viz. Norriestown, and Thornhill, now nearly united, and containing about 626 inhabitants. Blair-Drummond, the seat of Mr. Drummond Home, is an elegant house, surrounded with extensive plantations of various kinds of trees. Population in 1801, 2212.

KINCARDINE; a hilly parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, above 30 miles in length. At its E. end it is very narrow, but it gradually widens, till, at the western extremity, where the great forest of Balnagown is situated, it is 20 miles in breadth. It consists of straths or glens, in which run several small rivulets, and of mountains of great extent, covered with fine soft heath, and affording excellent sheep walks. The coast of the Frith of Dornoch, which bounds the parish on the N. and E. is flat and sandy, affording safe harbours for small ves-

sels. There are several salmon fishings on the Frith, and on the waters of the Oigeal and Carron, belonging to Sir Hector Munro, Sir Charles Ross, and Mr. Ross of Invercarron. Seals are abundant in the Frith; wild deer, roes, otters, badgers, and a variety of wild fowl, abound in the hills. The village of Kincardine is situated on the coast, with a small harbour, about 14 miles W. of Taip. It is excellently adapted for manufactures being near two great corn countries, and having the advantage of water carriage. Janet Macleod, the celebrated fasting woman, mentioned by Mr. Pennant, was alive in 1791, when, according to Mr. Gallie, in his statistical report, "she was 60 years of age, and took no nourishment, but a little of the thinnest gruel, or some such light aliment, which was received through the aperture made by breaking two of her fore teeth for the purpose of feeding her." In this parish is situated the mountain of Craigchonichan, where the gallant Marquis of Montrose fought his last battle, and was defeated by Colonel Strachan. Nigh to the church is a piece of ground walled in, and terminating in a large semicircle, appropriated to that ancient military exercise known by the name of *weapen shawing*. Knockbirny, a hill which divides this parish from Assint, abounds with marble, both white and coloured; and, on Cairnchuichnaig, topazes, similar to those of Cairngorm, have been found. Population in 1801, 1865.

KINCARDINE; a considerable town in the parish of Tulliallan, in Perthshire, though almost entirely surrounded by the county of Clackmannan. It is built upon the banks of the Forth, about 4 miles W. from Alloa, and 22 S. from Perth. It was originally named West Pans, from the number of salt pans which were wrought in it, amounting in 1780 to 15, though now reduced in number to 2 or 3. The houses are well built, and the streets regular; and being built upon the pan ashes, it has a dry and healthy situation. It has a post-office, 2 weekly markets, and several well attended fairs. There is a valuable salmon fishing in the Forth at this place, by means of cruives. The harbour is commodious; and opposite to the

town is an excellent roadstead, where 200 vessels of any burden may ride in safety. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and 9 or 10 vessels have sometimes been on the stocks at one time, some of which were from 200 to 300 tons burden. There were, in 1792, 75 vessels belonging to the town, navigated by 300 sailors, which are employed in importing wood, iron, flax, &c. from the Baltic; barley from England, and other places; and in exporting coals from the Frith to Norway, Sweden, and different parts of Europe; and some of the vessels are employed in the Mediterranean and Levant trade, and one is in government service. It is a creek belonging to the Port of Alloa. It contains about 900 inhabitants.

KINCARDINE; a decayed village in the parish of Fordoun, in Kincardineshire; anciently the capital of the county to which it gives its name, till King James VI. removed the courts to Stonehaven, which is now the county town. It contains about 70 inhabitants.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, or **O'NEAL**; a parish in Aberdeenshire, 7 miles long, and 5 broad; containing 5560 acres of arable ground, of which at the time of taking up the statistical report, in 1791, 4600 were under oats; 800 under barley; 560 under potatoes, turnips, and sown grass, valued in all at 9607l. Sterling. The hamlet which surrounds the church is finely situated on the banks of the Dee, and commands an extensive prospect up that river towards the Grampian mountains. It is much resorted to as a place of summer retirement for invalids. Mr. Grant of Kincardine has built a neat and commodious mansion-house near the village, which he has sheltered by planting upwards of 300 acres with different kinds of forest trees. There are besides about 200 acres more in the parish covered with plantations. Population in 1801, 1710.

KINCHARDINE; a parish in Inverness-shire, united to Abernethy. *Vide* **ABERNETHY** and **KINCHARDINE**.

KINCLAVEN; a parish in Perthshire, in the district of Stormont, lying upon the S. and W. banks of the river Tay. The soil is mostly thin, containing great quantities of stones; in

the higher moor-lands the soil has a mixture of moss; and round the small village of Arntully, it is a rich black loam. The surface is diversified with a few rising grounds, all of which are accessible to the plough. Agriculture is carried on with great propriety. The parish is ornamented with several coppices of natural wood, of oak, birch, &c. and there are some plantations of fir and other forest trees, generally in a thriving state. The Tay has carried away many acres of the finest land, particularly on the estate of Mr. Drummond of Logie-Almond. There are several valuable salmon fishings on the same river, within the bounds of the parish. The ruins of Kinclaven Castle, on the banks of the Tay, shew it to been formerly a place of considerable strength. Population in 1801, 1035.

KINCRAIG POINT, or **KING-CRAIG POINT**; a promontory of Fife-shire, in the Frith of Forth, forming the W. boundary of Largo Bay.

KINDAR (LOCH); a small lake in Kirkcudbrightshire, in the parish of Newabbey, with an island, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

KINFAUNS; a parish in Perthshire at the eastern extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, extending in an irregular figure 5 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and containing 3780 Scots acres, of which 2520 are arable; the remainder, which takes in a part of the hill of Kinnoul, is mostly planted. The soil is various, but in general strong and fertile. The salmon fishings on the Tay, in this parish, are rented at upwards of 8000l. *per annum*. The castle of Kinfauns, the seat of Lord Gray, stands on an elevated situation, overlooking the Carse and the Tay, which washes that fertile district on the S. In this castle is preserved an old sword, 5 feet 9 inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, said to have belonged to Sir Thomas Charteris, commonly called Thomas de Longueville, the friend of Sir William Wallace. Population in 1801, 646.

KINGARTH; a parish in the county and island of Bute, 7 miles long, and 2 broad, lying in the S. extremity of the island. The soil is light and sandy, but, when properly cultivated, exceedingly fertile. Mount Stewart, the seat of the Earl of Bute,

is in this parish, surrounded with beautiful and extensive plantations. Population in 1801, 875.

KING EDWARD; anciently called Ken Edar; a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending 12 miles in length, and varying from 2 to 5 in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Deveron. The surface is flat, but diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is in general dry and gravelly. All the higher grounds are covered with heath, and, except where the soil is exceedingly poor, retain marks of former cultivation. Of 14,000 Scots acres which it contains, 6482 are under culture; 4402 moor and pasture; 1982 moss; and the remainder covered with plantations. The village of Newbyth was begun to be feued in 1764, and contained in 1793, about 200 inhabitants. On the post road from Turreff to Banff stands the ruin of the castle of King Edward, the ancient seat of the once powerful Cumyn Earl of Buchan: it is of great strength, fortified on all sides, and surrounded with deep ditches. Population in 1801, 1723.

KINGHORN; a royal borough in Fifeshire, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, nearly opposite to Leith, between which towns there are regular passage-boats. It is impossible to determine at what time this town became of consequence. It is not improbable, that the *Aborigines* of the country would settle here for the convenience of fishing; and, when Edinburgh became the capital, and the general place of resort, fishermen and sailors would be induced to take up their residence, to serve the passengers in their way to and from the metropolis. It was invested with the privileges of a royal borough by King David I. and about that time is said to have been a royal residence; and not many years ago were to be seen the ruins of a castle, which was one of the usual seats of our ancient Scottish kings. The town is pleasantly situated on the side of hill fronting the Forth, and consists of one main street, intersected with bye-lanes. An ancient building, called St. Leonard's tower, in the middle of the town, is used as a court-house and prison. The trade of Kinghorn is inconsiderable. It has long been famous for

thread stockings; and, within these few years, has been established a machinery for spinning cotton and flax, which promises to be successful. In 1793, it contained 1118 inhabitants. The parish of Kinghorn is about 4 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and the island of Inch-Keith is generally considered as belonging to it. The surface is beautifully diversified, and exhibits that variety of gently rising hills, which form the picturesque and fanciful scenes which imagination often paints. The soil, where capable of culture, is a rich black mould, exceedingly fertile. The coast is about 3 miles in extent, and has 2 harbours; one below the town, and the other about half a mile W. at Pettycur, for the convenience of the passage-boats. About half way betwixt the town of Kinghorn and Pettycur is a basaltic rock, running into the sea, which merits the attention of naturalists. There is also a mineral spring, called Kinghorn Spaw, the waters of which were much celebrated by Dr. Anderson, physician to Charles I. who wrote a treatise on their nature and properties. Kinghorn gives second title to the Earl of Strathmore. Population in 1801, 2308.

KINGLASSIE; a parish in Fifeshire, of the form of a parallelogram, 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the river Leven, and watered by two of its tributary streams, the Lochty and the Ore. On the banks of these rivulets the surface is flat, rising with a gentle ascent, and forming two small ridges. The whole of it is arable, but only one-third of it is under tillage. The soil is partly a deep clay, and partly a light loam, with some rich pasture meadows. The village is situated on the banks of the Leven, and contains about 250 inhabitants. There are many freestone quarries; and the coal which is raised in this parish is esteemed the best burning coal in Fife. Population in 1801, 908.

KINGOLDRUM; a parish in the county of Forfar, situated at the base of the Grampian ridge, and comprehending several of these mountains within its limits. It is 7 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The soil is in general a deep black mould, and on the arable land, which may amount to 3700

acres, excellent crops of oats and barley are often raised. Wheat, pease, &c. are also cultivated with success. The rivulet of Cromby runs through the parish. On the summit of the hill called Schurrock, there are the vestiges of a druidical temple; and on the top of Catlaw, elevated 2264 feet above the sea level, is a large cairn, with marks of fire upon it. The castle of Balfour is a very ancient Gothic building belonging to Colonel Fotheringham of Powrie, who is the chief proprietor of the parish. Population in 1801, 577.

KINGOODIE; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Longforgan, built on the estate of Mr. Mylne of Mylnefield, to accommodate the labourers in the quarry of Kingoodie. The stone of this quarry is of a grey colour, of the kind of freestone termed grainstone by mineralogists: it is difficult to work, but is hard and durable to an uncommon degree; so much so, that the steeple or old tower of Dundee, built of this stone in 1189, scarcely shews any appearance of decay; and the house of Castle-Huntly, built in 1452, has scarcely a stone affected by the weather. It is certainly the best stone for building in Scotland; and, as it produces stones of any size, even 50 feet in length by 16 in breadth, and 3 thick, it is much on demand, and carried to a considerable distance. The number of workmen is about 50 or 60, and, with their families, amount to about 120.

KING'SBARNs; a parish in Fife-shire, about 4 miles square. The soil is partly thin and sandy, and partly a deep, strong black loam, generally producing good crops. The village of King'sbarns lies 6 miles S. E. of St. Andrews, and contained, in 1791, 466 inhabitants, who are mostly weavers of osnaburghs, shirtings, &c. for the Dundee market. It is said to have received its name from some royal storehouses, which were erected on the spot by King John, when he resided at a castle near half a mile distant, the foundations of which were evident some years ago. There is a very copious mineral spring, containing iron dissolved by fixed air. Limestone abounds in the parish; and an excellent quarry has been opened on

the estate of the Hon. H. Erskine. Population in 1801, 832.

KING'S-KETTLE; the parish of Kettle, in Fifeshire; so called because it formerly belonged to the crown. *Vide KETTLE.*

KING'S-MUIR; an extensive tract of wild uncultivated ground in Fifeshire, locally situated in Denino parish, but acknowledged by no parish, *quoad sacra*. It contains about 1000 acres, and was originally the property of the crown, but given by Charles II. after the Restoration to Col. Borthwick, who had attended him in his exile. It is now entailed on the family of Hanno. A coal work has been wrought for some years to great advantage. Within this district there is about 153 inhabitants.

KING'S-SEAT; a hill in Perthshire, on the borders of the parishes of Abernethy and Alyth, about a mile E. from Dunsinnan hill. Its height has been accurately measured by Professor Playfair, and found to be 1238 feet above the level of the sea at low water.

KINGUSSIE and **INCH**; an united parish in Inverness-shire, in the district of Badenoch, about 20 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is mostly allotted for sheep pasture, and is, perhaps, more elevated above the sea, and farther distant from the coast in every direction, than any parish in the kingdom. From this high situation it is cold and damp. It is intersected by the Spey, which winds in a number of beautiful curves through a fine meadow, interspersed with alder and birch trees. The meadow is bounded by an elevated slope, also covered with trees, and behind the shaggy and abrupt rocks and mountains form a scene truly picturesque. There are several other streams, which arise from small lakes in the parish, and empty themselves into the Spey. The largest lake is Loch Inch, from which one of the districts takes its name. The soil is a light sandy loam, in the lower ground mixed with the slime deposited from the river when it overflows its banks: the whole would be abundantly fertile, if the climate was more mild, and less subject to storms. It feeds about 7000 sheep, and a great number of black

cattle. There are several druidical circles, and the appearances of a rectangular encampment, ascribed to the Romans. A tripod and urn were lately found, which seem to favour the idea that that nation had carried their arms far beyond the wall of Antoninus. A mine was opened some years ago in this parish, and some specimens of ore, very rich in silver, were dug up; but the work was soon discontinued, and has never been resumed. Population of the united parishes in 1801, 1306.

KINLOCH; a parish in Perthshire, about 9 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; lying to the westward of Blairgowrie. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, lakes, rivers, and woods, with gentlemens seats; all uniting to render the scenery highly beautiful. The lakes are called Drumelie, Rae, and Fenzies, and yield plenty of excellent marl. The soil is in general good, and the crops are barley, oats, artificial grasses, and potatoes. There is a druidical temple, and an old castle called Glassclune. In a moor in the parish are a vast number of tumuli, called the *Haer Cairns*, said to point out the place of the engagement between Agricola the Roman general and Galgacus the general of the Caledonians. Population in 1801, 367.

KINLOSS; a parish in the county of Elgin, situated at the head of the bay of Findhorn. It is of a square form, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface is exceedingly level, and the soil, though various, is tolerably fertile. Findhorn, the village at the mouth of the river of the same name, is in this parish. Population in 1801, 917.

KINLOSS; a small river in Argyllshire, which runs into Loch Ow near the mountain of Cruachan.

KINNAIRD; a parish in Forfarshire, lately suppressed, and divided between the parishes of Fernell and Brechin.

KINNAIRD; a parish and village in Perthshire, situated partly in the *Carse braes* of Gowrie, about midway between Perth and Dundee. The parish extends about 2 miles E. and W. and 3 N. and S. comprehending part of the waste and uninhabited hilly lands on the N. side of the fertile plain. The soil in the small part

which lies in the Carse of Gowrie is rich and fertile; but in the higher grounds it is better adapted for pasturage than tillage. Near the village are the ruins of the old castle of Kinnaird, the barony lands of which belonged to the noble family of that name, by a grant from one of the kings of Scotland, and from them they derived their name and title, though no part is now in their possession. Population in 1801, 455.

KINNAIRD'S-HEAD; a promontory in Aberdeenshire, about a mile N. of the town of Frazerburgh, supposed to be *Promontorium Taixalium* of Ptolomy, being the turning point of the *Æstuarium Vavaris* or Moray Frith. On the top of it is the castle of Kinnaird's-Head, built about the year 1600, four stories high, and still entire and in good repair. On the top of this castle, some years ago, a light-house was erected, containing 20 lamps with reflectors, which will be of great service in preventing shipwrecks on the coast, Kinnaird's-Head being generally the first land made by ships coming from the North sea to the E. coast of Scotland, and from the Baltic to the Moray and Pentland Friths. It is also taken as a point of departure. The light is seen from a great distance, by which vessels are enabled to haul their wind in time, and avoid the danger of a lee-shore.

KINNEFF; a parish in the county of Kincardine, extending from the mouth of the river Bervie, northward along the coast, about 5 miles, and containing 6408 acres, of which two-thirds are arable. The surface is interspersed with rising grounds, mostly covered with heath. The soil, particularly along the coast, is a fine rich loam, mixed with clay, yielding plentiful crops of wheat, barley, beans, pease, and sown-grasses, especially when improved in the modern way by fallow, draining, and lime. The coast is bold and rocky, possessing only two small creeks for boats, at Caterline and Gap-hill, where two small rivulets discharge themselves into the ocean. The rocks, like the rest of this part of the coast, are of the plum-pudding kind, some of them assuming the appearance of lava. There are 3 old castles on the coast, which have been strongly fortified,

both by nature and art, and the remains of two religious houses. Population in 1801, 937.

KINNELL; a parish in Angus-shire, containing nearly 3000 acres, of which 2000 are arable. The soil is various, one part being clay and wet, the other sandy, but both tolerably fertile. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, flax, turnip, and sown grasses. There are several tumuli, and tradition points out the field of a battle fought between the rival clans of Lindsay and Ogilvie, in 1443. The church is distant about 6 miles from Aberbrothock, the nearest town. Population in 1801, 783.

KINNELL; a river in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Annan near the royal borough of Lochnaben.

KINNELLAR; a parish in Aberdeenshire, containing about 4000 acres, and consisting of an irregular assemblage of hills, which are of inconsiderable elevation, and are either wholly cultivated, or susceptible of cultivation. The summits are generally covered with a small plantation of firs, which give beauty to the scene, while they afford shelter to the country. Agriculture is in a state of tolerable perfection, and the farmers very generally follow the system of summer fallow and green crops. The lands are all inclosed. Several cairns are seen here, and upright stones, arranged in an elliptical form, supposed to have been part of a druidical temple. Population in 1801, 309.

KINNESSWOOD; a village in Kinross-shire, in the parish of Portmoak, containing about 170 inhabitants. It is noted as the birth-place of the poet Michael Bruce.

KINNETTLES; a parish in the county of Forfar, forming nearly a square of 4 miles. The soil is clay, variously mixed with loam and sand. The greater part is inclosed and well cultivated, yielding good crops of oats and barley, with some wheat and flax. The mansion-houses of the proprietors, with the pleasure grounds surrounding them, give the whole parish a delightful appearance. Population in 1801, 567.

KINNOUL; a parish in Perthshire, situated on the E. side of the river Tay, nearly opposite to the town of Perth, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles square,

containing 3000 acres, of which 709 are covered with plantations. The surface is irregular, rising from the banks of the river to the summit of the hill of Kinnoul, the elevation of which is 632 feet above the level of the Tay. There is an extensive and thriving nursery belonging to the company of Dickson and Brown, which contains all kinds of fruit trees, &c. which are naturalized to the climate. The village of Kinnoul, commonly called Bridge-end, from its local situation at the end of the bridge of Perth, is a borough of barony, holding of the Earl of Kinnoul, the superior, and entitled to hold a weekly market and 4 fairs. Many of the greatest ornaments and improvements which have been lately made in the vicinity of Perth, are in this parish. Numerous gentlemen have erected beautiful seats on the sides of the hill, and the banks of the river, of which Bellewood and Woodend are the most conspicuous. The salmon fishings on the Tay, in this parish, are rented at upwards of 500*l.* Sterling *per annum*. The ruins of the ancient castle of Kinnoul, from whence the noble family of Hay take the title of Earl, are still to be seen; and at Balthayock are the remains of an old castle, formerly the seat of the family of Blair. In the hill of Kinnoul is a deep cave, called the Dragon's hole, in which it is said the celebrated Sir William Wallace was long secreted. The hill of Kinnoul is a great mineralogical curiosity, and has been particularly examined by all tourists who have made that science an object of their study. The greater part of it is composed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident. Some of it is compact, but it is generally full of cells, resembling the slag of an iron-foundery. It is very fusible, and easily converted into a glass of a blackish purple colour. There are many different kinds of the lava, owing to admixtures. M. Faujas de St. Fond enumerates 20. In some of the currents of lava are found veins of sulphat of barytes, and there are many large pieces of the same mineral in the appearance of what is called cawk. There are many specimens of zeolite and of rock crystal, some of the latter encrusted with chalcedony.

Calcareous spars are also found, and fine specimens of a greenish steatites; but this hill is particularly famous for the fine agates, both of the fortification and ribbon kinds, which are found in great quantities amongst the debris at the foot of the hill. To the botanist also the hill of Kinnoul is not destitute of attractions. It abounds with many rare plants, in particular, the *cynoglossum officinale* or "greater hound's tongue," which, in great abundance, raises its mulberry-coloured flowers among the broken pieces of lava on the sides and at the foot of the hill; the *allium vineale* or "crow garlic," and the *asplenium ceterach* or "spleenwort," are also seen in great abundance. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 1927.

KINORE; a suppressed parish in Aberdeenshire, now comprehended in that of Huntly. *Vide* HUNTLY.

KINPURNIE; a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Meigle, with a fine tower on its summit, fitted up as an observatory. It is situated about 3 miles S. E. of Belmont Castle, and its height, by accurate barometrical measurement, has been found to be 1151 feet above the level of the sea.

KINROSS-SHIRE is bounded on the N. E., E. and S. by Fifeshire, and on the other sides by the county of Perth. It is of a circular form, and is about 30 miles in circumference. The middle part is occupied by the beautiful expanse of water Loch Leven, and from its banks the ground rises towards the N. with a gentle declivity; but towards the S. the rise is more abrupt and rugged. The face of the country has a rich and delightful appearance, and on the sides of the lake are several seats, of which Kinross House, the seat of Mr. Graham, and Maryburgh, the seat of Mr. Adam, are the chief. It contains only one town, viz. Kinross, which is the county town, and is divided into 4 parishes, the population of which, in 1801, was 6,725. Kinross-shire alternately divides with Clackmannanshire the right of sending a member to parliament. In the different districts are abundance of limestone and coal; and ironstone is also met with. The hills are mostly composed of coarse whinstone, in some of the fissures of which are small veins of lead ore.

The valued rent of the county is 20,192l. 11s. 2d. Scots, and the real land rent may be estimated at 12,710l. Sterling.

KINROSS; the capital of the shire of the same name, is a small straggling town, pleasantly situated on a plain at the W. end of Loch Leven, upon the great road from Queensferry to Perth, from each of which it is distant 15 miles. It was formerly famed for its cutlery manufacture. About 30 years ago that branch employed 30 or 40 hands, but it has declined since that time, and is now little practised. The present manufacture is the coarse linens called silesias, of which there is stamped on an average to the value of 4,441l. annually. There are also some branches of the cotton manufacture, lately introduced. The parish of Kinross extends about 3½ miles in length from N. to S. and nearly the same at its greatest breadth. On the E. it is bounded by Loch Leven. The surface is flat, and the soil partly clay, but chiefly a thin blackish loam, on a gravelly bottom. It is watered by three small streams, viz. the North and South Quiech and the Gainey, which pour their streams into the lake. The small island on which stands Loch Leven Castle is also in this parish. *Vide* LEVEN (LOCH). Kinross House, the property of Mr. Graham, is a large and elegant structure, built in 1685 by the celebrated architect Sir William Bruce for his own residence. The old house, for many generations the residence of the Earls of Merton, was taken down in 1723, but some vestiges of its foundations are still discernible. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2124.

KINTAIL; a parish in Ross-shire, 13 miles long, and in general about 6 broad, comprehending 3 districts, viz. the side of Croe, Glenelchaig, and Glasletter. The whole is intersected by the arms of the sea Loch Long and Loch Duich. Two small rivers, the Loigh and the Croe, after watering the parish, run, the former into Loch Long, and the latter into Loch Duich. The surface is wild and mountainous, and the chief attention of the farmer is paid to the rearing of black cattle and sheep. The parish is mostly inhabited by the

clan of Macrae. The hill of Tullochard is elevated to a great height, and is seen at a distance. (*Vide TULLOCHARD.*) The cascade of Glommach, in Glenelchaig, is a remarkable waterfall, rendered more awful from the darkness of the impending hills and woods. The castle of St. Donan, situated in the western extremity of the parish, was built in the reign of Alexander II, and demolished in 1719, after the battle of Glenshiel. Its ruins may still be seen. Near the parsonage-house is the tomb of Diarmed, one of the Fingalian heroes, composed of large rough stones. Population in 1801, 1038.

KINTAIL; a peninsula in the parish of Kintail, formed by the arms of the sea Loch Carron and Loch Long. It is the S. W. corner of Ross-shire.

KINTORE; a royal borough in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don, about 15 miles W. of the county town. It is a borough of great antiquity, said to have received its charter from Kenneth Macalpin about the beginning of the 9th century; but none of its records are extant of a later date than a charter of confirmation by James V. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, assisted by a council of 8 other of the burgesses. The office-bearers are not obliged to be changed, and accordingly the Earls of Kintore have been provosts for about a century past. The revenue is said to have been once considerable, but is now much diminished. The town is small, but is pretty well built, and has a neat town-house and prison. It contains about 230 inhabitants; unites with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury, in sending a member to parliament; and gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Keith. The parish of Kintore is nearly 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, gradually rising from the banks of the Don to the hills on its borders: the soil also gradually becomes of a worse quality as it is more removed from the river. The crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. Thainstone is the only seat of note in the parish. There are numerous cairns and tumuli, which are said to point out the place where Robert Bruce overtook and destroyed the army of Edward I. after the defeat of

Cumyn Earl of Buchan, near Inverury. Population in 1801, 846.

KINTYRE or **CANTYRE**; the S. division of Argyllshire. It is a peninsula lying between the Frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to Knapdale at the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. It extends about 35 miles from N. to S. and 7 in breadth, consisting partly of low, and partly of high lands. It is chiefly inhabited by the Highlanders; but many people from the low country have been invited to settle there for the cultivation of the lands. It contains several villages, but the only town of consequence is the royal borough of Campbeltown. In former times, when the Lords of the Isles ruled in all the pomp of royalty, Kintyre was reckoned part of their dominions; and we find that, in 1093, to bring it within the compass of a royal grant to that powerful chief, he had his barge drawn under sail across the isthmus which unites it to the continent. In 1493, King James IV, offended at the ambitious conduct of the Macdonalds, held a parliament in Kintyre, where he emancipated part of the vassals of Macdonald in Argyll, and granted them, *de novo*, charters holding directly of the crown; and in 1536, to curb more effectually the haughty spirit of the chieftain and his vassals, James V. found it necessary to make a voyage to the isles. During this expedition, the king built, or rather fortified the castle of Kilkerran near Campbeltown, and left in it a garrison to overawe Macdonald in Kintyre, whose castle of Dunveg stood within half a mile of the king's. But the daring chieftain and his followers were not to be thus intimidated. Before the king had got clear of the harbour, they added insult to rebellion, took the castle, and hung the governor on the wall as a signal of their conquest. As the troubles of the times and the weakness of government allowed the Macdonalds to commit these outrages with impunity, they continued in the same course, despising the authority of their sovereign, till at length the last miserable expedient was adopted, that of commissioning the one tribe to chastise and subdue another. With that view, the lordship of Kintyre, then in the

possession of Sir James Macdonald, was granted to the family of Argyll, who, after many a struggle, at length succeeded in bringing the Macdonalds to order; and, in the beginning of the 17th century, the grant was ratified by parliament, confirming to that family the perpetual possession of Kintyre.

KINTYRE (MAOIL or MULL of); the S. point of the peninsula of Kintyre. It has a light-house, 235 feet above the sea at high water, situated on the rocks called the Merchants; the sound of Ilay bearing by the compass N. by W. distant 27 miles; the S. end of Ilay N. N. W. distant 24 miles; the N. end of Rathlin island N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; the Maiden Rocks, S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant 14 miles; Copland Light, S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant 31 miles.

KIP; a hill in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Dolphington, of considerable height, and having a cairn on its summit.

KIPPEN; a parish lying on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth, but situated partly in Perthshire, and partly in the county of Stirling. It is 8 miles long, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. The soil is naturally divided into carse and dry-field; the former lying on the banks of the river, and interspersed with extensive mosses, and the latter occupying the higher grounds. The surface of the country presents a variegated and extensive prospect. At the head of the strath stands the house of Gartmore, the seat of Mr. Graham; a few miles below, the house and policy of Cardross, greatly enliven the landscape. The carse exhibits a rich and well cultivated country, embellished with numerous farms and gentlemens seats; while, in particular places, the spots of black moss please, by contrasting the appearance of rude with cultivated land. Towards the E. the castle of Stirling and the rocks of Craigforth are distinctly seen; the hills of Montcith rise on the N. like an amphitheatre; while the rugged range of Grampians; from Benlomond to Benclough, encompasses the whole. The parish contains 2 villages viz. Kippen, containing about 76 families, and Bucklyvie, containing about 102 families. Both have weekly markets, and each has five fairs within the year.

Freestone and limestone are found in the parish, but there is no coal within 12 or 15 miles. Population in 1801, 1722.

KIRBISTER; a small lake in the island of Pomona, and parish of Orphir, Orkney, between 2 and 3 miles in circumference. It is well stored with trout of an excellent quality.

KIRKALDY; a royal borough and sea port in Fifeshire, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, 3 miles E. from Kinghorn. It stretches along the foot of a bank, and is properly but one street, about 2 miles in length, with a few narrow lanes opening at each side. The street is narrow, ill paved, and exceedingly dirty; and, except a few houses which have been lately erected, the buildings are mean, awkwardly placed, and constructed without regard to uniformity. The town-house is a plain building, with a tower and spire, situated nearly in the middle of the town; and the church, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, stands on an eminence at the back of the town. The harbour is safe, having been constructed at a considerable expence, and from 30 to 40 vessels of different sizes belong to the port. The town is in a thriving state, and, notwithstanding its unpromising appearance, there are few towns of its size in Scotland where a more wealthy and respectable society is to be met with. The prosperity of the place is owing to the late introduction of manufactures, particularly of checks and ticking, of which there are annually sold to the amount of 30,000l. Sterling. Cotton and leather manufactures are also carried on to a considerable extent; and, on an average, there are built from 2 to 3 vessels, from 150 to 300 tons each, in the year. It is not known at what particular period the town became of any considerable size, nor are there any traces of its history prior to 1334, when it was made over by David II. to the abbots of Dumfermline as a borough of regality. In their possession it continued till 1450, "when the commendator and convent disposed to the bailies of Kirkaldy, and their successors for ever, the borough and harbour, with all the customs, immunities, and privileges." It was soon after created a royal borough, and its

privileges were specially ratified by a charter of confirmation granted by Charles I. in 1644; and the borough was erected, *de novo*, into a free royal borough and free port, with new and larger immunities. At this time, it is said to have been a more populous town than it is at present, and had 100 vessels belonging to its port. The civil war which immediately followed, in which Kirkaldy took an active hand on the part of the parliament, nearly ruined the town; in 1673, the number of vessels belonging to the port had decreased to 25; and in 1682, its distress was so great, that we find it petitioning the convention of royal boroughs to grant it relief. The trade again revived after the Revolution; but the union with England, and the numerous restrictions with which the trade of Scotland was fettered, caused it again to fall into decay, and it was not till 1763 that the trade revived. The magistrates are, a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, with a council of 21 members. The revenues of the borough do not exceed 300*l.* Sterling. It joins with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Burntisland, in electing a representative to the imperial parliament. The parish of Kirkaldy is of an irregular oblong figure, between 2 and 3 miles in length, and about 1 in breadth, rising gradually from the coast to the northern extremity. On the N. side the surface is level, and the soil is mostly a fine black loam, ornamented with the beautiful mansion of Dunniekier, the seat of Mr. Oswald, and pleasure grounds surrounding it and the seat of Mr. Ferguson of Raith. The prospect from the high ground is magnificent, and enlivened by the constant succession of vessels on the Frith. The parish contains freestone, ironstone, and coal; but none of the two last are wrought at present. Kirkaldy has produced many eminent men; amongst others, we may name Michael Scot, the Friar Bacon of Scotland, who flourished in the 13th century: and in the last century, it gave birth to three of the most celebrated Scotsmen, viz. Dr. J. Drysdale; the well known patriot and statesman, the late Mr. Oswald of Dunniekier, and the justly celebrated Dr. Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," the

"Theory of Moral Sentiments," and other valuable works. Population in 1801, 3248.

KIRKBEAN; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, occupying a promontory in the S. E. corner of Galloway. The surface rises into the ridge of hills called the Criffel, with a fine slope towards the shore, and the whole is in a high state of cultivation, surrounded and sheltered with belts and clumps of planting. The soil is fertile, producing good crops of almost every kind of grain. Agriculture is much improved in this district. There are 3 small villages, viz. Kirkbean, Preston, and Salterness, the latter of which has a good harbour and bay. The late Admiral John Campbell was a native of this parish; and it also gave birth to the famous John Paul *alias* Paul Jones, well known for his conduct to his native country during the American war. There are the ruins of two castles, Cavers and Weaths, once the property of the regent Morton, and the remains of a druidical temple. Population in 1801, 696.

KIRKBOST; an island of the Hebrides, about a mile long, and very narrow, lying on the W. coast of North Uist.

KIRKCHRIST a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, united to the parish of Twynholm. *Vide* TWYNEHOLME.

KIRKCOLM; a parish in Wigtonshire. It is a sort of peninsula, formed by the bay of Lochryan and the Atlantic ocean, and bounded on the S. by the parish of Leswalt. It extends about 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, with a level surface, which is almost entirely under tillage. The soil is various, the interior being a rich fertile loam, while the shores are thin, sandy, and gravelly. The coast affords several safe places of anchorage, particularly at the Wig, a small land-locked bay, where small vessels may ride in almost any storm. The ruins of a very ancient and spacious building are still visible; but tradition is silent concerning the period of its erection, or the names of its founders. Population in 1801, 1191.

KIRKCONNEL; a parish in Dumfriesshire, extending from 10 to 14

miles in length, and from 7 to 8 in breadth. From the river Nith, which runs through the district, the surface rises into lofty mountains and irregular hills, covered with heath and grass, and interspersed with narrow glens, with rapid currents at the bottom. Of the whole parish, only 600 acres are under tillage; and of these the soil is poor and gravelly. The hilly part is well stocked with sheep and black cattle; of the former of which there are about 18,000 and of the latter rather more than 700. In the hills of Glenwhurry-cleugh, and Bankhead, are strong indications of lead; and the Glenmucleugh hills are composed entirely of limestone. Coal is found in different places; but neither it nor the other minerals have yet been wrought. There are many mineral springs; but the principal is Rigburn Spaw, containing the same mineralizers as Hartfel Spaw, but considerably stronger. (*Vide* HARTFEL.) Population in 1801, 1096.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT. This shire, or, as it is more frequently termed, stewartry, comprehends the eastern district of Galloway, and extends from N. W. to S. E. about 45 miles in length, and from N. E. to S. W. about 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. E. and E. by Dumfries-shire, where the rivers Cairn and Nith form its boundary; on the S. by the Solway Frith, and the Irish sea; on the W. by Wigtonshire, where the Cree is the boundary; and on the N. W. by the county of Ayr. The face of the country exhibits the appearance of one continued heath, producing nothing but pasture for sheep and black cattle for the English markets; but these barrenmoors are intersected by many pleasant vallies, which may vie with any part of Scotland in point of fertility: of these the vale of Glenkens need only be mentioned as an example. Kirkcudbrightshire, especially towards the N. is rugged and hilly; and, like other mountainous countries, is intersected by numerous streams, which, uniting, form 4 considerable rivers: the Cree on the W.; the Fleet, the Dee, formed by the union of the Ken and Dee; and the Orr or Urr. These rivers, all of which have their rise in the N. and empty themselves into the Solway Frith and Irish sea, abound

with salmon, and are ornamented with numerous handsome seats, which the proprietors have been induced to erect on their banks, from the varied and picturesque scenery which they unfold. Of late years agriculture has been much improved, and the landholders in general have turned their attention to the advancement of that art. The lands have been subdivided and inclosed, and roads have been formed to open an intercourse with every part of the country. Villages have been formed, and manufactures established, under the patronage of the land proprietors. Kirkcudbrightshire contains 2 royal boroughs, viz. Kirkcudbright and New Galloway; and several considerable villages, as Gate-house, Creetown, Castle-Douglas, Newtown-Stewart, and Rhon-house; most of which have been built within these 40 years. Kirkcudbrightshire wants several of those advantages to which Dumfries-shire and Ayrshire are indebted for their improvements. It has neither coal nor lime, and but little freestone. It is true, some limestone has been found in the parish of Lochrutton; but either from its peculiar nature, or the want of proper fuel, any attempts to reduce it to a calx have been unsuccessful. Marl is found in great abundance, especially in the Carlinwark loch, and from thence a canal has been cut, to afford a supply of that manure to other parts. Ironstone abounds in many places, as well as lead, but the want of coal is a bar to the working of either of these minerals. The stewartry of Kirkcudbright sends a member to parliament. It is divided into 28 parishes, and in 1801 contained 29,211 inhabitants. The valued rent is 114,571*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* Scots, and the real land rent may be estimated at 96,730*l.* Sterling.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT; a royal borough, and county town of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is pleasantly situated on the river Dee, about 4 miles before it pours its waters into the Solway Frith. The town consists of 2 streets, uniting nearly at right angles, and the houses are for the greater part neat, and regularly built. About the middle of the town is a large and elegant court-house, built about the year 1791, for the accom-

moderation of the courts of justice, and the public meetings of the stewartry. It has never been the seat of any considerable trade or manufacture. About the year 1793, a manufacture of cotton was established, which continues to be carried on, but only to a small extent. The harbour of Kirkcudbright is safe, and well sheltered. At its mouth is excellent anchorage from 16 to 18 feet at low water. It is a port of the customhouse, comprehending 3 or 4 small creeks, to which belong 28 vessels, making together 1053 tons. Kirkcudbright is a very ancient borough; but the earliest records mention it as a borough of regality, held under the superiority of the Douglasses, as lords of Galloway. Upon the forfeiture of that family, it was erected into a royal borough, by a charter from King James II. dated Perth, October 26, 1455; which charter was renewed and confirmed by a writ of *novodamus* from King Charles I. dated at Holyroodhouse, 20th July 1633. By this charter the government of the town is vested in 17 persons, viz. a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 counsellors, who are to meet annually, at Michaelmas, vote out 3 of their number, and elect 3 new counsellors in their room. The revenues of the borough, arising from the fishings on the Dee, and other public property, amount to nearly 340*l. per annum*. Kirkcudbright gives title of Baron to the family of Maclellan; and joins with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben, in sending a member to parliament. It contains about 1641 inhabitants. The parish of Kirkcudbright is of an oblong square form, extending 7 miles from N. to S. and from 3 to 4 in breadth. It is mostly hilly, and has very little extended plain; but the hills are of small elevation, and are either arable or green to the summits. The soil is of two kinds, either a clayey loam, upon a wet and cold till bottom, or a light blackish earth, upon a dry gravel; though both of these produce tolerable crops, the fields are very generally laid out in pasture, as the grass is particularly adapted for fattening cattle. The parish contains 12,325 Scots acres, of which 9244 are arable; but of this extent there are generally 6933 acres laid out

in pasture. The river Dee bounds the parish on the W. and forms a peninsula called St. Mary's Isle, once the site of a priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway in the reign of David I, but is now ornamented by a beautiful seat of the Earl of Selkirk. There is a large artificial lake, called Loch Fergus, with two small islands, on both of which are the evident marks of ancient fortifications; undoubtedly the remains of the seats or castles of the ancient lords of Galloway. There are many British camps; 2 Roman ones are distinctly to be traced; and several strong castles, of which the most entire is the castle of Kirkcudbright, formerly the seat of the Lords of Kirkcudbright. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2381.

KIRKIDEN; a parish in the county of Forfar. It extends about 5 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is not more than 2. The soil varies from a cold clay to a light sand, mixed with small gravel, commonly called a beachy soil. It is watered by the Lunan, and one of its tributary streams, called the Vinny, which contain trout, but by no means in the abundance which they formerly did. There is an obelisk of rude sculpture, supposed to have been erected after the defeat of the Danes by Malcolm II.; and a tumulus, which has been found to contain urns and ashes. There are 2 conical mounts on the respective baronies of Gardyne and Idvie, called Laws, probably the seats equally of justice and of punishment in the feudal times. The castle of Gardyne was built in 1568: it is still entire and habitable, romantically situated on the verge of a precipice, at the bottom of which runs a purling stream through a thriving plantation. Population in 1801, 674.

KIRKGUNZEON; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 5 miles long, and 3 broad. The general appearance is hilly, but there is a good deal of fine flat land. Some of the hills are covered with heath, and fit only for pasture; others are green, and many are arable to the summits. The flat land is fertile, but in general interrupted with swamps, and encumbered with stones. There are 200 horses, 2000 black cattle, and

upwards of 2000 sheep at an average maintained in the parish. Here are 3 ancient towers or castles, at Barclosh, Corrah, and Drumcultran, which have been seats of the family of Maxwell of Nithsdale. There are also a druidical temple, and several Roman camps. Population in 1801, 546.

KIRKHIILL; a parish in Invernessshire, consisting of 2 united parishes, called Wardlaw and Farnua. It extends about 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth. It lies along the Moray Frith, forming a fine plain of 4 miles extent, from which the surface gradually rises to the hilly country. The low grounds are of a rich clay loam, exceedingly fertile; but higher up it becomes more thin and gravelly, which, in good seasons, is tolerably productive. It is watered by the river Beauuly, which falls into the Frith at this place. Here are the remains of 2 druidical temples, much defaced; and on a moor are a number of tumuli, which are said to point out the place of a desperate engagement between two rival clans. Population in 1801, 1582.

KIRKINNER; a parish in Wigtonshire, about 14 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It lies on the W. coast of the bay of Wigton, and along the banks of the river Bladenoch, which forms the N. boundary. The appearance of the country is hilly, but no where mountainous; and the soil is in general thin and light, except on one large farm, which is carse ground. Agriculture has much improved this district; and improvements are proceeding with much rapidity, from the great quantities of lime, shell-marl, and shell-sand, which abound in the district. There are the vestiges of 2 circular camps, near one of which have been found some antique coins, now in the possession of the Earl of Selkirk. Population in 1801, 1160.

KIRKINTILLOCH; a parish and town in the county of Dumbarton. The parish is of an irregular triangular figure, in no place extending more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The surface, though diversified throughout with a variety of rising swells, is no where broken into abrupt precipices; and, except in one place of inconsiderable extent, is not deformed by rugged rocks. The river Kelvin passes

through it, and in its course receives several considerable streams, particularly the Skinna and the Luggie. The Forth and Clyde canal also passes through the whole extent; and close by it are the remains of Antoninus's wall, that remnant of Roman conquest. The town of Kirkintilloch is pleasantly situated on each bank of the Luggie, near its junction with the Kelvin. It is neatly built, and carries on a considerable trade in the manufacture of linen and cotton goods. It is a very ancient borough of barony, its charter of erection being granted about the year 1170, by William the Lion King of Scots, in favour of William Cumyn, baron of Leinzie and Lord of Cumbernauld, and it still holds of the latter barony for the payment of 10 merks Scots of yearly feuduty. The privileges are very extensive, and it possesses a considerable commonty. It is governed by 2 bailies, annually elected by freemen, independent of the lord of the barony, and contains nearly 1600 inhabitants. Around the town the soil is a light black loam, and the same soil prevails on the banks of the rivers. Tracts of moory and mossy ground are interspersed here and there, but a deep clay is most general. Lime, coal, and freestone, are found in great abundance; and small veins of iron-stone are scattered over the whole district. Population in 1801, 3210.

KIRKLISTOUN; a parish lying on each side of the river Amond, partly in the county of Edinburgh, and partly in Linlithgowshire. Its form is very irregular, but its length may be stated at $5\frac{1}{2}$, and its medium breadth at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The soil varies from a strong clay to a rich black mould, the only exceptions being a few haughs or meadows on the banks of the river, composed of a light loamy soil. The whole parish is under tillage, and agriculture is in a very high state of improvement. The village of Kirklistoun, anciently called Templeliston, contains about 560 inhabitants. New-liston, a seat of the Earl of Stair, is a delightful spot. The pleasure grounds, nearly 5 miles in circumference, were entirely laid down on the plan of the celebrated John Earl of Stair, who resided on this estate, and died in 1747. The re-

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markable antique monument called the *Cat-stane*, is situated in this parish, near which, according to Buchanan, a bloody battle was fought in the year 995, between the forces of Malcolm II. king of Scotland, and Constantine the usurper of that crown. Population in 1801, 1647.

KIRKMABRECK; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 8 miles long and 4 broad, lying upon the E. side of Wigton bay and the river Cree. The country has in general a mountainous appearance; but the vallies are well adapted for culture, and, by the industry of the inhabitants, and the vicinity of inexhaustible treasures of shell-sand, have been rendered very fertile, either for pasturage or tillage. The number of sheep in 1793 was about 7800, of black cattle 1600, of goats 500, and of horses 200. The Ferry-town of Cree, now generally termed Creetown, is situated in this parish. There are several elegant seats, of which Kirkdale House and Barholm are the chief. The parish is famous for a beautiful granite with which it abounds, and it contains small veins of a coarse limestone. Lead ore has also been found, but has never been wrought. Population in 1801, 1212.

KIRKMAHOE; a parish in Dumfriesshire. It is of so irregular a figure, that it is impossible to state its exact length or breadth. The surface, in the northern and eastern borders, is hilly and rugged, producing coarse sheep pasture: the remainder is of a mossy nature, capable of great improvement, but, when allowed to lie out of tillage, liable to be covered with furze and broom. Many acres, which were formerly waste and unprofitable, are now covered with plantations of thriving trees, which greatly add to the beauty of the country. There are 4 or 5 villages, the largest of which, Duncow, contains nearly 200 inhabitants. The estate of Dalzwinton takes in a great part of the parish. The ancient castle, which was long the chief seat of the Cumming family, having fallen to decay, an elegant and commodious house has been erected on its site by Patrick Miller, Esq. the proprietor. Population in 1801, 1315.

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KIRKMAIDEN; a parish in the county of Wigton, and the most S. westerly district in the kingdom, occupying the extremity of the peninsula which is termed the Rinns of Galloway. It extends from the point of the peninsula or Mull of Galloway, 10 miles in length, to the part where it unites with the parish of Stonykirk, and is about 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. The general appearance is hilly; but a great part of the flat ground is arable, and produces excellent crops. The coast, particularly near the Mull, is bold and rocky; but on each side there are several safe anchoring-places, particularly at Mary-Port, Drumore, Curgie, Port-Kessock, &c. The coast produces great abundance of sea-weed, and samphire grows in considerable plenty among the rocky precipices. Freestone and whinstone abound every where, and the slate quarries are very valuable. There are several caves in the rocks, one of which contains a spring of a petrifying quality. Population in 1801, 1613.

KIRKMICHAEL; a parish in Ayrshire, about 9 miles in length and 4 in breadth. The surface is hilly, and towards the S. and E. mountainous and rocky. The hills are mostly green, and some of them are arable to the top. The soil is a clayey loam, upon a till bottom, except a few patches of light gravelly soil in the form of conical hills, and some dry sandy holms on the banks of the rivulets. Of 10,000 acres, which the parish contains, not more than 1500 are under culture. The water of Girvan runs through it, and the Doon is its boundary for several miles: both these rivers are well calculated for machinery, which, from the vicinity of coal and lime, might render the parish an excellent situation for manufactures. Freestone is abundant. Shell and rock marl are wrought in several parts; but the great quantity of limestone with which the parish abounds renders the marl of little value to the farmer. One of the hills contains lead; but the vein is not of sufficient value to be wrought. There are many natural woods of oak, ash, and other trees, of immense value. Population in 1801, 1119.

KIRKMICHAEL; a parish in Banffshire, lying in the western extremity of that county, and distant from the county town between 30 and 40 computed miles. Its shape is an irregular oval, 10 miles in length and 3 in breadth, tapering from the extremities. It is also named, according to the Gaelic idiom, *Strath-ath-fhin*, or "the valley of the ford of Fingal," written Strathaven, *Aven* or *Ath-fin* being now the appellative of the river. The surface of the parish is hilly, and in its western extremity the mountain of Cairngorm raises its lofty head 4050 feet above the level of the sea. The general appearance is bleak and dreary, intersected by numerous torrents, which pour on every side from the hills to join the Aven in the bottom of the valley. The soil varies with the appearance of the country, being loamy and mossy in the low grounds, and more gravelly the nearer it approaches to the summits of the mountains. It contains 29,500 acres, of which only 1550 are arable, the remainder being hilly, affording sheep pasturage, or covered with wood. Tammtoul is the only village, and contains about 180 inhabitants. Limestone, freestone, and marl, are found in every part of the parish; and a vein of ironstone was wrought for some time, but has been given up since 1739. Population in 1801, 1332.

KIRKMICHAEL; a parish in the country of Dumfries, of an elliptical figure, nearly 10 miles long, and 4 broad in the middle. The general appearance is rather barren, being interspersed with extensive unimprovable heathy tracts, and swampy grounds and mosses, which supply the country with fuel. The upper or N. W. district is hilly, chiefly covered with heath, but possessing a few valuable arable farms on the banks of the rivers Ae and Kinnel, and the Glenkill burn. Besides plantations, nearly 200 acres are covered with copses of natural wood. Notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of the district, the produce in grain is considerably greater than necessary for the consumpt of the inhabitants. Here are the remains of several ancient fortifications; and part of a great Roman road can be distinctly traced through the whole length of

the parish. There are several veins of ironstone, and many of the springs contain that mineral in solution. Population in 1801, 904.

KIRKMICHAEL; a parish in the N. E. corner of Perthshire, extending 17 miles in length, and from 6 to 7 in breadth. It comprehends the greater part of Strathardle, and the whole of Glenshee, being watered by the rivers Ardle and Shee, which run through these vallies. The surface is mountainous, and, from its elevated situation, it is exposed to all the severities of a cold or stormy season. The soil on the banks of the Ardle is thin and dry, having a sandy bottom, and producing light crops. In the higher grounds, and in Glenshee, the soil is wet and spongy, and, except in dry warm seasons, unfriendly to vegetation. But though there are several arable farms, the greater part of the parish is better adapted for pasturage than tillage. The number of sheep pastured is about 9000, of black cattle 2000, and of horses 800. There are several lakes, which abound with trout. Near the Spittal of Glenshee, a mountain called Blein-Ghulbhuin is distinguished as the scene of the hunting which proved fatal to Diarmid, one of Ossian's heroes. Tradition points out the place where he was slain, where he was buried, and other circumstances relative to the chace. There are several cairns, tumuli, and druidical circles; and one of the rocking-stones which are supposed to have been subservient to druidical superstition. This stone is placed on the plane surface of a rock level with the ground. Its shape is quadrangular, of which the greater diagonal is 7 feet, and the lesser 5 feet. Its mean thickness is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its solid contents is about 51,075 cubical feet. It touches the rock on which it rests only in one line. By pressing down either of the extreme curves, and withdrawing the pressure alternately, a rocking motion is produced, which may be increased so much, that the distance between their lowest depression and highest elevation is a full foot. The great military road from Cupar-Angus to Fort George passes along the Ardle and through Glenshee. Population in 1801, 1568.

KIRKMICHAEL; a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, to which were added, about the end of the 17th century, the two parishes of Cullicudden and St. Martins. The united parish lies along the S. coast of the Frith of Cromarty, and extends about 8 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The soil is various, but what most prevails is a black light loam. There are a greater number of encampments in this than in any parish in the N. said to have been erected by the Danes when they invaded Scotland. There are several old castles, and 3 modern seats of the proprietors, viz. Braclangwell, Newhall, and Poynterfield, which are surrounded with extensive plantations. Freestone abounds, and there have been found some strata of limestone, interspersed with veins of rich lead ore. Population in 1793, 1234.

KIRKNEWTON; a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, to which the parish of East Calder was annexed in 1750. The united parish is 6 miles long and 4 broad, bounded on the N. by the river Amond, and on the S. by the Water of Leith. The surface towards the S. is hilly; but towards the N. and E. it becomes level and fertile. A considerable number of sheep are fed on the hills, and the low grounds are mostly inclosed and well cultivated. Lord Meadowbank has beautified and greatly improved his estate in this parish, by belts and clumps of planting, variegated with every kind of wood suited to the soil. The celebrated Dr. William Cullen was proprietor of the estate of Ormiston-hill, in this parish, and lies buried in the church-yard of Kirknewton. Population in 1801, 1071.

KIRKOSWALL; a parish in the district of Carrick, in Ayrshire. It extends about 6 miles along the coast, and contains nearly 11,000 Scots acres. The surface is hilly and unsheltered; the soil on the coast is generally a rich loam, with a mixture of clay, fertile even to sea-mark; higher up the soil is also loam, but is wet and cold. There is plenty of marl and coal, but the latter has not been wrought for many years: the only pit unfortunately took fire in 1751, and in 1791 it was not extinguished. The village of Kirkoswald is small, and

contains about 100 inhabitants. The white fishery on the coast employs a number of hands. Upon a small promontory are the ruins of the famous castle of Turnberry, once the seat of Robert Bruce when Earl of Carrick, and now the property of the Earl of Cassilis. About 2 miles E. from the church is the abbey of Crossraguel, founded in 1260 by King Duncan; part of the cloisters are still entire, and the abbot's house is but little destroyed. The castle of Thomaston is an extensive ruin, said to have been built in 1335. The only modern building of note is Cullean Castle, the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, built after a plan of the elder Adams, on a perpendicular rock overlooking the sea, and commanding a most extensive prospect. The pleasure grounds contain about 700 acres, interspersed with thriving plantations, laid out with great taste and elegance. Near to the castle, and under some of its buildings, are the coves or caves of Cullean, the largest of which extends 200 feet under the rock, communicating with the 2 smaller ones. It is at least 50 feet in height at its entrance, and of the same breadth, gradually decreasing in height as it penetrates the earth. Population in 1801, 1679.

KIRKOWEN; a parish in Wigtownshire, somewhat of a triangular figure, 15 miles in length, and from 1 to 6 miles in breadth, watered by the rivers Bladeroch and Tarf, which unite in the parish. The surface is partly moorland, and partly arable; but the soil is poor and thin, and better adapted for pasture than for culture. It contains 10,000 sheep; 1600 black cattle; and 200 horses. Population in 1801, 787.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM; a parish and village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The parish is about 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth, lying along the eastern bank of the river Urr. The northern or upper part of the parish is covered with heath, and occupied as pasture ground for sheep and black cattle, and abounding with game; the lower part is inclosed, and almost entirely arable, but the soil is thin and sandy. Dr. Lamont, the clergyman of the parish, being at the same time proprietor of a considerable

state in the neighbourhood, has laboured to improve his own fortune, and set a laudable example to the other landholders in the district. He has divided his lands into small farms; and, within these 12 or 15 years, a village of nearly 100 families has been raised in the vicinity of the church. By his exertions, different branches of manufacture have been introduced, and societies formed for the prosecution of them. A considerable fair is annually held; and, some years ago, races were established, which have given a wonderful degree of publicity to the place, and have been the means of collecting great numbers of spectators. These are attended by the nobility and gentry of Dumfries-shire and Galloway; and the sports of the day are concluded by a ball in the evening, in an assembly room lately built in the village, and fitted up in a style of elegance and accommodation which excites the astonishment of strangers. Population in 1801, 1007.

KIRKPATRICK (EAST). *Vide* KILPATRICK (EAST).

KIRKPATRICK-FLEEMING; a parish in Dumfries-shire, about 6 miles in length, and on an average 3 in breadth, containing in all 9000 Scots acres. The surface, which rises gently from the S. to the N. presents a pleasing variety and striking contrast; in several parts the lands are in a high state of cultivation, inclosed and sheltered with natural woods and plantations; while here and there, large tracts of uncultivated ground, covered with its original heath, meet the eye. The soil of the arable land varies considerably, but is in general fertile, and produces tolerable crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, &c. It is watered by the small river Kirtle; and the rivers Black and White Sark have their source in it. Freestone and limestone are abundant; and there are several appearances of coal, but none has yet been wrought. Here are several mineral springs, two of which contain the same mineralizers as the Hartfel Spaw. There are several elegant mansion-houses, which, with their surrounding pleasure grounds, much increase the beauty of the country; and several fortified towers, particularly Redhall, the ancient seat of the Flemings, well known for its gal-

lant defence against the English army in the time of Robert Bruce. Population in 1801, 1544.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY; a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, about 9 miles in length and 2 in breadth. The eastern extremity, which is only 2 miles distant from Dumfries, is level, and the soil dry and fertile; the rest of the parish is hilly, except a tract of low lands on the banks of the Cluden and Cairn rivulets, which water the parish. There are several pits of marl, which the farmers have been in the practice of using for upwards of 60 or 70 years, and, by incessant cropping, have reduced the land to a sort of *caput mortuum*. They now know how to manage it, by taking fewer crops, and by laying it out with dung and grass seeds. Like the rest of Galloway, particular attention is paid to the rearing of sheep, of which there are about 4000 in the parish. On a water which falls into the river Cairn there is a bridge over a romantic waterfall called the *Routing bridge*, from the noise made by the water immediately under it. Population in 1801, 720.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, or **KILPATRICK-JUXTA;** a parish in Dumfries-shire, of a triangular figure, each side being about 8 miles long, bounded on the N. and E. by the river Annan. The general appearance is rather bleak, interspersed with moss and moor, and almost without inclosures. From the water side, which is flat and populous, the ground rises to the summit of the hill of Queensberry, on the W. border, elevated 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil of the low ground is shallow and dry, but tolerably fertile; the higher grounds are covered with heath and natural wood. There are distinct vestiges of a Roman way, leading from the great camp at Brunswark in Middlebie parish, to a small rectangular encampment in this parish, called *Tatius-holm*; near which several pieces of gold and silver coin have been found. There are several ruinous fortified towers, some of which are of great size. Population in 1801, 596.

KIRKPATRICK (WEST). *Vide* KILPATRICK (WEST).

KIRKTOWN; a parish in the county of Roxburgh, 8 miles long,

and from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. The face of the country presents a continued range of hills, separated only by small rivulets, and gradually ascending from E. to W. The soil is poor and shallow, chiefly adapted for sheep pasture. Population in 1801, 320.

KIRKURD; a parish in the county of Peebles, on the borders of West and Mid-Lothians, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The surface is finely diversified, and the arable land bears nearly an equal proportion in point of extent with the pasture land. It contains 6620 acres, of which 600 are inclosed. Towards the river Terth, which bounds it on the N. the soil is loamy; one large farm is a rich clayey loam, but the prevailing soil is gravel. Kirkurd is an elegant modern building, with extensive pleasure grounds, highly improved and ornamented by the late Earl of Hyndford. A large and elegant house has lately been built at New Cairnmuir, and surrounded with plantations and inclosures. Near Kirkurd House is a copious sulphureous spring, similar to Harrowgate. Here are several remains of antiquity, both religious and military. Population in 1801, 327.

KIRKWALL; a royal borough, and chief town of the stewartry of Orkney, situated in the parish of Kirkwall and St. Ola, in the island of Pomona, in $0^{\circ} 25' W.$ longitude, and $58^{\circ} 33' N.$ latitude. It is built on a neck of land, washed on one side by the road and bay of Kirkwall, and on the other by a pleasant inlet of the sea, which flows by the back of the gardens at high water. It is nearly a mile long, but is of inconsiderable breadth, having only one street running the whole length, very inconvenient from its narrowness and the badness of the pavement; and towards the street, the ends or gables of the houses are placed, which gives it an awkward appearance. It was anciently possessed by the Danes and Norwegians, who named it *Kirkiwog*, which Buchanan and Torfeus both improperly thought should have been written *Gracoviaca*. It was erected into a royal borough by a charter from James III. by which the burghers are empowered to elect their own magistrates, to hold borough courts,

&c. and the same monarch granted them a revenue arising from the dues of the harbour, and of some lands around the town. Its magistrates are a provost, 4 bailies, treasurer, dean of guild, and council, which are annually elected. The cathedral of St. Magnus, so named from Magnus King of Norway, the supposed founder of the town, is a large Gothic pile, said to have been founded by Rognwald Count of Orkney, in the year 1138: it is still very entire, and a part of it is occupied as the parish church. The length of this stately fabric on the outside is 226 feet; its breadth 56: the height of the roof 71; and from the level of the floor to the top of the steeple is 133 feet. The roof is supported by 14 pillars and arches on each side, besides 4 which support the steeple; and the gates are decorated with a kind of Mosaic work, of red and white stones, elegantly carved and flowered. Opposite to the cathedral, on the W. side of the street, stood the ruins of the King's Castle, which appears to have been a strong and stately fortress. There are also the ruins of an extensive and elegant building, erected in 1607 by Patrick Earl of Orkney, called the Earl's palace; and almost adjoining to it is the Bishop's palace, a ruin of very great antiquity. But, while we mention so many relics of ancient and fallen grandeur, we ought to notice, that none of the private houses of the town are ruinous, nor does it appear of less extent than it formerly had been: on the contrary, of late years, new manufactures of linen and cotton have been introduced, which have increased the town both in population and extent. The harbour is excellent, with an outer road affording safe anchorage; and the whole is commanded by a fortification, built by the English in the time of Oliver Cromwell, surrounded with a ditch and rampart, and mounted with some cannon. Kirkwall joins with the boroughs of Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in sending a member to parliament, and gives second title of Baroness to the Countess of Orkney.

KIRKWALL and **St. OLA**; an united parish in Orkney, comprehending the town of Kirkwall and the district for about 6 miles around. The

soil is various, part being cold clay and moss, and part sand: in the neighbourhood of the town, long cultivation, and the use of manure, has rendered it a fine loam. The produce is great, considering the slovenly and inactive mode of husbandry which is followed. The sea coast is indented with several bays, and affords a considerable quantity of sea weed for making kelp. Through several parts of the parish are many of those ruins known by the name of Picts houses. Population in 1801, 2621.

KIRK-YETHOLM; a village in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Yetholm, containing 305 inhabitants. *Vide* YETHOLM.

KIRMUNDIE (NETHER); a village of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Longside, seated on the Ugie. It has a considerable woollen manufactory.

KIRRIEMUIR, commonly pronounced Killamuir; a considerable town and parish in Angus-shire. The town is situated near the foot of the *braes* of Angus, on the S. W. side of a hill, near a romantic den, through which flows the small river Gairie. It consists of several streets, going off from each other, in a manner somewhat resembling the arms and shaft of an anchor. Few towns in the county have a better supplied weekly market; and in no town of its size is more trade carried on. In 1792, the amount of the osnaburgs and coarse linens manufactured in the town and neighbourhood was about 30,000l. Sterling. It lies 16 miles from Dundee, 20 from Arbroath, and 6 from Forfar. It is a borough of barony, governed by a baron bailie appointed by Lord Douglas the superior, and is of considerable antiquity; but the date of its charter of erection is unknown. It contains about 1584 inhabitants. The parish extends 7 or 8 miles in length, and upwards of 6 in breadth, and is watered by the Esk, the Carity, the Gairie, and the Prosen; the last of which gives the name of Glenprosen to a considerable district of the parish. The surface is beautifully diversified with hills and dales, rivers, woods, and plains: the hills, however, those of Glenprosen excepted, are of no great elevation, and are either cultivated, planted, or afford

tolerable pasture. Glenprosen is hilly and mountainous. The soil is in general good; but, from the elevated situation, and moist atmosphere, the harvests are generally late, and the grain of inferior quality. There is a considerable extent of natural wood and plantations, especially on the estates of Kinnordy and Clova. At Invercarity, where the river Carity falls into the Esk, is a large Gothic castle of cut stone, in good repair, which must have been erected before the 15th century. It consists of 4 storeys: the walls are 9 feet thick, project considerably near the top, and terminate in a parapet about 12 inches thick. Between the parapet and roof there is a space sufficient for 2 or 3 men to walk abreast; and immediately above the gate 3 square apertures through the projection of the wall, so placed, that a stone dropped through them must fall upon any one at the gate. To the E. are some vestiges of a wing, demolished, it is said, in 1445 by the Earl of Crauford, in some family feud between the Lindsays and Ogilvies, one of whom was then the proprietor of Invercarity. Population in 1801, 4421.

KIRTA; one of the smaller Hebrides, near the W. coast of Lewis.

KIRTLE; a river in Dumfriesshire, which has its source in the parish of Middlebie, and, running by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, falls into the Solway Frith, a few miles below Grena Green. Its banks are in many places covered with natural woods and plantations, and exhibit much beautiful and romantic scenery.

KLETT; a small rocky island, about 3 miles W. from the W. coast of Sutherland.

KLOACHNABANE; a hill in the parish of Strachan, in Kincardineshire, elevated 2370 feet above the sea level. On the summit is a large rock, accessible only at one side, called the Stone of Kloachnabane, which is an excellent land-mark for ships at sea.

KNAPDALE; a division of Argyllshire, lying between the isthmi of Crinan and Tarbert, so denominated from the inequality of its surface; *Cnapdale* or Knapdale, in Gaelic, signifying hill and dale. It extends about 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth; bounded on the W. by the

Atlantic ocean; on the N. by Loch Gilp, Loch Crinan, and the Crinan canal; on the W. Loch Fyne separates it from Cowal; and the narrow isthmus of Tarbert, on the S. is the boundary with Kintyre. It is intersected by the lochs of Caolisport, and Castle-swen; and the interval between these branches of the sea is finely diversified with woods, rocks, fields, and lakes, which, viewed from the road leading through the district, exhibits an assemblage of contrarieties so widely romantic, that fancy can scarcely picture a landscape more delightful. The greater part of the district, like the rest of Argyllshire, is rugged and mountainous, with fertile fields interspersed. A cluster of small islands on the W. coast belongs to it; on one of which is the ruin of a chapel, dedicated to St. Mac-o-Charmaig, founder of the Christian church in Knapdale, said to be built on the spot where he was born, and where he was interred. This district contains numerous small chapels, which appear from their antiquity to have been founded very soon after the introduction of Christianity into the kingdom. Mr. Campbell of Stonefield, Mr. Macniel of Inveraray, Macfarlane of Muckrey, Campbell of Kintarbet, and Campbell of Inverniel, are the proprietors of the whole district.

KNAPDALE (NORTH); a parish in Argyllshire, in the district of Knapdale, separated in the year 1734 from the parish of South Knapdale, both parishes being, previous to that time, known by the name of Killvick-o-Charmaig. North Knapdale extends 12 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, over a tolerably fertile tract of land, on the coast of the Atlantic. Towards the N. and E. the surface becomes rugged, and elevated into lofty mountains, of which Cruach-Lussa is the highest. An arm of the sea intersects the parish, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; and there are a few small lakes among the hills. A considerable quantity of the low ground is arable, and pretty fertile; but husbandry has made no great improvements in this district. On the high grounds a number of black cattle and sheep are annually reared. Population in 1801, 2401.

KNAPDALE (SOUTH); a parish in Argyllshire, adjoining to North Knapdale. It extends 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, along the W. coast of Loch Fyne. The soil is chiefly of a mossy nature, lying upon a stratum of sand; but in the low grounds it is loamy. Very little of the parish is arable, and that which is ploughed or dug with the spade produces so light crops, that it is found more advantageous to throw it out into sheep walks, or pasture lands for cattle. The only crops which seem to thrive are potatoes, which are carefully cultivated, and, with the fish caught in the different lochs, constitute the principal food of the inhabitants. Some parts of the parish abound with natural woods, or coppices of oak, ash, birch, and hazel; but much wood has been cut down of late years. There is a lead mine on the estate of Sir James Campbell of Inverniel, which was wrought some years ago; and in that neighbourhood are several springs, containing metallic impregnation. Ruins of ancient chapels are frequent in this parish. Population in 1801, 1716.

KNIACK; a rivulet in Perthshire, in the parish of Muthil, which joins its waters to the Erne.

KNOCK; a hill in Banffshire, elevated 2500 feet above the level of the sea, which, on account of its great height, affords an excellent land-mark in navigating the Moray Frith. The parishes of Grange, Fordyce, and Ordiquhill, meet in a point at its top; and, as it rises in a conical shape from the plain, it exhibits one of the most beautiful, grand, and variegated prospects N. of the Tweed.

KNOCKANDOW; a parish in the county of Moray. It extends about 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, bounded on the S. and S. W. by the river Spey. The appearance of the country is hilly; the soil being either deep moss, or sandy gravel. The hills are covered with heath, and the banks of the river with plantations and copses of oak, birch, and alder. The number of horses was estimated, in 1791, at 300; the black cattle 3000; the sheep 5000. Population in 1801, 1432.

KNOCKBAIN; a parish in Ross-shire, formed by the annexation in

1756 of the parishes of Kilmuir West-
 er and Suddy. It is from 6 to 7 miles
 in length, and from 5 to 6 in breadth,
 divided by a branch of the Moray
 Frith, called the bay of Munloch-
 y. The surface is level, rising gradually
 from the coast towards the N. and the
 soil is in general tolerably fertile; but
 though this is a corn country, agri-
 culture is yet in its infancy, and few
 improvements have been made, ex-
 cept on the farms of several of the
 proprietors. Here are 5 or 6 gentle-
 men's seats, but only 3 of the pro-
 prietors are resident. Allangrange
 deserves to be mentioned for the ex-
 tensive plantations which surround
 it. Population in 1801, 1859:

KNOCKDOLIAN and **KNOCK-
 DOW**; two hills in Ayrshire, in the
 parish of Colmonell, the first elevated
 1950 feet, and the other 1554 feet a-
 bove the level of the sea. Knockdo-
 lian rises in a conical shape, and is
 not only a beautiful object to the tra-
 veller by land, but is of essential ser-
 vice as a conspicuous landmark for
 mariners when they enter the Frith of
 Clyde.

KNOCKFALLARIC; a hill in the
 parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire, noted
 for the remains of a fortification, the
 stones of which are cemented to-
 gether, by vitrification or fusion, similar
 to that on Craig-phatric. Tradition

ascribes the erection of it to Fingal,
 and mentions it as his frequent place
 of residence.

KNOCKFARRIL; a mountain of
 Inverness-shire.

KNOCKIRNY; a hill in Ross-
 shire, situated partly in the parish of
 Assint, and partly in that of Kincar-
 dine. It is an entire rock of marble,
 of various colours.

KNOCKRHEACADAN; a lofty
 hill in Sutherlandshire, in the parish
 of Tongue.

KNOCKSHINAN; a village in
 Perthshire, in the parish of Kinclaven.

KOOMB; a small island on the
 N. coast of Sutherlandshire, upon
 which are the remains of a chapel and
 burial ground.

KYLE; a district of Ayrshire, being
 the middle bailiwick of that county.
 It is separated from Carrick by the
 river Ayr, and from Cunningham by
 the river Irvine, at the mouths of
 which rivers are the boroughs of the
 same name. The surface is various;
 towards the coast being sandy and
 level, but rising in the interior to con-
 siderable hills.

KYPE; a small stream in Lanark-
 shire, which rises on the borders of
 Lesmahagoe parish, and, dividing it
 from Avendale, falls into the Aven, a
 few miles above its junction with the
 Clyde.

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LADY-ISLE; a small islet in the
 Frith of Clyde, 5 miles S. W. by
 S. of Irvine, and 5 N. N. W. of Ayr.
 Two pillars are erected upon it, to
 guide the mariners in sailing up the
 Frith.

LADYKIRK; a parish in Berwick-
 shire, on the banks of the Tweed, an-
 ciently called Upsettingtoun, but
 changed to its present name by James
 IV, after he had built a handsome
 church in it which he dedicated to
 the Virgin Mary. This church is fa-
 mous as the place where the supple-
 mental treaty to that of *Chateau Cam-*

LAD

bresis was concluded, between the
 English and Scots commissioners.
 The parish is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1
 broad, and contains 3500 acres. The
 surface is flat, interspersed with a few
 rising grounds, and the soil, which is
 all arable, is in general fertile. There
 are about 2000 sheep in the parish,
 and 300 black cattle. The salmon
 fishings on the Tweed are rented at
 about 100l. *per annum*. Population
 in 1801, 516.

LADYKIRK; a parish in the isle
 of Sanday, in Orkney, comprehend-

ing 8 square miles, and containing 830 inhabitants. *Vide* SANDAY.

LAGGAN or **LUGGAN**; a parish in Inverness-shire, in the district of Badenoch, about 20 miles in length. The breadth of the inhabited part is about 3 miles, but, taking its boundaries on the N. and S. the breadth is not less than 18 or 20. It occupies the southern extremity of the county, and the surface, like the rest of the Highlands, is mountainous, and intersected by long narrow glens and vallies. Some of these have a rich deep soil, which, were it not for the disadvantage of inundations, frosts, &c. would produce the most luxuriant crops. The number of sheep is about 20,000, and of black cattle about 1600. The river Spey takes its rise from a lake of the same name, in the western extremity of the parish, and, running in a N. E. direction, intersects it the whole length. There are several other lakes, of which Loch Laggan is the chief. Several remains of religious houses and ancient fortifications are here to be seen. Population in 1801, 1333.

LAGGAN (LOCH); a lake in a parish of Inverness-shire, of the same name. It is 15 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, exceedingly deep, with a bold rocky shore, and surrounded with woody mountains. On the S. side is the *Coill More* or "great wood," the most considerable remnant of the ancient Caledonian forest. At the E. end of the lake it receives the waters of the small river Pattack, rising from a lake of the same name, and at the W. end it discharges itself into the Spian, which runs west to join Loch Lochy near Fort William. Loch Laggan abounds with char and various kinds of trout.

LAIRG or **LARIG**; a parish in Sutherlandshire, 24 miles long and 8 broad, including Loch Shin, which runs through it for 20 miles. The country is hilly and barren, not more than a twentieth part being under culture; but, as there is plenty of limestone, it is probable that a considerable extent might be brought in. There is a good deal of wood, particularly birch, in the parish. Population in 1801, 1209.

LAMBA; a small uninhabited island of Shetland, on the N. E. coast

of the Mainland, in the parish of Northmaven.

LAMBHOLM; a small island of the Orkneys, situated in Holmesound, opposite to the parish of Holme. It is of a circular figure, 3 miles in circumference, and contains 3 families, or 16 persons.

LAMERMOOR or **LAMMER-MUIR**; a ridge of moorish hills in the S. of Scotland, which begins at Dunglass in East-Lothian, and at Colddingham in Berwickshire, and, running W. with a broad surface for 30 or 40 miles, terminates at Soutra-hill. They are intersected by various glens or vallies, in which run streams of water collected from the eminences on each side. It forms one of the three districts of Berwickshire; and the greater part is appropriated to sheep-farming, and the culture of turnip, &c. for the support of the sheep during the severity of winter. On these hills are to be traced frequent vestiges of Roman and Scottish encampments: one of the latter, called Priest's Law, is upwards of 2000 feet in circumference.

LAMERTON; a parish of Berwickshire, lately annexed to that of Mordington. The church of Lamerton deserves to be noticed, as having been the place where, in 1503, King James IV. of Scotland married the daughter of King Henry VII. of England, and thus paved the way for the union of the two kingdoms.

LAMINGTON; a parish in Lanarkshire, extending 9 miles in length along the E. bank of the Clyde, and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth. It is formed by the annexation of the two baronies or parishes of Lamington and Wandel. It contains 9000 acres, of which 1900 are arable: the remaining 7100 are hilly, and afford pasture to 7000 sheep, 290 cows, and about 100 horses. The arable soil varies from a deep clay to a thin gravel, and is upon the whole tolerably productive, if a regular and improved system of husbandry was adopted. Ten small rivulets water the parish, and there are several mineral springs. The village of Lamington is situated on the banks of the Clyde, nearly opposite to the hill of Tinto in the parish of Covington; and contains about 100 inhabitants. In the parish are several

Roman encampments, and many strong towers. An ancient chair, said to have originally belonged to the patriot Wallace, is in the possession of Lady Ross Baillie, the representative of the family of Lamington, to which that hero was allied. Population in 1801, 375.

LAMLASH; an excellent harbour, on the S. E. side of the island of Arran, where vessels of any size, and almost in any number, can safely lie at anchor. It is sheltered from the sea by the small islet called Holy Isle. There is a small village of the same name at the bottom of the bay. Latitude $55^{\circ} 33' N.$, longitude $1^{\circ} 59' W.$ of Edinburgh.

LANARKSHIRE, or **LANERKSHIRE**, called sometimes Clydesdale, from the river Clyde, is about 50 miles in length from N. to S. and 36 in breadth from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. W. and N. by Renfrew and Dumbartonshires; on the N. E. and E. by the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow; on the S. E. by Peebles; on the S. by Dumfries-shire, and on the W. by Ayrshire. In the southern border the Clyde has its source, and runs N. and W. the whole extent, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It was anciently divided into three wards or jurisdictions, viz Clydesdale, Douglasdale, and Avendale: but it is now divided into two; the shire of Lanark, of which Lanark is the chief town, and the barony of Glasgow, of which that city is the seat of the courts. It was formerly one of the kingdoms into which Scotland was divided prior to, or about the time of the Roman invasion. This kingdom, which also included a great part of the shires of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Renfrew, was denominated Strathclyde; and Alclud or Dumbarton is mentioned as the capital. After the dissolution of the petty principalities, and their union under the Scottish monarchy, the greater part of this district fell into the two powerful families of Douglas and Hamilton, which still possess very great estates. In general, the surface is mountainous and heathy, especially towards the S.; where to use the words of Mr. Penant, "nothing can equal the gloomy appearance of the country around; neither tree, nor shrub, nor verdure,

nor picturesque rocks, appear to amuse the eye: the spectator must plunge into the bowels of the earth for entertainment," and examine the mines of Lead-hills or Wanlock-head, for the riches of nature. Towards the Clyde, however, the surface is agreeably diversified, exhibiting pleasant and picturesque landscapes, enlivened by the water, and varied by different prospects of hill and dale. About Lanark the scenery is peculiarly interesting, from the falls of the Clyde. (*Vide* CLYDE.) Lanarkshire contains 2 royal boroughs, viz. Glasgow and Lanark; and many considerable towns and villages; as Hamilton, Douglas, Biggar, Carnwath, &c. which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton, which has long been the staple of this county: there are, besides, several considerable villages, which owe their existence or prosperity to the valuable metals with which this county abounds; of these we may mention Lead-hills, in the parish of Crawford, and Wilsontown in the parish of Carnwath. The mineral substances which are found in this county are so numerous, that it would require a treatise to afford room for a particular description; but as a list of the native and extraneous fossils is given by the Rev Mr. David Ure, in his "history of the parishes of Rutherglen and Kilbride," we have thought proper to insert it, adding such minerals as are found in other districts of the county.

EARTHS and STONES.

Argillaceous.

Potters clay
Caumstones
Bluish pipe-clay
Blackish grey till, with vegetable impressions
Fire clay
Till, full of entrochi, shells, &c.
Hard black slaty till
A species of till called by miners Maggy
Inflammable schistus
Argillaceous breccia
Osmund stone
The same, with calcareous spar or zeolite
Pure white steatites

Calcareous.

Limestone replete with marine productions
 Limestone flag
 Stammerers, limestone in detached masses
 Limestone, of various degrees of purity
 Marble of different colours
 Semi-transparent rhomboidal spar
 Opake reddish-coloured ditto
 Pyramidal spar
 Prismatic spar
 Spar with hexahedral crystals
 Fibrous calcareous spar
 Calcareous incrustations
 Stalactites
 Stalagmites
 Barytes or heavy spar
 Cawk, or amorphous sulphat of barytes
 Crystals of barytes in great variety
 Magnesia

Siliceous and Volcanic.

Vitreous lava
 Lavas in great variety
 Whinstone, composed of quartz, feldspar, and scheinl
 Whinstone, containing micaceous fragments
 Basaltes, in different forms of crystallizations
 Petrosilex
 Rock crystal
 Jasper, of various colours
 Freestone grit, *cos arenaria*
 Freestone, containing iron ore
 Argillaceous grit
 Grit containing shells, &c.
 Breccia quartzosa, siliceous plum-puddingstone

Metallic substances.

Gold in the sands of the Elvan and Glengonar waters
 Silver in the lead mines, and other places
 Copper, native and ore
 Lead, native and ore

Iron ores, viz.

Hæmatites
 Ironstone
 Calcareous ironstone
 Ditto, containing marine exuviae
 Ironstone balls, called *geodes*, or *septaria*

Ætites, or eagle stone
 Kidney ironstone
 Blood-red argillaceous iron ore, keel
 Galæna
 Pyrites
 Mercury, in small quantities

Inflammable Substances.

Fossil coal (*lithanthrax*)
 Cannel coal
 Petroleum
 Peat (*geanthrax*)
 Sulphur

EXTRANEOUS FOSSILS.

Vegetable impressions of native and exotic plants
 Petrified woods, mosses, &c.

PETRIFIED MARINE PRODUCTIONS.

Shells.

Univalves
 Bivalves
 Entrochi
 Echini, et aculei echinorum
 Coralloides, various
 Fishes teeth, bones, &c.

Lanarkshire is divided into 41 parochial districts, which, in 1801, contained 147,796 inhabitants. The valued rent of the county is 162,118l. 16s. 10d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at about 127,000l. Sterling.

LANARK; a parish in Lanarkshire, is between 4 and 5 miles in length, stretching along the eastern bank of the Clyde, and 3 in breadth, containing about 6000 acres, of which 600 are covered with coppices and plantations, 1800 of muir, and 3600 of arable ground. The greater part is flat, and capable of culture; but, along the Clyde, for more than 8 miles, the banks are high, precipitous, and rocky; fringed, however, with natural wood, and forming with the falls of the river, the most picturesque scenery. (*Vide CLYDE*). The arable soil is various; partly light, and partly clay loam, on different bottoms. Population in 1801, 4692.

LANARK; a royal borough, and county town of Lanarkshire, is 24

miles S. E. of Glasgow, and 30 W. of Edinburgh, seated on a slope of rising ground near to the river Clyde, about 656 feet above the level of the sea. It is a very ancient borough, having received its charter from Alexander I. which, together with subsequent ones from Robert I. and James V. was finally ratified by Charles I. on the 20th February 1632. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, 13 merchant counsellors, and 7 deacons of trades. There are 5 neat, and even elegant streets, besides lanes and closes; and since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It appears to have been in former times, a place of considerable note; for we find that, in 978, Kenneth II. held in it an assembly or parliament, the first mentioned in Scottish history. In 1244, it was burnt to the ground; but Fordun, who relates the circumstance, does not mention the particulars. It was the scene of Sir William Wallace's first great military exploit; having in this town defeated and put to death William de Hesilrig or Hesliope, the English sheriff of Lanarkshire, who had murdered his wife. Lanark possesses many eligible situations for erecting machinery; so much so, that Sir Richard Arkwright, when here in 1724, exultingly said, "that in time Lanark would probably become the Manchester of Scotland, as no place he had ever seen afforded better situations, or more ample streams of water for cotton machinery." Lanark unites with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a representative to parliament. It contains about 2260 inhabitants.

LANARK (NEW), not far from the borough of Lanark, was built in 1785, to accommodate the work people at the cotton mills, erected there by the late well known and enterprising David Dale Esq. of Glasgow. Before this ground was feued by Mr. Dale, it was almost a morass, situated in a den, and of difficult access. Its only recommendation was the very powerful command of water that the Clyde could be made to afford it; in other respects, the distance from Glasgow, and the badness of the roads, made its situation rather unfavourable. The first mill was begun in 1785, and a

subterraneous passage was formed through a rocky hill, nearly 100 yards in length, for the purpose of an aqueduct. In 1788, a second one was built, and was nearly roofed in, when the first one was totally consumed by an accidental fire, but was again rebuilt the ensuing year; and the proprietor afterwards erected other two, the machinery of which is driven by the water brought in the same aqueduct. In these mills 1500 people, (including women and children) are employed. Great attention is paid to the morals of the children and others at the mills.

LANERICK. *Vide* LANARK.

LANGFORGAN. *Vide* LONGFORGAN.

LANGHOLM; a parish in Dumfriesshire, situated in the middle of the district of Eskdale. It is nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles square, and contains, exclusive of Halfmorton, about 14,320 acres, of which 1000 are under cultivation. The surface, along the banks of the Esk, which intersects it from N. to S. is flat, well sheltered by plantations, and having a light loamy soil, cultivated with care, and yielding the most luxuriant crops of oats, barley, turnip, &c. and some wheat on the E. side of the river, where part of the soil is a clayey loam. Much the greater part consists of small hills, covered with verdure to the summits, and parcelled out into sheep farms. Besides the districts already noticed, there is another district called Halfmorton, which, though belonging to this parish, is completely separated from it by the intervention of the parishes of Middlebie and Canobie. This district is about 4 miles square, and is watered by the Logan and the Sark, both of which are overhung with beautiful coppices of natural wood. The soil of this district is very rich, being a mixture of moss and clay, which, when well cultivated and manured with lime, produces heavy crops. Halfmorton, besides, possesses large plantations of various kinds of forest trees, which, while they shelter the country, and meliorate the climate, are equally ornamental. The number of sheep in both districts, was calculated in 1793 at 8266, of black cattle about 1161, of horses 300, and of swine 143. The parish abounds with game of all kinds, and the woods of Langholm, which

occupy about 500 acres on the banks of the Esk, are inhabited by innumerable tuneful warblers, which form a fine chorus to regale the ear of the traveller, as he passes through the delightful groves, which every where exhibit the most beautiful and picturesque scenery. The town of Langholm is a borough of barony, holding of the Duke of Buccleugh, with a weekly market and 4 fairs; one of which, held on 26th July, is supposed to be the greatest in Scotland for limbs. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. About half a mile from it is the village of New Langholm, pleasantly situated between the confluence of the Wauchope and the Esk, and having about 100 houses built upon a regular plan, on fens granted by the Duke of Buccleugh. In 1793 it contained about 600 inhabitants. In it a cotton manufacture has been established, which employs about 90 or 100 persons. The Duke of Buccleugh, who is the proprietor of the greater part of the parish, has built a handsome mansion, called Langholm Lodge, in the middle of a delightful valley, surrounded with hills skirted with wood, while the Esk, and the beautiful plain around it, contribute to render it a delightful residence. Broomholm, is also a beautiful situation. Many years ago, a lead mine was discovered on the farm of Westwater, and another on the estate of Broomholm, but neither of them have been wrought. On the last estate are some appearances of copper, and some veins of coal. In the western part are several medicinal springs, one sulphureous, and two chalybeate. Population in 1801, 2089.

LANGTON; a parish in Berwickshire, in the district of Merse, of a triangular shape, containing about 7200 acres. The surface rises from the E. and S. towards the N. where the highest ground is named Langton Edge, from whence the prospect over the low land in Berwickshire and Northumberland is very extensive. In the lower part of the parish, the soil is generally a light loam, well adapted for turnip husbandry, oats, and barley; but there are several fields of a rich deep loam, producing great crops of wheat; the whole is inclosed and

well cultivated. The higher ground is divided into 5 sheep farms, which are stocked with upwards of 3500 sheep. The ancient village of Langton was a long straggling town, as its name implies: it suffered like the rest of the border towns from the incursions of the English, having been burnt in 1558 by Sir Henry Percy and Sir George Bowes, and at other times by the marauding parties from Berwick and Northumberland. Mr. Gavin, the late proprietor, finding a dirty town so near his house an obstacle to improvements, offered the inhabitants to feu, on easy terms, a piece of ground, in a pleasant situation, about half a mile distant. This offer was accepted, and the old town of Langton in a short time disappeared, and the new and thriving village of Gavintown arose in its room. There are the remains of several military stations and encampments; and, at different times, bones, ashes, pieces of armour, &c. have been dug up. Population in 1801, 428.

LANGWALL; a river in Caithness, which, joined by the Berridale, falls into the sea near the Ord, or southern extremity of the county.

LAOGHAL (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandshire, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. From it the river Torisdale takes its rise, and discharges itself into the sea, at a small village to which it gives its name. On the sides of the lake rise the lofty mountains of Benlaoghal and Benhope, which form a part of Lord Reay's extensive deer forest, which is supposed to contain upwards of 2000 deer.

LARBERT; a parish in Stirlingshire, to which that of Dunipace is united. The united parish extends about 8 miles from E. to W. and 2 miles from N. to S. The surface is level, and the soil is partly of a light dry nature, and partly clay, both of which are exceedingly fertile. The manufactures in these united parishes are very considerable: in Dunipace there are a printfield, and cotton spinning manufacture, on an extensive scale; and in the district of Larbert are the Carron works, the greatest iron foundry in the world. (*Vide* CARRON). On a dry moor, in this parish, is held the famous Falkirk *tryst* where, in the month of October, be-

tween 20,000 and 30,000 cattle are annually collected. Besides the village of Larbert, which contains about 1000 persons, chiefly employed at the Carron works, there are two other villages, at Carron shore, and at the colliery of Kinnaird. There are many elegant seats, of which those of Sir Michael Bruce, General Dundas, Mr. Strachan of Woodside, and Mr. Spottiswode of Dunipace, are the chief. Near the Carron works once stood the famous Arthur's Oven, called by Buchanan *Templum Termini*; a model of which has been erected at Pennycuik, in the county of Mid-Lothian. There are two artificial mounts near the church of Dunipace, from which the parish is supposed to have derived its name: these were the *Dunes pacis*, the "hills of peace," and are said to have been raised as a memorial of a peace concluded there between the Romans and the Caledonians. Each of them covers at the base, about an acre of ground; and they are elevated in a conical form to the height of 60 feet. In this district also is the famous Torwood, where Wallace retired after his defeat in the north; and the root of the hollow tree is pointed out where he secreted himself, which is still named Wallace's tree. Adjoining to this is a square field, inclosed by a ditch, where Mr. Donald Cargill excommunicated King Charles II. The great road from Edinburgh to Stirling passes through this parish. Population of the united parish in 1801, 4217.

LARGO; a parish in Fifeshire, about 6 miles in length, and of unequal breadth, containing 5469 acres. It is bounded on the S. by the German ocean, which is here termed Largo bay. Near the coast the appearance is delightful, exhibiting a pleasant landscape of gentlemen's seats, surrounded with thriving plantations, populous villages, fertile fields, dales, coppices, and clear rivulets. The soil towards the sea is light and sandy; in the other parts it is a black loam, inclining to clay, and lying on a tilly bottom. The whole is inclosed, and well cultivated. Almost every farmer raises a quantity of wheat, besides the other sorts of grain. The town of Largo is situated at the influx of the small rivulet of Keil, where its æstu-

ary forms the harbour, with a stone quay, where vessels of 200 tons may take in and discharge their cargoes; and, at no great expence, it might be made to admit vessels of greater burden. In the village and surrounding country the principal manufacture is linen and checks. In 1659, an hospital was founded in the village, by a Mr. John Wood, for 12 old men of the name of Wood, who are accommodated with lodging, and an annuity of 100l. Scots. Besides the town of Largo, there is a small village on the coast, called Drumochy, in which the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. On the W. banks of the Keil, are the ruins of the ancient castle of Balervie, a place of very considerable strength, and formerly a residence of the family of Crawford. One tower only remains of the old house of Largo, which forms a fine contrast to the elegant modern building, erected as the mansion-house of that ancient barony. About a mile to the W. is the ancient tower of Lundin, which is now a part of a modern house, built in the Gothic style. Limestone is wrought in several places, and there is great plenty of marl: coal might be wrought to advantage in almost every part. This parish has given birth to several distinguished persons: 1st, Sir Andrew Wood, who flourished in the reigns of James III. and IV. of Scotland, and was thought the greatest sea officer of the age. He received the barony of Largo on account of two signal naval victories gained over the English. It is said that Sir Andrew, like Commodore Truncheon, brought on shore many of his nautical ideas and manners. One circumstance is mentioned, that he formed a canal betwixt his house and the church, upon which he used to sail in great state every Sunday, to attend divine service. 2d, Mr. James Durham, who distinguished himself first as a soldier, and afterwards as a divine; in which last character, being appointed to preach before Oliver Cromwell, he had the courage to reprobate the injustice of that usurper's invasion. And, 3d, Alexander Selkirk, rendered famous by the pen of Monsieur de Foe, under the title of Robinson Crusoe. His history, divested of fable, is this.—Being sailing-master of a ves-

sel, navigating the Pacific ocean, he was put ashore on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandes, as a punishment for mutiny. In that solitude he remained 4 years and 4 months, when he was relieved, and brought to England by Captain Woodes Rogers. After his return, he gave his narrative to De Foe, to arrange and prepare for publication; and from it that writer formed the novel of Robinson Crusoe. It is said that De Foe reaped the advantages arising from the sale of the book, without sharing them with the unfortunate object of the history. The chest and musket which Selkirk had with him in the island, are now in the possession of his grand-nephew, John Selkirk, weaver in Largo. Population in 1801, 1867.

LARGO BAY; a bay at the opening of the Frith of Forth, extends from Kinraig point, in the parish of Kilconquhar, to the point of Methil, in the parish of Wemyss; making a diameter of nearly 7 miles, marked by a ridge of sand: the included bay forms a semicircle of about 10 miles of sea coast. The whole bay has good anchoring ground, and forms a safe roadstead for ships of all descriptions, being sheltered from all winds except the S. and S. W.

LARGO LAW; a hill in the parish of Largo, which rises in a conical figure about 800 feet above the sea level, and is seen at a great distance, from the Lothians and Berwickshire.

LARGS; a parish in Ayrshire, situated at the northern extremity of the county, on the coast of the Frith of Clyde, opposite to the isle of Bute. It extends 9 miles in length from N. to S. and 8 miles from the coast to that ridge of hills which separates it from the rest of Ayrshire. This circumstance has given rise to the proverbial saying, "Out of Scotland into Largs;" from its sequestered appearance. The soil is light, shallow, and gravelly, but tolerably fertile; and the climate is so pure, that it has been termed the Montpelier of the W. of Scotland. Few districts exhibit more romantic scenery. Entering the parish by its northern extremity, the road proceeds along the shore; and, on the land side, a perpendicular wall of stone rises above it to the

height of 60 or 65 feet, seeming to hang over it, and presenting to the eye of the traveller the appearance of an impenetrable bulwark; and it becomes a more striking object, if, in frosty weather, the sun happens to shine on it, when covered with icicles. This wall terminates at Kilmorly, an old castle; and farther on are seen the ancient castles of Skelmurly, Knock, Fairley, with a view of Kelburn, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Glasgow, and the mansion of Brisbane House. In the last house is an old chair, made of oak, dated 1357, with the arms of the family of Brisbane carved upon it. There are two small sea port towns, viz. Largs, containing 502 inhabitants, and Fairley, containing 132. In the year 1796 the parish contained 309 horses, 2009 black cattle, and 3460 sheep. There are many remnants of antiquity; and the town of Largs has been rendered memorable by the defeat of the Norwegians, in their last invasion of this country. This invasion was made in 1263, under Haco or Haquin, King of Norway, whose ravages on the coast reaching the Scottish court, an army was immediately assembled by Alexander III. and the command given to Alexander Stewart, grandfather of the first monarch of Scotland of that name. The armies met, and a dreadful engagement ensued at this village, in which the Danes and Norwegians were defeated, with the loss of 16,000 killed, and 5000 on the part of the Scots. Haquin himself escaped with difficulty, and died of grief in the Orkneys. A large plain, to the S. of the village, is pointed out as the scene of action. Cairns of stones mark the places where the bodies of the slain were buried; and a coarse granite stone, about 10 feet high, formerly stood in the centre of the field, supposed to be erected over the grave of some chieftain. Two Danish axes were found in the field; one in the possession of the Earl of Glasgow, and the other presented by Mr. Brisbane to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. The poem of Hardyknute alludes to this battle. Population in 1801, 1861.

LARKHALL; a village in the parish of Dalserf, in Lanarkshire, situated on the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle. It is newly built, on a

regular plan, and now consists of about 120 houses, chiefly inhabited by weavers. It contains upwards of 400 inhabitants.

LAROCK; a small river in Argyllshire, which runs into Loch Creran, in the district of Appin.

LASWADE; a parish in Mid-Lothian, about 8 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. On the N. it includes the eastern extremity of the Pentland hills, which is partly covered with heath, and partly with fine green pasture; on the S. there is an extensive tract of moor and wet moss; about 1000 acres are covered with wood; the remainder, which is by far the greater part, is arable, and the soil is rich. Strawberries are cultivated in great quantities for the metropolis, and are calculated to yield on an average a profit 18l. or 19l. *per* acre. There are 2 extensive bleachfields, and 5 paper mills, in which last 260 persons are employed. The rags were first bleached here by the oxy-muriatic acid, as recommended by Berthollet. The North Esk river runs through the whole length of the parish; and its banks are bold and romantic in a high degree. There is a constant succession of fine seats, in the most beautiful and picturesque situations. Melville Castle, the seat of the Hon. Robert Dundas, is an elegant building, in the Gothic style, after a plan of the late Mr. Adam; Mavisbank, the seat of Sir John Clerk of Pennyquick, and many other elegant buildings, are often comprehended in one landscape. In the midst of the scene is situated the house of Hawthornden, remarkable not only for having belonged to Drummond the poet and historian, but also for the caves under it, which are said to have been a strong-hold of the Pictish kings in turbulent times. They are 3 in number, one called the King's gallery, another the King's bedchamber, and the third the Guard-room. The largest is 90 feet long, and 12 wide at the entrance, gradually tapering inwards; the height is about 6 feet; in the roof is a funnel for the admission of light, and to give circulation of air; and in a recess is a deep well. From this cave there are passages to the other rooms, and detached from these is a small concealment, called the Cypress

grove, where Drummond is said to have composed many of his poems. About half a mile above stand the venerable ruins of Roslin Castle, well known for the beautiful song which bears its name; and near it is the chapel of Roslin, which is one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture remaining in Scotland. The scenery in this neighbourhood is not unpoetically described in a late poem, the "Waes o' War," by Mr. Macniel.

"—Clear below Esk's waters tumble,
Deep glens murmur'ing back the sound:

Melville's towers, sae white and stately,
Dim by gloamin glint to view,
Thro' Laswade's dark woods keek sweetly,
Skies sae red, and lift sae blue.

—Ewes and lambs on braes ran bleating,
Lilies sang on ilka tree;
Frae the wast, the sun near setting,
Flam'd on Roslin's towers sae hie:

Roslin's towers and braes sae bonny,
Craig's and waters, woods and glen;
Roslin's banks, unpeer'd by ony,
Save the Muse's Hawthornden."

The whole parish abounds with seams of coal and limestone, and their concomitant minerals, viz. sandstone, schistus, and other clays, of different degrees of induration. The coal pits have been wrought for upwards of 200 years. The annual produce of these has fluctuated greatly; at an average it may be stated about 30,000 tons, valued at the pit at about 6000l. or 7000l. and 13,000l. or 14,000l. when delivered in Edinburgh. One mine, accidentally set on fire, had been burning for 20 years, and was not extinguished in 1791. In cases of this kind, the combustion is slow and gradual. It will not, indeed, burn without the access of pure air, but small supplies will keep it alive, and it is impossible to exclude the air entirely. Population in 1801, 3348.

LATHERON; a parish in the county of Caithness, situated at the southern extremity of the shire. It extends 27 miles N. from the Ord, along the coast, and is from 13 to 15 miles broad. The appearance is diversified, partly flat, and partly mountainous, intersected by several straths or valleys, in which are small rivers running from the high lands to the sea. The principal rivers are Dun-

Heath, Langwall, and Berridale, all of which contain salmon. There are 3 large hills, Morven, Scarabine, and Maiden Pap, the elevations of which are nearly a mile perpendicular above the level of the sea. The coast is bold and rocky, but possesses several harbours, which are stations for the vessels employed in the fisheries on the coast. On this coast many caves are to be met with, in which numbers of seals are annually killed. The soil is in general poor and ill cultivated. In the hills there are fed upwards of 4700 sheep, and 4055 black cattle. There are several old castles, which have been of considerable strength in former times, besides the remains of many Pictish houses and cairns. William Sutherland, commonly called *William More*, i. e. "William the Big," from his gigantic stature, was born in this parish, about the end of the 14th century: he measured 9 feet 5 inches in height, and his body is said to have been well proportioned. Population in 1801, 3612.

LAUDER; a royal borough in Berwickshire, seated on the river Lauder or Leader, about 15 miles before it falls into the Tweed. It is a royal borough of very ancient erection, and was often the seat of the Scottish parliament; but its present appearance is mean, and does not convey an idea of its former splendour. In the reign of King James III. the factious nobility, who had been summoned to meet for the dispatch of public business, seized the favourite minister of that monarch, Robert Cochrane, who had been raised from a common mason to be Earl of Marr, and hung him and his associates over Lauder bridge, in sight of the king and the army. Lauder has 5 fairs; on the 3d Friday of June, and the 4th of July, August, October, and November. It joins with Haddington, Jedburgh, Dunbar, and North Berwick, in sending a representative to the imperial parliament. It lies 25 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 25 N. W. of Berwick. The parish of Lauder extends about 8 miles from N. to S. and about 4 in breadth, on the *strath* of Lauder water. The soil is light and sandy, and of late has been highly cultivated. The surface rises gradually from the river on each side to hills of moderate height, which

are covered with a mixture of heath and juniper, which makes excellent sheep pasture. About 9 square miles are under crop, and the remainder of the parish affords pasture to upwards of 10,000 sheep. Copper ore has been found in several places, but it is not sufficiently rich to defray the expence of working. Moorstone is abundant, and there is plenty of slate, but of an inferior quality. Adderstones, and arrow points of flint, commonly called *elf* or *fairy arrows*, and other stones in the most fanciful shapes, are found here after heavy rains. There are the remains of several circular encampments; and a considerable number of Roman, Spanish, English, and Scottish coins, have been dug up. Many tumuli are to be seen on Lauder moor, where it is probable some battles have been fought, as fragments of swords, bows, arrows, &c. have been found there. Near the town, by the river side, stands Lauder Castle, the principal seat of the Earl of Lauderdale. It was built about 500 years ago by Edward I. when he over-run Scotland. In the last century it was repaired, and converted into a dwelling-house by the Duke of Lauderdale. There are some noble apartments in it, which are rich in stucco work, and one of the largest is preserved as a curious specimen of the taste of the age in which it was laid out. Population in 1801, 1760.

LAUDER or LEADER; a river in Berwickshire, which takes its rise in the Lammermuir hills, and, after a winding course through the valley to which it gives the name of Lauderdale, falls into the Tweed near the abbey of Melrose.

LAUDERDALE; one of the three greater divisions of Berwickshire, watered by the Lauder. From this district the noble family of Maitland, first Earls, then Dukes, and now Earls again, take their title.

LAUDERS or LOWTHERS; a hill of that ridge which separates Lanarkshire from Annandale, supposed to be the highest in the S. of Scotland, being elevated 3150 feet above the level of the sea.

LAURENCE (St.) or SLAMANNAN; a parish in Stirlingshire. *Vide* SLAMANNAN.

LAURENCEKIRK, anciently called Conveth; a parish in Kincardineshire, of a triangular form, 4 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth, containing 4381 square acres. A ridge of hills extends through the whole extent from E. to W. sloping gradually to the N. and S.; and the surface, though not diversified by any striking inequalities, yet exhibits those gentle risings which are supposed to constitute picturesque beauty. It is watered by the small river Leuther, and its tributary streams. The soil is fertile, lying mostly on a clay bottom. About 120 acres are marshes and meadows, and 70 acres are covered with wood. The village of Laurencekirk owes its existence to the public spirit and exertions of the late Lord Gardenstone the proprietor. In 1730, the number of inhabitants in it did not exceed 80; and in 1762, when the estate of Johnston was purchased by Lord Gardenstone, they had decreased to 54. In 1765, he laid down a plan of a new village, and began to feu lots of land for houses and gardens, and to give leases of small farms for 100 years at a low rent, and on the most liberal terms. Settlers flocked rapidly to the village; and in 1779 it was erected into a borough of barony, with power to elect every 3 years a bailie and 4 counsellors, to regulate the police of the borough, with the privilege of holding weekly markets and an annual fair. The public spirited proprietor also erected a commodious inn, with a well selected library adjoining, for the amusement of travellers who stop there. He also encouraged, and contributed liberally to the establishment of a linen manufacture and bleachfield, which are now in a thriving state. The population of the village is now upwards of 600, and still continues to increase. It lies in the middle of the county, on the great road from Perth to Aberdeen, 10 miles N. E. from Brechin, 8 N. W. from Montrose, and 7 W. from Bervie. In the neighbourhood is a seat of the Gardenstone family, and near it is the house of Halkerton, long the residence of the family of Falconer, from whence that family took the title of baron. This house, with the estates, now belongs to the Earl of Kintore. Popu-

lation of the parish and village in 1801, 1215.

LAURIESTOWN; a village in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, containing 860 inhabitants.

LAWERS or **BENLAWERS**; a mountain in Perthshire. *Vide* **BENLAWERS**.

LAXAY; a small island on the S. E. coast of Lewis.

LAXFORD; a river in Sutherlandshire, which takes its rise from Loch Stalk, in the parish of Edderachyilis, and falls into an arm of the sea called the bay of Laxford, where there is excellent anchorage.

LEADER or **LAUDER**; a river in Berwickshire. *Vide* **LAUDER**.

LEADHILLS; a village in the parish of Crawford, in the county of Lanark. The situation of this village is perhaps the most elevated in the S. of Scotland. The rich mineral treasures which the hills contain in their bosom has, by the concourse of miners, formed two not inconsiderable villages, Leadhills and Wanlockhead, in a situation one would be apt to think, from the appearance of the country, the least likely to become the seat of any numerous population. Gold has been found in the sand of these mountains, and inexhaustible veins of rich lead ore are now wrought. The lead ore dug from these mines affords a very liberal proportion of silver, a small quantity of which is generally intermixed in all lead ore. The business is carried on by a company named the Scots Mining Company, who farm the hills from the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor. He receives from the company every 6th bar of lead as his rent. The number of bars annually cast amounts on an average to about 18,000. The miners work only 8 hours in the 24, which leaves them a great deal of spare time, which they employ in reading, and have accordingly fitted up a public library at their own expense, to the support of which almost every miner contributes. The appearance of the surrounding country is bleak, wild, and rugged, and no vegetables are to be seen which have not a dwarfish, stunted, and unhealthy aspect. In the neighbourhood of the village, however, a few spots are covered with corn and potatoes,

shewing the power which perseverance possesses to soften the ruggedness of the most sterile soil. The village of Leadhills contains nearly 1000 inhabitants.

LECROPT; a parish, lying at the union of the Teith and Allan with the Forth, two thirds of which are situated in the county of Perth, and one-third in the county of Stirling. Its form is nearly an equilateral triangle, each side of which is 3 miles, and it contains about 2000 acres, of which one half is *carse*, and the other half *dry-field*. These are divided from each other by a beautiful bank, from which there is one of the finest prospects in the island, and as such has been often visited by persons of taste. On this bank is situated the elegant residence of Mr. Stirling of Kier, sheltered on the N. and E. by thriving plantations. There is only one village in the parish, called the Bridge of Allan. This village is situated on the banks of the Allan, a river more remarkable at this place for its romantic scenery and its tumultuous current than for the quantity of its water. There are several rude forts, which are supposed to have been erected by the Caledonians to watch the motions of the troops stationed on the wall of Antoninus. Population in 1801, 508.

LEET; a small river in Berwickshire, which runs into the Tweed at the town of Coldstream.

LEGERWOOD; a parish in Berwickshire, situated on the border betwixt Lauderdale and Lammermuir. It extends about 3 miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, comprehending an area of 8 miles. The surface consists of an assemblage of hills, rising gradually from the Leader, interspersed with deep mosses, in which are found large trunks of different kinds of trees, which renders it highly probable that the hills and glens, with the circumjacent country, were formerly a part of an immense forest. The soil of the arable land is chiefly a blackish mossy loam, intermixed with sand, and the gravel formed by the mouldering down of the adjacent rocks. It is tolerably fertile, and would be productive of heavy crops, were it not for the disadvantages of an exposed situation and a weeping climate. The hills afford pasture to

3770 sheep, 560 black cattle, and 120 horses. Birkhillside, the seat of the family of Shillinglaw, is the only mansion of note. There are 3 ancient towers, one of which is very entire, and affords a striking monument of the taste of our ancestors. Population in 1801, 495.

LEITH, formerly called Inverleith; the sea port of Edinburgh, is situated on the banks of the Frith of Forth, about 2 miles N. E. from the metropolis. It is built at the mouth of the Water of Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into two districts, called South and North Leith, which communicate by a draw-bridge across the harbour. The houses are in general inelegant, and the streets mostly narrow and confined; but there are some new streets, which might vie in point of elegance with any town in Scotland except the New town of Edinburgh. The harbour, which is the principal source of wealth to the place, has 9 feet depth of water at common neap tides, and 16 at the spring tides. In the beginning of the last century the town-council of Edinburgh improved it at a great expence, by carrying out a stone pier a considerable way into the sea; and in 1777 they erected a new quay on the N. side, widening and deepening the harbour at the same time. It is accommodated with wet and dry docks, and other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a considerable extent, as vessels come to Leith from the neighbouring ports to be repaired. In 1800 the town-council of Edinburgh, always active in promoting improvements, began to build a new bason, with extensive docks, on the N. side, which, when completed, will render it a most capacious, as well as a safe and convenient station for trading vessels of almost any burden. One large wet-dock or bason has been finished, and was opened for the reception of the shipping on the 20th of May 1806. It is intended to have a range of wet-docks to run W. from the one just finished to Newhaven, where the water becomes deeper, and which will be able to receive frigates of the largest size. On the quays surrounding the basons are to be erected warehouses for the reception of the goods. When these docks

shall be finished, Leith will have few equals in accommodation among the trading towns in Britain. Large ships, at present, indeed, can only enter the harbour at full tide; but the Roads of Leith, which lie about a mile off from the mouth of the harbour, afford the most excellent anchoring ground at all times, for ships of any size. The harbour of Leith was granted to the community of Edinburgh by King Robert I. in 1329; but the banks of the harbour belonged to Logan of Restalrig, an ambitious and turbulent baron, from whom the citizens were obliged to purchase the bank betwixt the houses and the rivulet, for building wharfs, and erecting shops and granaries, neither of which they could do before. As the situation of Leith was more favourable and convenient for mercantile transactions than the metropolis, the town-council of Edinburgh has fallen upon many methods to restrain and hamper the efforts of the inhabitants of Leith. They first purchased from the Baron of Restalrig an exclusive privilege of carrying on every species of traffic in the town of Leith, and of keeping warehouses for the reception of merchandise, and inns for the entertainment of strangers in that place; and, in 1483, an act of the town-council was passed, by which the citizens of Edinburgh were prohibited, under severe penalties, from joining in partnership with any inhabitant of Leith. To free themselves from these oppressive acts, the people of Leith purchased the the superiority of their town from Logan of Restalrig, for 3000*l.* Scots, and it was erected into a free borough of barony by the Queen Regent, Mary of Lorraine, who promised to erect it into a royal borough. She died, however, before this was accomplished; and, upon her death, Francis and Mary, in violation of the private rights of the people of Leith, sold the superiority of the borough to their oppressors, the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to whom it has since been confirmed by the grants of successive sovereigns. At the time of receiving its charter from the Queen Regent, the inhabitants of Leith were divided into 4 classes, viz. the mariners, maltmen, trades and traffickers, who were erected into corporations by the same

charter. Of these the mariners were the most numerous. They obtained from the same Queen a gift, afterwards ratified by William and Mary, of one penny duty *per* ton, on goods in the harbour of Leith, for the support of their poor; which now produces a sum of 120*l.* or 130*l.* *per annum*: for the same charitable purpose, every shipmaster or mariner pays sixpence *per* pound out of their wages; by which the corporation is enabled to pay from 600*l.* to 700*l.* *per annum* in charitable donations. The 4 corporations still retain their charters, and the government of the town is vested in a magistrate sent from Edinburgh, having the power and title of Admiral of Leith, and in 2 residing bailies, elected from the inhabitants of Leith by the town-council of Edinburgh. As the town was ill supplied with water, and the streets neither properly cleaned nor lighted, in 1771 an act of parliament was obtained, appointing certain persons from the magistrates of Edinburgh, Lords of Session, members of the corporations of Leith, and inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith, to act as commissioners of police, and to levy a sum not exceeding sixpence in the pound, upon the valued rent of Leith. The great change which has been produced since that period, shews the good effect of the act, and that it had been judiciously prepared, and carefully executed. Leith was strongly fortified by the Queen Regent, at the time of the reformation, and was surrounded with a wall having 8 bastions. The fortifications, erected by Oliver Cromwell in North Leith, called the Citadel, for the purpose of defending the harbour, were demolished by order of government, at the restoration of Charles II. and the ground given to the Duke of Lauderdale, from whom the council of Edinburgh was obliged to purchase it at the enormous price of 6000*l.* About 20 years ago, a battery of 9 guns was erected to the W. of the citadel, in consequence of the appearance of Paul Jones, who, with only 3 armed ships of small size, had the audacity to threaten the destruction of the ships both in the road and the harbour. Several companies of the royal artillery reside in the battery, and keep it in excellent order.

Besides the mariners corporation, to which belongs the Trinity Hospital for their poor, there is another hospital called King James's Hospital, for the poor belonging to the other corporations. Though a very great trade is carried on betwixt Leith and other foreign parts, yet the articles of export and import fluctuate so much, that it would be useless to enter into minute details. In general, the imports from the southern provinces of Europe are wines, brandy, and fruits; from the West Indies and America, rice, sugar, rum, and dye-stuffs; but the principal trade is with the Baltic, for which it is most happily situated. The London traders are excellently fitted up for passengers, and one generally sails every 3 or 4 days. The shipping of Leith causes a great demand for ropes and sail-cloth; of which articles there are several manufacturing companies. There are 2 glass-house companies, which, in 1790, manufactured not less than 9,059,904 pounds weight of glass. Manufactures of soap and candles have also been erected; of the former of which, in 1790, 6,000,000 of pounds, and of the latter 3,000,000 of pounds, were manufactured; besides which there is a considerable carpet manufacture, and several iron forges. In 1784, the trade of Leith was estimated at half a million Sterling, according to the following statement; and there is every reason to believe, that, since that period the amount has been doubled.

Importation of flax, hemp, iron, ashes, tar, &c.	L.160,500
Do. of wood,	22,000
Do. of teas, spirits, wine, hops, and groceries,	101,500
Do. of grain, on consignment and purchase,	161,000
Manufactures of soap and candles,	13,000
Rope-works,	27,000

Total, . . . L.495,000
besides glass-works, &c. and ship-building, in which there are employed 5 master builders, and from 150 to 200 carpenters. By an account taken in the beginning of the year 1791, the tonnage of the vessels belonging to the port of Leith was 130,000 tons. There are 2 banks, viz. the Leith Banking Company, and a branch of the British

Linen company. The Edinburgh races are run on the sands of Leith, lying to the S. and E. of the town. Leith is divided into 2 parishes, called South and North Leith; the former of which extends from the Calton-hill of Edinburgh, including Leith walk; and the latter situated to the N. of the harbour, comprehends the fishing village of Newhaven, and the barony of Hill-house-field. Population of the two parishes of Leith in 1801, 15,272. For a more full account of Leith and its trade, *vide* "Stark's Picture of Edinburgh."

LEITH RIVER or *Water of Leith*, takes its rise from 3 copious springs in the western extremity of Currie parish, in Mid-Lothian, and receives various additions in its progress, particularly at the village of Balerno, where it is joined by a large *burn*. It runs nearly N. E. and the whole course is not more than 14 miles; yet, in this short space, it drives upwards of 80 mills of different descriptions. It discharges itself into the Frith of Forth at Leith, and its mouth forms that excellent harbour. In its bed, a little below Canonmills, is an example of a vein of quartz matter, at least 3½ feet wide, filling up a fissure in the strata of freestone. Being the only river in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, the natural beauties of its banks have been increased by the erection of many elegant seats, and extensive plantations. It abounds with trout, and contains a few pike.

LEITHEN; a river in the county of Peebles, which falls into the Tweed at the village of Inverleithen. It is the last great accession of water which the Tweed receives, before it leaves the district to which it gives the name of Tweeddale.

LENNEL; the ancient name of the parish of Coldstream.

LENNOCK; a rivulet in the parish of Birnie, Morayshire, which falls into the Lossie.

LENNOX; an ancient shire or district, now partitioned between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton. The noble family of Lennox had extensive possessions in it.

LENNOX HILLS; a ridge extending from Dumbarton to Stirling, beyond which the range is continued from the Forth to the Tay, under the

name of the Ochils. Throughout the whole, stupendous basaltic columns and volcanic rocks present themselves. The mountains of this ridge rise gradually from the E. and are nearly perpendicular on the W. at which side the basaltic columns are distinctly seen. At Stirling this appearance is strongly marked, and no less so at Fintry, and at Dumbarton. At Fintry, the colonade of basaltic pillars is most magnificent (*vide* FINTRY); and, in the parish of Strathblane, the front of a precipice, for the space of a furlong, is lined with stately columns of the same kind, and the pillars are from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, and upwards of 30 feet in height. This ridge extends the whole length of that district, which was formerly called Lennoxshire, though that district is now lost in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton; and the title of Duke of Lennox is also lost in the British title of Duke of Richmond. The stupendous ridge of hills, which so well deserve the attention of the philosopher and the mineralogist, will transmit the name to posterity.

LENRATHEN, LINRATHEN, or GLENRATHEN; a parish in Forfarshire. *Vide* GLENRATHEN.

LEOCHEL and CUSHNIE; an united parish in Aberdeenshire. The parish of Leochel is about 5 miles long, and 4 broad. The surface is hilly; but none of the hills are of great elevation, except the hill of Corse: all of them are covered with heath, and abound with game of various kinds. The arable land, which lies in the valleys, is a strong clay, and that on the sides of the hills is a rich loam, both of which are abundantly fertile. Around the castle of Craigivar, the seat of Sir William Forbes of Craigivar, there are several thriving plantations, of all sorts of forest trees. Besides Craigivar, there are 2 ancient castles, now in ruins, belonging to the same family, called Lenturk and Corse; in the latter of which were born several of the Forbeses, one of whom was bishop of Aberdeen. In this parish are nine large tumuli or cairns, the remains of several druidical temples, and on the top of the hill of Corse are the vestiges of an ancient encampment. To this parish that

of Cushnie was annexed in the year 1798. Population of Leochel and Cushnie in 1801, 668. For an account of the parish of Cushnie, *vide* CUSHNIE.

LEOCHEL; a small river in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise by 3 branches, in the parish of Leochel, and empties itself into the Don, near the church of Alford, 27 miles W. from Aberdeen.

LEONARDS (ST.); a parish in Fifeshire, united to St. Andrews. *Vide* ANDREWS (ST.)

LERWICK; a town on the mainland of Shetland, and the seat of the courts of that stewartry. It is situated on the spacious harbour called Lerwick or Bressay sound, and derives its only consequence from the courts of law, and the resort of the vessels employed in the whale-fishery, which make this bay their place of rendezvous. It contains about 900 inhabitants. The parish of Lerwick extends about 6 miles along the sea coast, and is no where above a mile in breadth. On the E. and N. E. it is bounded by the sea, which separates it from Bressay island, and forms that excellent harbour called Bressay sound. The surface is rocky and mountainous; but there are many fine arable fields on the sea coast, the soil of which, though light and sandy, is tolerably fertile and productive. Near the N. end of the town is a small fortification, called Fort Charlotte, which commands the N. entry to Bressay sound, and is garrisoned by a small detachment of soldiers. About 6 tons of kelp are annually manufactured in the parish. There are the remains of 2 ancient Danish castles, about a mile and a half S. from the town. Population in 1801, 1706.

LESLIE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, comprehending a superficies of 4 square miles. The general appearance is rather hilly, but the small hills are arable to the summits. The soil on the low grounds is a deep, strong, rich mould, producing good crops, with very indifferent culture; higher up, the soil is a light loam, also very productive. It is watered by the small river Gadie, a stream celebrated by the elegant Latin poet Arthur Johnston. In several places towards the

S. there is found a species of greenish-coloured amianthus, which is easily cut, and formed by the common people into snuff-boxes and other trinkets, which have a very beautiful appearance. Several remains of druidical temples and cairns, and an encampment may be here traced. Population in 1801, 367.

LESLIE; a parish and small town in Fifeshire, lying on the N. bank of the river Leven, from which the surface rises with an almost imperceptible ascent to the northern boundary. The parish is entirely arable, and the soil is in general good, and well cultivated. In the town of Leslie, which is situated on the Leven, is carried on a considerable manufacture of linen, and cotton checks. About a mile from the town is Leslie House, a magnificent seat, built by the Duke of Rothes, round a court like the abbey of Holyroodhouse. It was unfortunately burnt down in 1763, but the front of the square was repaired by the Earl of Rothes in 1767. In the parish is the old castle of Strathendrie, which formerly belonged to the family of the same name; and the house of Pitcairn, now in a ruinous state, formerly the property of the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn. Population in 1801, 1609.

LESMAHAGOE; a parish in the county of Lanark, of an oval figure, 14 miles in length by 12 in breadth. It lies upon the S. W. bank of the river Clyde, which runs along it, and in this course are the stupendous falls of the river, at Bonniton, Corra, and Stonebyres. (*Vide CLYDE.*) The banks of the river are bold, rising in many places into hills of considerable height, every where divided by deep gullies, formed by numerous brooks and torrents which fall into the river. The intermixture of woods, coppices, plains, eminences, ravines, and precipices, on both sides of the river, added to the windings of its copious stream, and the magnificent falls, exhibit to the eye, at every change of situation, new landscapes, strikingly beautiful and sublime. The surface of the country is uneven, and the soil various; but upon the whole, it is by no means fertile, and is better adapted for pasture than tillage. Besides the Clyde, the parish is watered by the Logan,

the Nethan, the Kype, and the Ponicle, all of which fall into the Clyde. There is a considerable extent of wood, much of the hanging banks being covered with coppices. Some of these are very extensive, particularly at Stonebyres. On a lofty promontory, on the romantic vale of the river Nethan, stand the ruins of Draffin or Craignethan Castle, anciently a seat of the Hamilton family, but now the property of Lord Douglas. In this fortress the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots found a short asylum, after her escape from her prison in Loch Leven. Coal is wrought in different parts; and at Blair there is a fine seam of cannel coal, as hard and smooth as jet. Limestone is in great abundance; some strata 30 feet in thickness, and the quality is so good, that, upon an analysis, 29 parts in 30 have been found to be pure calcareous earth. In some places, particularly near Craignethan, it approaches to the nature of marble, and is much valued for columns, or steps of large stairs. Various petrifications, as shells, parts of skulls and horns of sheep, and pieces of wood, are found in the lime quarries. Marl has also been found, and ironstone appears in many places. Slate and freestone, of excellent quality, is abundant. Several attempts have been made to work lead in Cumberhead hills, but hitherto unsuccessfully. Besides these useful minerals, there are a great variety of other fossil substances in the parish, which furnish an ample field for the investigations of the philosopher and mineralogist. The rocks and stones in the bed of the Clyde, particularly near Stonebyres, have a singular appearance. They look as if they had been in fusion, and many have an heterogeneous appearance, formed of small stones of a different kind adhering to them, or imbedded in the mass while in a fluid state. Specimens of the petunse Pentlandica are said to have been found in several places. Upon the whole, the parish of Lesmahagoe, both on account of its minerals and of its prospects, is well deserving of a visit from the philosopher and the man of taste. Population in 1801, 3070.

LESSUDDEN, or **ST. BOSWELL'S**; a parish, in the county of

Rexburgh, about 3 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad. It lies on the banks of the Tweed, where the soil is excellent. The land in general is good; and even the worst lands are capable of great improvement by the use of lime. The village of **Les-sudden** is situated 10 miles from Kelso, 5 from Melrose, and 7 from Jedburgh, and contains about 300 inhabitants. St. Boswell's fair, one of the greatest in the south of Scotland, is held on a green of that name, annually on the 18th July. Population in 1801, 497.

LESWALT; a parish in Wigtonshire, about 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 in breadth. It forms part of the peninsula called the Rinns of Galloway, lying upon the bay of Loch Ryan. The surface is much diversified with hills and plains, vallies, meadows, and extensive moors and mosses. The soil is as various as the surface, exhibiting all kinds of soil, from the richest clay loam to the poorest sand or gravel. The coast is high, bold and rocky, but the fishing in the Irish channel is very productive. There are about 3000 sheep, 1500 black cattle, and 240 work horses in the parish. Two small rivulets water it, one of which empties itself into the bay of Loch Ryan, and the other runs into the bay of Luce. The only edifice of note in the parish is Loch-naw Castle. It is very ancient, and had been formerly strongly fortified. There are two small villages in the parish, which contain about 500 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 1329.

LETHAM; a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Monimail. There is a considerable fair held in it during the first week of June.

LETHAM; a village in Forfarshire, in the parish of Dunnichen, lately established by Mr. Dempster. It has a weekly market, in which is sold a great quantity of yarn and linen cloth manufactured in the neighbourhood, besides other articles.

LETHENDY; a parish in Perthshire, 5 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile at its greatest breadth. The western district has a blackish mould, inclining to clay, exceedingly rich, and well adapted for all kinds of crops; but towards the E. it becomes blacker, more wet, and consequently less pro-

ductive. The state of agriculture is rather behind; and, owing to the too copious use of marl, with incessant cropping, some farms have been rendered perfectly sterile. Population in 1801, 345.

LETHNOT; a parish in Forfarshire, formed by the union of the parishes of Navar and Lethnot in 1723. The cultivated land is about 5 miles in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, but the moors and waste lands extend much farther. The whole of the cultivated land is surrounded by the Grampians, except towards the E. where there is a small opening, through which the West Water, one of the branches of the South Esk river, issues. The soil of the arable land is partly clay, and partly a rich loam upon a till bottom, and there is some haugh ground on the banks of the rivulet. Lying in the midst of the Grampians, the parish is in general hilly, and some of the hills are elevated to a considerable height. It is bounded by the hill of Caterthun on the S. and towards the E. border the conical hill of Wirran rises to a pretty high elevation. The number of sheep is about 8000. Limestone is abundant, but the quality is rather inferior. There is also clay marl, which however contains only a small quantity of calcareous earth. Population in 1801, 489.

LEUCHARS; a parish in Fifeshire, of an irregular figure, about 9 miles in length by 5 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the German ocean, and watered by the river Eden on the S. and S. W. The surface is level, and liable to be overflowed in times of heavy rains; and, it is said, that within the bounds of the parish, every kind of soil known in the county may be found. The greater part is peculiarly adapted for wheat, and considerable quantities of grain are annually exported. The village of Leuchars is pleasantly situated about a mile from the coast, 6 miles from St. Andrews, on the road from that town to the ferry of Dundee. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 600, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture for the Dundee market. On the estate of Leuchars there are the remains of an ancient building, called the castle of Leuchars, which has been

strongly fortified, and surrounded by a moat. Pitlathie is an elegant mansion, built of the stones, and near the site of one of the hunting-seats of King James VI. The number of sheep in 1792, was about 2200, of black cattle 1560, and of horses 420. Population in 1801, 1687.

LEVEN; a village in the parish of Scoonie, in Fifeshire, situated at the mouth of the river Leven, which forms a safe harbour for vessels of considerable burden. To it belong 7 or 8 vessels, some of them of 150 or 200 tons, which are chiefly employed in the Baltic and London trade. It contains about 1100 inhabitants.

LEVEN (LOCH); a beautiful lake in the counties of Kinross and Fife, about 12 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Lomond hills, and on the W. and N. by the plain of Kinross. In this expanse of water four islands are interspersed, the largest of which, St. Serf's, contains about 48 acres, and on it was formerly situated the ancient priory of Loch Leven, dedicated to St. Serf or Servanus, said to have been founded by Brudo last king of the Picts, who made a grant of the island to the Culdees. In the reign of David I. this establishment of the regular clergy of St. Columba was suppressed, and the island bestowed on the clergy of the church of Rome. The castle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal residence, stands on another island in the N. W. part of the lake. This is about two acres in extent, and the castle stands nearly in the middle of it, encompassed by a rampart of stone. The castle, according to tradition, was the seat of Congal son of Don-gart king of the Picts, who is said to have founded it. It was granted by Robert III. to Douglas laird of Loch Leven, and was formerly a very strong place, and could accommodate a numerous garrison. The principal part which remains of the building is a square tower, which stands upon the northern part of the rampart. There is a lesser round one at the S. E. corner. The other apartments seem to have been arranged along the N. wall, between the great tower and the N. E. angle. No date or inscription appears on any part of the buildings, excepting only the letters R. D. and

M. E. (probably the initials of Sir Robert Douglas and Margaret Erskine his lady) on the face of an ornamented stone, which a few years ago projected from one of the walls. The contrast between the ancient splendour and present state of the castle is beautifully painted by a bard, who drew his first breath, and spent the greater part of his short life on the banks of Loch Leven.

"No more its arches echo to the noise
Of joy and festive mirth: no more the
glance
Of blazing taper thro' its windows beams,
And quivers in the undulating wave:
But naked stand the melancholy walls,
Lash'd by the wintry tempests, cold and
bleak,
That whistle mournful through the empty
halls,
And piecemeal crumble down the towers
to dust.
Perhaps in some lone, dreary, desert tower,
That time has spar'd, forth from the win-
dow looks,
Half hid in grass, the solitary fox;
While from above the owl, musician dire,
Screams hideous, harsh, and grating to the
ear.
Equal in age, and share of its fate,
A row of moss-grown trees around it stand;
Scarce here and there, upon their blasted
tops,
A shrivell'd leaf distinguishes the year."
BRUCE.

In the year 1335 this castle, according to some historians, sustained a memorable siege by Sir John Stirling, one of the partisans, and a principal officer of Edward Baliol, who, under the protection of Edward III. of England, contested the crown with David II. After the assailants had several times attempted to take it by storm, and had as often been repulsed, they adopted the plan of stopping up the river that flows from the lake, expecting thus to raise the water so high as to drive the besieged out of the fortress. The water continued to rise daily, and the besiegers thought themselves certain of success, when the English general and most of the troops having left the camp to celebrate the festival of St. Margaret at Dunfermline, the besieged seized the favourable opportunity, and broke down the barrier, on which the water rushed out with such impetuosity.

as to overwhelm the camp of the English, and throw them into the utmost confusion. The besieged returned to the castle in triumph, and were no more disturbed. At the eastern extremity of the lake are still to be traced some remains of the works which stopped up the water. The circumstance, however, which renders this castle particularly conspicuous in Scottish history, is the confinement of the beautiful but unfortunate Queen Mary, after she had separated from Bothwell, and was made captive by the confederate lords at the battle of Pinkie. Here she was kept under the care of the mother of the Earl of Murray, (afterwards regent of Scotland,) who had been married to Douglas of Loch Leven. This woman, whose manners were as rude as her conduct had been irregular, and who bore an implacable hatred towards the ill-fated queen, treated her with great indignity, alleging that she had been lawfully married to James; that Mary was illegitimate; and that her own son was the true heir to the crown. Here Mary suffered all the miseries of a rigorous captivity, which she endeavoured to mitigate and solace, by practising those accomplishments which she had learnt in happier times; amusing herself alternately with the needle and with the lute, and singing those effusions of lyric poetry which are attributed to her pen. Here too she was forced to sign a resignation of her crown to her infant son, and the appointment of Murray as regent during his minority. Several attempts were made to rescue her, which the vigilance of her keepers rendered abortive. But in the family of her jailers she found a deliverer. This was George Douglas, her keeper's younger brother, a youth of 18, who, captivated by her charms, and touched with pity for her misfortunes, stole the keys of the castle from his brother, released the royal prisoner, and conveyed her from the island to the opposite shore, where she was received with the utmost joy by Lord Seaton, Sir James Hamilton, and a few of her most zealous friends. Around the castle are some ancient trees. The other two islands of the lake are called the Paddock bower, and the Reed bower, but are only of note as tend-

ing to heighten the picturesque and beautiful scenery. Loch Leven abounds with fish, among which are pike, perch, eels, char, and very fine trout, of peculiar delicacy. The fishery is rented by the landlords of the two inns of Kinross at 100*l.* *per annum*.

LEVEN; a river in Fifeshire, which runs from the E. end of Loch Leven, and, after a course of about 12 or 14 miles, falls into the sea at the village of Leven. It abounds with trout of various kinds, and at its mouth is a valuable salmon fishery.

LEVEN; a river in Dumbartonshire, which may justly be termed one of the largest rivers in Scotland. It issues from Loch Lomond at Balloch, and falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton Castle. The whole length of its course, including the windings, is about 9 or 10 miles, and it is navigable for flat-bottomed vessels for one half of the year. The excellence of its water for bleaching processes has induced many to establish extensive printfields and bleachfields on its banks. Some idea may be formed of the large scale on which these works are conducted, when it is known that two of the largest printfields pay a duty to government of upwards of 20,000*l.* *per annum*. These works, there can be no doubt, are a great national benefit, by increasing the wealth and resources of the country; but, at the same time, they have the tendency to banish that innocent simplicity of manners, which has long been the characteristic of the Scottish peasantry. Could Dr. Smollett now take a view of his native vale on the banks of the Leven, instead of the quiet and happy pastoral scenes which he so elegantly describes; instead of bleating flocks and happy shepherds, he would find it the busy haunt of men, eager after riches; and, though as a patriot he might rejoice at the prosperity of the country, yet it is probable he would regret the loss of that calm repose which its inhabitants enjoyed when it was so dear to him. His "Ode on Leven water," though inserted in different publications, paints the beauties of this vale in so just and pleasing colours, that we cannot forbear inserting it.

On Leven's banks while free to rove,
And tune the rural pipe to love,
I envied not the happiest swain,
That ever trod the Arcadian plain.

Pure stream! in whose transparent wave,
My youthful limbs I wont to lave;
No torrents stain thy limpid source;
No rocks impede thy dimpling course,
That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,
With white round polish'd pebbles spread;
While, lightly pos'd, the scaly brood
In myriads cleave thy crystal flood.
The springing trout, in speckled pride;
The salmon, monarch of the tide;
The ruthless pike, intent on war;
The silver eel, and mottled par.

Devolving from thy parent lake,
A charming maze thy waters make,
By bow'rs of birch, and groves of pine,
And hedges flower'd with eglantine.
Still on thy banks so gaily green,
May numerous herds and flocks be seen,
And lasses chanting o'er the pail,
And shepherds piping in the dale,
And ancient faith that knows no guile,
And industry embrown'd with toil,
And hearts resolv'd, and hands prepar'd,
The blessings they enjoy to guard.

Near the birth-place of Dr. Smollett, about half a mile from the river, is an elegant monument, erected to his memory by his relation Mr. Smollet of Bonhill.

LEVEN; an arm of the sea, which goes off from Loch Linluhe. *Vide* LINLUHE (LOCH).

LEVEN SEAT; a mountain in the parish of Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, 1200 feet above the level of the Clyde.

LEUTHER or LUTHER; a small river in Angus-shire, which rises in the Grampian hills, and, after passing the village of Laurencekirk, falls into the North Esk.

LEWIS; one of the largest of the Hebrides, about 60 miles in length from N. to S., and from 13 to 15 in breadth, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern Lewis. Lewis belongs to Ross-shire, but Harris is annexed to the county of Inverness. (*Vide* HARRIS.) The surface is not so rugged and mountainous as the southern district, and the low ground is covered with lakes, mosses, and swamps. On the coast the land is arable, with a sandy soil, tolerably fertile when well manured with sea-weed. The land is

tilled with great industry, being all turned over with the *cascroin* or crooked spade, and the clods are carefully broken with harrows. The numerous bays of the island of Lewis afford great quantities of shell-fish, and the coasts are well adapted for the white fish and herring fisheries, which are prosecuted to great advantage. The rivers abound with trout and salmon. The land animals are horses, black cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and deer, all of which are of small size. From the number of large roots of trees which are every where dug up, it would appear that, in former times, the island had been clothed with wood; but there is now scarce a tree to be seen, except in a small plantation of birch and hazel in the neighbourhood of Seaforth House, the seat of Lord Seaforth. Every part of the island exhibits monuments of antiquity, as duns, fortified castles, druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones. The most remarkable one, which appears to have been subservient to the religious rites of the druids, is near the small village of Calarnish, in the parish of Uig. (*Vide* UIG.) Besides the town of Stornoway, there are several small villages. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the rearing of sheep and black cattle, and the fishery. Lewis is divided into 4 parishes, viz. Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig. (See these articles.) A great many small adjacent islets and rocks belong to the district of Lewis, some of which are inhabited, but the greater number are too trivial to deserve particular notice.

LHANBRYD, or ST. ANDREWS LHAMBRYD; a parish in the county of Elgin, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The general appearance is a plain, diversified by several low hills, apparently connected with each other, and covered with corn, grass, or plantations. The soil is sandy, but tolerably fertile. There are 3 lakes on the confines of the parish; the largest of which, Loch Spynie, has of late been partly drained, and a considerable extent of excellent land regained. The other lakes are the loch of Cots, originally an arm of the sea, and Loch Nabee, about 3 miles in circumference, surrounded with an extensive and thriving plantation, be-

inging to the Earl of Fife, and having a small island also covered with wood. The only river is the Lossie, which communicates with the lakes, and with them contains pike and perch. Population in 1801, 799.

LIBBERTON; a parish in Lanarkshire, united in 1660 to that of Quothquan. It is nearly of the form of a triangle, extending 7 miles in length from N. to S. and 4 in breadth. Towards the W. the surface is level, lying upon the banks of the Clyde, and having many meadows, which are overflowed 10 or 12 times in the year. The soil is a deep rich clay, which has been long cultivated, and yields good crops, without any manure than what it derives from the fertilizing waters of the Clyde. Towards the E. the surface is irregular; for the most part covered with heath, but in some places susceptible of cultivation. It is watered by the two branches of the river Methven, which unite and fall into the Clyde in this parish. The only hill is Couthboanlaw, or Quothquan-law, which rises 600 feet above the level of the Clyde. From the remains of antiquity in the neighbourhood of the small village of Libberton, it appears to have been a place of considerable importance in former times. On the S. and E. it has been defended by a fossé and dyke, which may yet be distinctly traced; and there are vaults and concealments in several places. About a quarter of a mile to the S. are vestiges of a strong encampment, communicating with that near the village. Freestone is the only mineral of value. Population in 1801, 706.

LIBERTON; a parish of Mid-Lothian lying about a mile S. of the metropolis. It contains 4140 acres, which are very fertile, and, owing to the vicinity of the city, are rented high. There are 4 villages, viz Gilmerton, containing 755 inhabitants; Kirk Liberton, in which the church is situated; Nether Liberton, and Over or Upper Liberton. There are 2 small rivulets, which supply 8 mills, besides a considerable bleachfield. Craigmillar Castle, a favourite residence of Queen Mary, is situated on a small rising ground, about 360 feet above the level of the sea. It has a most venerable appearance, and the view from the windows is most delightful.

In this parish are the seats of the two oldest families of Mid-Lothian; the Lords Somerville, and the Wauchopes of Niddry-Marshall; the former having acquired the estate of Drum by marriage in 1375 still possess it; and the latter has had a seat in the parish for nearly 450 years. At Gilmerton there are above 20 seams of coal from 2½ to 10 feet thick; 5 or 6 of them are working. The limestone quarries are very extensive; those of Gilmerton yielding 70,000 bolls, and the others upwards of 30,000 bolls *per annum*. The rocks of Craigmillar hill are chiefly freestone; but on the S. W. side there is a stratum of indurated clay or schistus, which contains a good deal of copper ore, not in veins, but irregularly intermixed through the stone. Population in 1801, 3565.

LICHART; a lake in Ross-shire, on the borders of the parish of Gairloch, about 4 miles in length, and from half a mile to one mile in breadth. On each side there is a ridge of hills covered with oak and birch wood, the cutting of which some years ago sold for 360l. It discharges itself by a river of the same name, which joins the Conon, and with it pours its waters into the Frith of Cromarty.

LIDDAL; a river in Roxburghshire, which runs in a direction from N. E. to S. W. forming the boundary with England for 4 or 5 miles, till it joins the Esk several miles before that river falls into the Solway Frith. The scenery on its banks is highly picturesque, and exhibits the richest prospects of the windings of the river, the fine rich holms on every side, and coppices of natural wood and thriving plantations, which every where vary the landscape. The celebrated Dr. Armstrong, a native of the parish of Castletown, through which it runs, thus celebrates its beauties in his classic poem on "Health."

Such the stream,
On whose Arcadian banks I first drew air,
Liddal, till now, except in Doric lays,
Tun'd to her murmurs, by her love-sick
swains,
Unknown in song; tho' not a purer stream
Through meads more flow'ry—more romantic groves,
Rolls toward the western main. Hail, sacred flood!
May still thy hospitable swains be bless'd

In rural innocence; thy mountains still
Teem with the fleecy race; thy tuneful
woods

For ever flourish, and thy vales look gay
With painted meadows, and the golden
grain.

LIDDISDALE; a district in Roxburghshire watered by the Liddel, and comprehending the southern angle of the county. The country is wild and mountainous, admitting of little cultivation, and chiefly appropriated to sheep pasture.

LIFF; a parish in Forfarshire, united to Benvie in 1758. The united parishes are about 3 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The surface rises with an easy ascent from the Tay, except towards the S. W. where it joins to the parish of Dundee. The higher grounds form a ridge, stretching obliquely in a direction from E. to W., and behind is an extensive tract of moor, where there are some plantations, but no marks of cultivation. The moor is bounded by the water of Dichty, which rises in the parish of Lundie, and runs S. and E. through the valley of Strathmartin. There are 2 other streams which unite near Invergowrie, at which place they fall into the Tay. The arable soil is partly a light loam, and partly clay: the crops are wheat, oats, barley, &c. and are generally luxuriant. There are several villages, viz. Locheye, Millhouse, Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie: the latter is noted as the site of the first Christian church erected on the N. side of the Tay. Here, also, was a royal palace, built by Alexander I. which, however, he did not long occupy; for having narrowly escaped from a conspiracy to murder him in his new residence, he, in gratitude for his escape, founded the church of Scone, and made over to it his palace and lands of Invergowrie. Lundie House, the seat of Lord Viscount Duncan, and the house of Gray, the seat of Lord Gray, are beautifully situated, and surrounded with plantations and pleasure grounds laid out in the best manner. In the neighbourhood of Lundie House was lately discovered a subterraneous building, containing several different compartments, the structure of which is very rude, and the walls are put together without mortar. There was

formerly distinct vestiges of a Roman encampment, which the plough has of late entirely defaced. Freestone abounds; and there are several quarries of gray slate in the parish. Population in 1801, 2194.

LILLIES-LEAF; a parish in the county of Roxburgh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles in breadth, containing between 7000 and 8000 acres. The soil varies, being partly a light sand, partly a rich loam, and clay. There are 2 marl pits, which supply the country with excellent manure. Agriculture has been greatly improved, chiefly by the example and exertions of Sir John Buchanan Riddel, one of the greatest proprietors. The village of Lillies-Leaf is situated on the great road from E. to W. through the S. of Scotland, and contains upwards of 400 inhabitants. Riddel is the seat of the family of Riddel, supposed to be one of the most ancient families of the kingdom. Population in 1801, 673.

LIMEKILNS; a considerable village and sea port in Fifeshire, seated on the coast of the Forth, in the parish of Dunfermline, noted for the great lime works belonging to the Earl of Elgin. The harbour is excellent, admitting with ease, at stream tides, vessels of 300 tons burden. In 1796, the town contained 658 inhabitants.

LINADIL; a small island of the Hebrides, near the coast of Sky.

LINDORES (LOCH); a lake in Fifeshire, in the parish of Abdie, about 1 mile in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. Its banks abound with rich scenery, which is further heightened by the romantic appearance of the old abbey of Lindores, and the mansion-house of old Lindores, from which the family of Leslie formerly took the title of Baron.

LING; a small island on the W. coast of the isle of Stronsay, in Orkney, which covers a small but safe harbour of the same name.

LINGA; two of the smaller Shetland isles; one lying between Yell and the Mainland, and the other between Yell and Unst.

LINGAY; a small island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, and the district of North Uist. It is

noted for its abundance of black cattle and deer.

LINKTOWN of **KIRKALDY**; a long straggling village or suburb, adjoining to that borough, but lying in the parish of Abbot's-hall.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, is of an irregular figure, approaching to a parallelogram, about 20 miles long from E. to W. and from 10 to 13 broad from N. to S., bounded on the N. by the river Forth; on the E. and S. E. by the river Amond, which separates it from Mid-Lothian; on the S. W. by Larnarkshire, and on the W. by the small river Avon, which forms the boundary with the county of Stirling. It is one of the richest counties in Scotland, the soil being generally a rich loam, highly improved, and well cultivated. Its surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, by gentle swells, and fertile plains; and the number of elegant seats, which every where meet the eye, gives it a very rich and delightful appearance. "The country, between Queensferry and Stirling," says a late celebrated tourist, "is not to be paralleled for the elegance and variety of its prospects. The whole is a composition of all that is great and beautiful: towns, villages, seats, and ancient towers, decorate each bank of that fine expanse of water, the Frith of Forth; while the busy scenes of commerce and rural economy are no small additions to scenes of still life. The lofty mountains of the Highlands form a distant, but august boundary towards the N. W.; and the eastern view is enlivened with ships perpetually appearing or vanishing amid the numerous islands." Of the seats which ornament this quarter, Hopetoun House, the residence of the Earl of Hopetoun, is pre-eminent for its extent, magnificence, and beauty; Barnbogle Castle, the seat of the Earl of Roseberry; Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen; Craigie Hall, and Dundas Castle, are also elegant mansions; besides many others, the catalogue of which would be too extensive for our work. Linlithgowshire contains 2 royal boroughs, viz. Linlithgow, and Queensferry; and the small towns of Borrowstownness or Bo-ness, Bathgate, and Kirkistoun. It is divided into 13 paro-

chial districts, which contained, in 1801, 17,844 inhabitants. Linlithgowshire is but scantily supplied with running water, the Avon and Almond being the only streams which deserve notice: this circumstance is held out as an insurmountable objection to the projected canal from the water of Leith, westward to the Clyde. It abounds with many valuable minerals, particularly coal, limestone, and lead ore; and in the time of James VI. a vein of lead ore was discovered, so rich in silver, that it was esteemed of sufficient value to be wrought for the silver alone. Ironstone is found in almost every parish; and this mineral is wrought to a great extent in the parish of Bathgate. In many places there are volcanic appearances, especially in Dundas hill, in the parish of Dalmeny, where there is a bold front of basaltic rock, exhibiting in some places regular basaltic columns. The valued rent of the county is stated at 74,931l. 19s. 2d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 44,330l. Sterling.

LINLITHGOW; a royal borough, and chief town in the county of West-Lothian, to which shire it gives its name. It consists of one street, about three quarters of a mile in length from E. to W. with bye-lanes. About the middle it is contracted and gloomy; but, towards each end, it becomes more spacious. Many of the houses have a mean appearance, and are ruinous; but several have been lately rebuilt. But, while Linlithgow wants that elegance and regularity which distinguishes modern towns, it possesses a variety of objects, which cannot fail to impress the mind of an attentive observer with an idea of its ancient grandeur. Among these are the magnificent ruins of its royal palace; the venerable church adjoining; the grand terrace on which both edifices are erected; the beautiful lake; the lofty trees, and sheltered avenues; and the plantations scattered over the pleasure grounds of the ancient palace. The chief manufacture is leather and shoemaking; the former of which employs about 50, and the latter 100 persons. The woollen trade is also carried on to a considerable extent; and, about a mile from the town, a bleachfield and printfield, on

a large scale, has been established, which employs from 200 to 300 persons. Though the time that Linlithgow became a royal borough cannot be exactly ascertained, it certainly existed in that capacity as early as the reign of David I.; for, at that time, it was constituted by act of parliament one of the principal boroughs of the kingdom; and, since that period, it has received several charters, which were confirmed in 1540 by a writ of *novodamus* from James V. by which the government of the borough was vested in a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasury, 12 merchant counsellors, and the deacons of the 8 incorporated trades. Linlithgow was anciently a place of great trade and opulence, and had first the harbour of Blackness, and afterwards Queensferry, assigned to it as its port; but, when the Union took place, it declined in every respect. The Palace, built on the site of a Roman station, forms a square, with towers at the corners, and stands on an eminence to the W. of the town. It was one of the noblest of the royal residences; and, even in ruins, it exhibits the most majestic appearance. It was greatly ornamented by James V. and one side of the square was entirely built by James VI. and kept in good repair till 1746, when it was accidentally set on fire by the royal soldiers, who had been accommodated with lodgings in the hall. The other sides of the square are far more ancient, with long halls and galleries communicating with the rooms. In one of these, on 8th December 1542, was born the unfortunate Queen Mary. Her father, James V. then dying of a broken heart for his misfortunes at Solway moss, predicted the miseries which hang over her and Scotland: "the kingdom," said he, "came with a lass, and it will be lost with one." In one of these apartments, also, James IV. saw the apparition that warned him of his impending fate at the battle of Flowden. One of the houses in the street is pointed out as the place from whence the regent Murray was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. On the N. side of the High-street, almost adjoining to the palace, stands St. Michael's church, the age of which is unknown. It is

a noble piece of Gothic architecture, with a fine spire, ornamented with the figure of an imperial crown. The town-house is also an elegant building, erected in 1668; and immediately opposite to it is the cross well, built in 1620, with 8 spouts of water from grotesque figures, and ornamented at the top with an imperial crown. In the town also there were convents of Carmelites and Dominicans, and an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The lake of Linlithgow abounds with eels, pike, and perch; the former of which are frequently brought to the market of Edinburgh for sale. The late historian Dr. Henry left his library to the town of Linlithgow. Linlithgow is distant nearly 16 miles W. of Edinburgh, and contains about 2200 inhabitants. It ranks as the sixth among the the Scottish boroughs, and joins with Lanark, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a representative to the imperial parliament. The family of Livingstone, who took the title of Earl from this place, were hereditary keepers of the palace, bailiffs of the royal demesne, and constables of Blackness Castle; but, by their concern in the rebellion of 1715, all these honours, and their estates, were forfeited to the crown, and the King granted them to the family of Hamilton. The parish of Linlithgow is about 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, containing 7600 Scots acres. Towards the S. the surface is hilly and mountainous, and the soil a cold clay, and, on that account, better adapted for pasture than tillage; the N. and E. is a light dry soil, exceedingly fertile. The whole is in general well cultivated, and surrounded and sheltered with stripes of planting. Cocklerue, the highest rising land on the W. is elevated about 500 feet above the level of the sea; and, opposite to it, on the E. is Binny Craig, nearly of the same height. Coal might be found in several parts of the parish, but no pits are at present wrought. Freestone is scarce, but there is plenty of limestone, of excellent quality. Copper ore has been found in one place; and in the southern extremity is a silver mine, which, it is said, was wrought to great advantage in former times; but it is either now exhausted, or the right vein has not been disco-

tered. As connected with this parish, we may mention Rob Gibb, of facetious memory: he acted as buffoon to James V.; and, being on one occasion permitted to personate the sovereign, gave a pointed reproof to the courtiers who urged their respective claims to royal favour, by declaring that he had always served his master for *stark luve and kindness*. He received from that monarch the lands of Wester Canniber, near the borough, which were enjoyed by his descendants even in the last century; and the original charter is said to be still extant. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 3596.

LINNHE (LOCH); an arm of the sea, which separates the counties of Inverness and Argyll, extending in a N. easterly direction from the sound of Mull, as far as Fort William, where it takes a northerly direction, and acquires the name of Lochiel. It gives name to another branch, in a S. easterly direction, called Loch Leven, on the banks of which is the celebrated slate quarry of Ballychelish. The stream of Cona, after running through the celebrated vale of Glencoe, runs into Loch Leven. The situation of this lake is extremely beautiful, bounded on each side by lofty mountains, which rear their rocky weather-beaten summits above the clouds: indeed, the whole exhibits the most complete example of rude mountain scenery. The island of Lismore lies in the mouth of Loch Linnhe, and there are several smaller islands interspersed through it. The gravel on the sides of the loch is chiefly of granite, which constitutes the bulk of the surrounding mountains.

LINTON; a parish in the county of Peebles, containing about 25 square miles. It lies among the hills which border with Edinburghshire, and is watered by the rivers Lyne and North Esk. The surface is for the greater part mountainous; but the banks of the rivers possess about 900 acres, which are highly fertile, and susceptible of cultivation. The principal attention of the farmer is directed to sheep farming, for which the country is much better adapted. Freestone, limestone, and coal, are found in various places, and there are several

extensive beds of excellent marble. There are several small lakes, of which the largest is about a mile and a half in circumference. The village of Linton is finely situated for a woollen manufacture, lying in a fine sheep country, in the neighbourhood of lime and coal, and the water of Lyne could drive very weighty machinery. Considerable sheep markets are annually held in the village in June, at which about 20,000 sheep are generally sold. Population in 1801, 1064.

LINTON; a parish in the county of Roxburgh, about 9 miles long by 3 broad. The surface is finely diversified, and the climate is milder than many of the adjacent districts. The soil varies considerably: On the banks of the Kale water, which bounds it on the W. there is a fine haugh of 300 acres, which has a deep rich clay soil, but is liable to be inundated by the river. From this plain the ground rises gradually, and the soil becomes a red sandy loam, highly fertile. Of this one-third is arable, and the remainder feeds annually about 3000 sheep. Agriculture is well conducted, and the turnip husbandry is followed with great advantage. There are two small lakes in the parish. Park, the residence of Mr. Pringle of Clifton, is an elegant mansion, pleasantly situated in the centre of extensive pleasure grounds. Population in 1801, 403.

LINTRATHEN. *Vide GLEN-TRATHEN.*

LINWOOD; a village in the parish of Kilbarchan, in Renfrewshire, built to accommodate the labourers at the extensive cotton mill erected at this place.

LISMORE; an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, and situated at the mouth of the great arm of the sea called Loch Linnhe. It is about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad, and lies entirely upon a limestone rock. The surface is rugged and uneven, and the soil is a rich fine loam, formed from the limestone, and is extremely fertile. It was anciently the seat of the bishop of Argyll, (who was from that circumstance frequently named *Episcopus Lismorensis*), and a great part of the cathedral remains, the chancel of which is

used as the parish church. The walls of the bishop's castle remain pretty entire, 4 miles W. from the cathedral. There are several vestiges of fortified camps, and an old castle with a fosse and draw-bridge, said to have been erected by the Danes. Lismore contains considerably upwards of 1000 inhabitants.

LISMORE and APPIN; an united parish in Argyllshire, extending 63 miles in length, by 10, and in some places by 16 in breadth. It is intersected by several considerable arms of the sea, and comprehends the districts of Airds, Strath of Appin, Durror, Glencreran, Glencoe, Kingerloch, and the island of Lismore. (*Vide APPIN and GLENCOE.*) The district of Appin is mountainous, and principally laid out in pasturage. In Lismore are several lakes, at the bottom of which are prodigious quantities of marl. On the S. side of Lismore is a small island, on which is a curious rock, covered with ivy, and resembling the ruins of an old house. This rock has been particularly noticed by Mr. Pennant. The extent of sea-coast belonging to the united parishes of Lismore and Appin is not less than 90 miles. There are two ferries from Lismore to the opposite coast of Appin. Population of the united parish in 1801, 3243.

LITTLE DUNKELD; a parish in Perthshire. *Vide DUNKELD (LITTLE.)*

LIVET; a small river in Banffshire, which is a tributary stream of the Aven. It gives the name of Glenlivet to the district through which it runs, which is a barony in the family of the Earl of Aboyne.

LIVINGSTONE; a parish in the county of Linlithgow, about 5 miles in length, and from a mile to a mile and an half in breadth, containing nearly 4000 acres, all of which is arable and inclosed. The soil is in general inclined to clay, with a tilly bottom, which renders draining an essential part of business in farming. Agriculture has improved greatly within these 30 years, chiefly by the exertions and influence of the proprietors. Population in 1801, 551.

LOCHABER; a district of Inverness-shire, bounded on the E. by Badenoch; on the S. by Athol, Ran-

noch, and Argyllshire; on the W. by Moidart; and on the N. by the lakes and rivers which occupy the middle of Glenmore-na-h'alabin. It is perhaps one of the most dreary, mountainous, and barren districts in Scotland, is very thinly inhabited, and the habitations are the most wretched that can be supposed. The chief produce of the country is black cattle, for which it has been long famed. These are in general sold to the English graziers and drovers, several of whom visit it annually to purchase the herds. The hills also are covered with innumerable flocks of sheep. The only cultivated lands to be seen are around the huts, where a few acres of oats and barley are raised. This district is noted for Bancho, its gallant Thane, who was murdered in 1050 by Macbeth, because of a prophecy, "that his posterity should enjoy the crown for a long series of years," which has since been fulfilled; for Fleance his son flying into England, married the daughter of the Prince of Wales, by whom he had Walter, afterwards the Steward of Scotland, the ancestor of the royal family of Stuart. It was in this district that the Pretender erected his standard in 1745, having landed from France with 7 officers, and arms for 2000 men. He immediately on his landing applied to Cameron of Lochiel, who intreated him to abandon for the present an enterprise for which he was so ill prepared. Upon this the Prince became warm, and began to reproach him with ingratitude to his sovereign, and a breach of his honour. This was the true key to the chieftain's spirit: he immediately took leave of his family in the most affectionate manner, declaring that he would follow the Prince's fortunes to the last, though he well foresaw their disastrous termination.

LOCHALSH; a parish on the W. coast of Ross-shire. The inhabited part is computed to be 10 miles long, and 5 broad. The general appearance is hilly, but not so mountainous as the other districts in the neighbourhood. On the coast the soil is rich, and a great part of it lies on a bed of limestone. The hills support about 3000 black cattle, 2000 sheep, and 1000 goats. Lochalsh enjoys many advantages for prosecuting the fish-

ries, being surrounded on three sides by the sea, and containing numerous safe harbours. Population in 1801, 1606.

LOCHAR MOSS; an extensive tract of moss in Dumfries-shire, 12 miles in length by 2 or 3 in breadth, extending down to the Solway Frith, and divided into two parts by the Lochar water, which winds through it. There is a saying common in the neighbouring country, that this tract was

First a wood, and then a sea;
Now a moss, and e'er will be.

Oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees (the latter with nuts and husks), are every where dug up; and a stratum of sea sand is found at certain depths, with anchors, pieces of vessels, &c. which prove that it has formerly been navigated. In 1785, after a very dry summer, the moss was accidentally set on fire, and burnt to a great extent, till fortunately it was extinguished by a heavy fall of rain.

LOCHAR WATER, which runs through Lochar moss, is in general about 25 feet broad, and so much on a level, that it has only a descent of 11 feet in its course of upwards of 12 miles. It contains pike, perch, trout, and eel: pikes have been caught that weighed more than 20 pounds. Otters also frequent the river. It runs into the Solway Frith, about 2 miles E. from the town of Dumfries.

LOCHAY; a river of Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Argyllshire, and, running through Glenlochay, joins its waters to the Dochart, at the western extremity of Loch Tay.

LOCHBROOM; a parish in Ross-shire, so named from an arm of the sea which intersects it. It is of an irregular figure, and it is computed to be 36 miles long and 20 broad. The greater part consists of wild uncultivated mountains and hills, covered with moss and heath, which, however, afford good pasture to numerous herds of black cattle and flocks of sheep. There is a considerable extent of fine arable land, chiefly on the coast and in the straths, formed by rivulets which pour from the high lands to the ocean. The arable soil is shallow, but tolerably fertile. Upon the whole, the surface is agreeably diversified

with hill and dale, wood and water, corn and grass. Ullapool, one of the villages established by the British Society, is in this parish; and there are two other fishing stations, one at Isle Martin, 5 miles N. of Ullapool, and another at Isle Tanera, a mile N. of Isle Martin. Besides the harbour of Ullapool, the whole coast is indented with numerous safe bays. The ruins of many fortifications are to be seen in the parish. Population in 1801, 3533.

LOCHCARRON; a parish in Ross-shire, situated on an arm of the western ocean into which the river Carron falls. It is upwards of 14 miles long, and 5 or 6 broad, and is a beautiful Highland country. The arable soil is fertile, partly clay, and partly sand; but the climate is wet and rainy, which renders the seasons very backward. There is a good salmon fishing upon the Carron. At the Ferrytown of Strem are the remains of a castle, anciently the property of the Macdonnells of Glengary; and there are the remains of two other buildings at Tomaclare and at Lagadam. Lochcarron has produced several excellent Gaelic poets, particularly the three Mackenzies, some of whose poems are to be found in Macdonald's collection. Population in 1801, 1178.

LOCHDUICH; an arm of the sea which extends into the parish of Kintail, Ross-shire.

LOCHEYE; a village in Angus-shire, in the parish of Liff and Benzie, about 3 miles from Dundee.

LOCHGELLIE; a village in the parish of Auchterderran, Fifeshire, containing about 350 inhabitants.

LOCHGELLIE; a small lake in Fifeshire, in the parish of Auchterderran, 3 miles in circumference.

LOCHGOIL-HEAD; a parish in Argyllshire, in the district of Cowal, to which that of Kilmorich is united. The united parish is about 30 miles in length, and from 6 to 20 in breadth, exclusive of a district belonging to it, 5 miles in length, which is annexed *quoad sacra* to the parish of Inveraray. It lies along the western coast of Loch Long; receives its name from the local situation of the church, at the head of Lochgoil, a small arm of the sea which runs off in a N. W. direction from Loch Long; and it is bounded

on the W. by Loch Fyne. The surface in general is very rugged, some of the mountains which form the western extremity of the Grampians being situated in this district, particularly Bein-una, Bein-an-lochain, Bein-lubhain, &c. which are all of the second order of the Scottish hills. These are interspersed with huge rocks and precipices, and till of late were clothed with a covering of black heath; but, since the introduction of sheep pasture, they have begun to exhibit the appearance of verdure. There are two small lakes in the parish, well stored with trout; and a considerable number of trees have been lately planted. The coast is well cultivated, and its produce amply repays the farmer for the labour he bestows on it. The parish contains about 26,500 sheep, 2120 black cattle, and 180 horses. There are many caves among the mountains, some of which are of great extent, and have been used as places of concealment, when predatory incursions rendered the lives and property of the inhabitants insecure. There are 3 strong castles, Dunduramb, Ardkinlass, and Carrick. The latter is the place of greatest antiquity, nothing remaining but the walls, and these are far from entire. It was a royal residence, and the family of Argyll are heritable keepers. Ardkinlass is a strong building, lately repaired, and is the residence of Sir Alexander Campbell of Ardkinlass. Besides the collection of houses round the church, there is a small village at Cairndow, at the head of Loch Fyne, in which is an excellent inn, serving as a stage betwixt Arroquhar and Inveraray. The rocks are chiefly moorstone, and spars of great variety of forms are often found. There is some granite and jasper, and limestone is found in several quarries. There is a vein of lead ore, very rich in silver, at the head of Loch Fyne, which has never been wrought. Population in 1801, 1145.

LOCHINDORB; a small lake in the parish of Edenkellie, Elginshire, in which is an island with the ruins of an old castle.

LOCHLEE; a parish in Forfarshire, situated amongst the Grampian mountains, and surrounded by them on all sides except towards the E.

The inhabited part extends 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, but the pasture and waste lands make it 12 miles long and 6 broad. The hills are for the most part steep, rocky, and covered with heath: even the vallies are covered with heath, the cultivated land excepted, the extent of which is inconsiderable; and the soil is thin and light, generally on a bottom of gravel, intermixed with stones. About 9200 sheep and 600 black cattle are fed on the hills. The principal branches of the river North Esk, called the Lee, the Mark, and the Tarf, have their source from lakes of the same name in this parish. The district formerly belonged to the family of Lindsay, who had their residence at Invermark, about a mile from the church, the walls of which only are standing. The whole parish is now the property of the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule of Panmure. The rocks abound with limestone, and a vein of lead ore has been traced for several miles, in a direction from E. to W., but it has not been found worth working. Population in 1801, 541.

LOCHMABEN; a royal borough in the county of Dumfries and district of Annandale. It is of very ancient erection, and is said to have received its charter from King Robert Bruce, whose paternal estate was the lordship of Annandale. It is certain that that monarch presented the borough with lands from his own estate. The oldest charter is a writ of *novodamus* by King James VI. dated July 16, 1612; giving, as a reason for the renewal, the inroads of the English, who had plundered the town and destroyed its records. It has formerly been a place of considerable opulence and trade, but has much decayed. It still, however, carries on a manufacture of coarse linen cloth, to the extent of 60,000 yards annually, which is sold into England. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 9 counsellors, and unites with Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar, in sending a representative to parliament. It contains about 700 inhabitants. The parish extends along the banks of the Annan about 10 miles in length, and is about 3 in breadth. There are about 7 or 8 small lakes; and 3 small rivers, the Ae, Kinnel, and

Dryfe, which run into the Annan. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the whole is arable, though not wholly in tillage. There is a valuable salmon fishing on the Annan; and the other rivers abound with trout. The largest of the lakes, called the Castle Loch, contains 15 or 16 different kinds of fish fit for the table; amongst which there is a species which is supposed to be found no where else in Britain. It greatly resembles a small herring, both in appearance and flavour, but is esteemed more delicate, and is called *Vendace* or *Vendise*. Several attempts have been made to transport them to other lakes, but without success, as they are so tender that they die whenever touched. The barony of Lochmaben, or the four towns (as it is called), is a fertile district, and is held by the same tenure as the crown lands of Orkney and Shetland, viz. *adal*, that is, without charter or seisin, the property being transferred simply by delivery and possession. The tenants hold at a small rent of the Earl of Mansfield, as Lord Viscount Stormont; and the transfer of property requires only to be inserted in the rental (which is done without expence), to render the transaction valid. Near the town is the site of an old castle, surrounded with a moat, which was the seat of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, before he came to the crown of Scotland. On a peninsula, in the Castle Loch, is the largest and strongest fortification on the border next to Carlisle, against which it was a frontier garrison. It was built by Robert Bruce, and was esteemed impregnable before the invention of gun powder. The Earl of Mansfield, as heir to Murray Earl of Annandale, claims the title of hereditary keeper and constable of the castle of Lochmaben. Population in 1801, 2053.

LOCHMOIR; a lake in the parish of Edderachylis, Sutherlandshire, 3 miles long, and one half mile broad.

LOCHMORE; a lake in the parish of Halkirk, Caithness, from which the river of Thurso takes its rise.

LOCH-NA-GARAIH; a lofty mountain in Aberdeenshire; of the Grampian ridge, in the parish of Crathy, upon the top of which the snow lies the whole year round. Upon it are found many precious stones, si-

milar to the Cairngorm, and it is said that amethysts of great value have been found upon it.

LOCHNESS. *Vide* NESS (LOCH).

LOCHRUTTON; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of an elliptical form, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 3 broad. The lake from which it received its name is situated in the centre of the parish, and is a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth. In the midst of it is a small artificial island. The extremities are hilly, but the rest of the parish lies in a valley of arable land, interspersed with eminences, mosses, and meadows. The soil is in general a light shallow loam, on a gravelly bottom, neither very barren nor fertile. A number of young cattle are reared, which are sold for feeding into other districts. Limestone and shell marl are found in the parish, but the former is of inferior quality. There is a mineral spring, called the Merkland well, a weak chalybeate, but of considerable reputation in stomachic complaints. The vestiges of a druidical temple are seen on a hill in the eastern part of the parish. The spot is called the *seven grey stones*, though in fact there are nine upright stones surrounding an eminence, and forming a circle of 170 feet diameter. There are also vestiges of ancient fortifications. The great military road to Portpatrick runs through the whole length of the parish. Population in 1801, 514.

LOCHRYAN. *Vide* RYAN (LOCH).

LOCHS; a parish in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis, so named from the great number of lakes which are interspersed over its surface. It is about 19 miles in length, without including the numerous inlets of the sea, which extend its line of coast to upwards of 90 miles; the average breadth is about 9 miles. Along the coast it has a bold and rocky appearance; in the interior, the surface is moory and inhospitable; and there is no soil fit for culture, except what has been forced into some kind of cultivation in the creeks by the use of sea weed as a manure, and the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants. About 50 tons of kelp are manufactured annually; and the greater number of the inhabitants are constantly employ-

ed in the fisheries on the coast. The number of black cattle, above a year old, in 1795, was 2488; of sheep 4000; and of horses 348. The Shaint or Holy Islands, belong to this parish. (*Vide SHAIN*T). Population in 1801, 1875.

LOCHTOWN; a village in the parish of Longforgan, in Perthshire, containing about 100 inhabitants. Near it is the hill of Lochtown, elevated 1172 feet above the level of the sea.

LOCHTURRET; a lake in the parish of Monivaird, Perthshire, about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad.

LOCHWINNOCH; a parish in the county of Renfrew, forming a square of about 6 miles. The surface is irregular, rising towards the N. to the top of the Misty Law, which is elevated 1240 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is also various; the lower grounds being either clay or loam, exceedingly fertile, and degenerating into a blackish moor as we approach the Misty Law. There are 2 considerable lakes, viz. Castlesemple and Queenside lochs; and the principal rivers are the Calder and the Black Cart. On the banks of the lakes and the rivers there is a considerable extent of natural wood and plantations. The village of Lochwinnoch is situated on the side of Castlesemple loch, and is a considerable manufacturing place. Its situation is extremely favourable, being in the neighbourhood of coal, lime and freestone, and having an abundant supply of fine spring water. It has increased very rapidly within these 50 years, owing to the erection of 2 cotton-spinning mills, one of which employs 350 and the other 600 persons. About a mile from it there is another cotton mill, which employs 80 persons; and adjoining to it is an extensive bleachfield. There is a remarkable magnetic rock, about 2 miles from Castlesemple, by which the compass is strongly attracted, at the distance of 150 yards all round; and, when held directly above it, the needle becomes quite unsettled, and the poles vary every second. The old chapel or college of Castlesemple, founded by John first Lord Semple in the year 1505, still remains entire, is completely co-

vered with ivy, and is used as a burying place. An old castle stands on a small island in the middle of Castlesemple loch. Population in 1801, 2955.

LOCHY (LOCH); a lake in Inverness-shire, about 14 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The river Archaig discharges itself into it, and it empties itself by the river Lochy. The military road passes along its banks, and about the middle of it is the stage inn of Letter Finlay.

LOCHY RIVER has its rise from the lake of the same name, in Inverness-shire, and, after a course of about 10 miles, discharges itself into the sea near Fort William, with such rapidity and force, that it preserves its stream entire for a considerable way, without any mixture or taste of salt water. Its medium breadth is about 200 feet, but in dry seasons it is fordable in many places.

LOCHY; a lake in Braidalbin, in Perthshire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name into Loch Tay. The river is about 12 miles in length, and gives the name of Glenlochy to the vale through which it runs.

LOCKERBIE; a considerable market and post town in the parish of Dry'sdale, in the county of Dumfries. It is pleasantly situated on the Annan, about 3 miles above the point where the Dryfe empties itself into that river. It consists of one regular street, about half a mile in length, running from N. to S. and another about a quarter of a mile long, going off at right angles towards the E. It contains about 150 houses, 80 of which have been built within these few years; and the parish church of Dry'sdale, seated on an eminence, at the head of the principal street, has a fine effect. It has 12 well attended fairs; at which, within the year, are sold to the English merchants upwards of 50,000 yards of linen and woollen cloth, and about 20,000 lambs. It lies 12 miles E. from Dumfries, 4 from Lochmaben, 16 from Moffat, and 12 N. from Annan. It contains about 700 inhabitants.

LOGAN; a river in Lanarkshire, which takes its rise in the hills which separate the parishes of Lesmahagoe and Muirkirk, and, running eastward for 8 miles, joins the Nethan, which has its source in the same mountains.

LOGAN; a small pastoral stream in Mid-Lothian, which takes its rise in the Pentland hills and falls into the Esk.

LOGAN-HOUSE HILL; one of the Pentland hills, in the parish of Collington, elevated 1700 feet above the level of the sea.

LOGIE; a parish in Fifeshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 1 in breadth, lying about midway betwixt Cupar and Woodhaven, the ferry to Dundee. The country is in general hilly, but very fertile. One of the hills, called Luckla hill, is elevated to a considerable height, and commands an extensive prospect of Fife, Perth, Angus, and Mearns. Population in 1801, 339.

LOGIE; a parish situated on the river Forth, 2 miles N. of Stirling, about 4 miles long, and as much broad, and nearly equally situated in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan. One half of the parish is a strong carse soil, producing most luxuriant crops; the other half is dry-field and hilly, and affords excellent pasture. On one of the peninsulæ formed by the windings of the Forth, in this parish, stands the ruinous abbey of Cambuskenneth, founded by David I. King of Scotland in 1147, in which King James III. was buried. Nigh to this is the Abbey-craig, a rock of considerable height, on the top of which are the remains of a battery, said to have been erected in the time of Oliver Cromwell, when he laid siege to the castle of Stirling. From the summit of the hill of Dunmyatt, which rises in a conical shape from the plain, is to be seen part of 12 counties. The scenery from this hill, and the Abbey-craig, is varied and beautiful. Mr. Macniel, in his poem of the "Links o' Forth," thus describes it:

O! grander far than Windsor's brow!
And sweeter, too, the vale below!
Whar Forth's unrivall'd windings flow
Through varied grain,
Bright'ning, I ween, wi' glittering glow
Strevlina's plain.

There raptur'd trace (enthron'd on hie),
The landscape stretching on the ee,
Frae Grampians heights, down to the sea
(A dazzling view),
Corn, meadow, mansion, water, tree,
In varying hue.

There are some appearances of silver and copper mines in the parish, some of which have been wrought, but with little advantage to the adventurers. Population in 1801, 2166.

LOGIE; a parish in Forfarshire, formed by the union of the parishes of Logie and Pert. It is situated on the North Esk river, and is of an oblong shape, 4 miles in length by 3 in breadth. The soil, on the banks of the river, is a deep clay, yielding, though uncultivated, plenty of natural grass. The higher grounds are partly light loam, and partly of a black moorish cast, on a cold till bottom. It contains 3660 acres, of which 1850 are cultivated, 770 under wood, and the remainder is waste and uncultivated. There are 2 extensive bleachfields; one on the estate of Logie, and the other on Craigo. Here are several mansion-houses; of which Inglismaldie, a seat of the Earl of Kintore, and Craigo, the seat of Mr. Carnegie, are the principal. Near Inglismaldie, is an eminence called Rosehill, the property of the Earl of Northesk, from which that family takes the second title of Baron. Limestone of an excellent quality was discovered here in 1780, and, since that time, has been wrought to a great extent, upwards of 48,000 bolls of lime being annually sold. The Laws of Logie are 3 remarkable eminences, on the road to Kincardineshire, two of which have been opened, and found to contain human bones and ashes. Population in 1801, 908.

LOGIE-AMON; a district in Perthshire, commonly called the New Parish, being lately disjoined from the parishes of Foulis and Monzie, and annexed *quoad sacra* to the parish of Monedie. It lies upon the N. bank of the river Amon, and is about 3 miles square. The soil adjacent to the river is partly a light loam, and partly gravelly; on the rising ground it becomes a deep till, mixed with moss. The hills abound with all kinds of game, and are divided into sheep-walks. There are several remains of antiquity, particularly 2 druidical circles, and some ruinous castles near the Amon. On the borders of this district, the 3 dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, met; and tradition reports, that the 3 bishops having visited and perambulated their

dioceses at the same time, used to meet together at this place.

LOGIE-BUCHAN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district from which it receives its appellation, about 4 miles in length, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, divided into two parts by the river Ythan. The surface is pretty flat, with some rising grounds, all of which are susceptible of cultivation. The soil in general is fertile; but, what is singular, it is more barren on the banks of the river than in the other parts of the parish. The Ythan is navigable with the tide for 3 miles up the country for small vessels, which is of material advantage to farmers, by supplying them easily with lime. Auchmacoy is the only mansion of note in the parish. Population in 1801, 539.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Cromar, lying at equal distances from the rivers Dee and Don. It is about 6 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The arable land is interspersed with a number of small hills and large barren moors; a great many of which bear marks of former cultivation, but now produce nothing but a short heath. The cultivated land is in general fertile, but the state of agriculture is very far behind, owing chiefly to the want of leases, and encouragement to inclose. Three small rivulets water this district. There are 3 large cairns, and several druidical circles in the parish. Population in 1801, 861.

LOGIE-EASTER; a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, extending 7 miles in length, and in some places rather more than 2 in breadth. The surface is uneven, but by no means hilly; and the arable soil varies from a deep strong clay, to a light loam. A considerable part is uncultivated which might be turned to good account. There is a good deal of plantation, in a thriving condition, and a small copse of natural wood on the estate of Ulladale. A number of cairns are here to be seen, in digging into one of which was found a quantity of human bones. Population in 1801, 1031.

LOGIERAIT; a parish in Perthshire, of an irregular triangular form, occupying the point of land formed by the junction of the Tummel with

the Tay, is about 7 miles in length on each side; but there are detached parts of the parish which extend much farther. Not far from the church is an eminence, which commands a prospect of the greater part of the parish. The windings of the rivers; the vales; the corn fields, and pastures on the sides of the hills; the woodlands, in some places extending to the edge of the banks of the rivers; and the distant mountains in the back ground; form together one of the richest landscapes that the eye can behold. Except where the woods approach the rivers, their banks are arable; and much of the rising ground is cultivated, where the declivities do not, by their steepness, prevent the use of the plough. The hills are covered with heath, and afford excellent sheep pasture. Of the whole extent, about 3000 acres are arable, and nearly 1000 are covered with wood. The village of Logierait contains about 200 inhabitants, and is only noted for carrying on the distillation of whisky to a considerable extent. There are several remains of ancient religious edifices, and on the banks of the Tummel are the ruins of an old fortified castle, said to have been the residence of Robert II. after he gave up the administration of the government to his brother the Duke of Albany. Near it was found several ancient coins, particularly a medal of Trajan. The rocks are chiefly composed of micaceous granite, interspersed with strata of limestone. Petrified wood is occasionally dug up from the mosses. Population in 1801, 2890.

LOGIE-WESTER; a parish in Ross-shire, united to the parish of Urquhart. *Vide URQUHART and LOGIE-WESTER.*

LOIGH; a river in Ross-shire, which discharges itself into Loch Long, an arm of the sea which forms the northern boundary of the peninsula of Kintail.

LOMOND (BEN). *Vide BENLOMOND.*

LOMOND HILLS; two beautiful conical hills in Fifeshire, situated nearly in the centre of that country, and visible to a considerable distance. The Eastern Lomond, which is the most regular and beautiful, is about

1650 feet above the level of the town of Falkland, which is situated at its base. It seems to have been fortified; and on its summit is a small lake, which has the appearance of the crater of an extinct volcano: this hill contains limestone and coal; and a vein of lead has been lately opened, with great hopes of success. The Western Lomond, which is considerably higher, has on its top a large cairn, or heap of loose stones.

LOMOND (LOCH); a lake in Dumbartonshire, which for its extent, and the grandeur of its scenery and prospects, is undoubtedly superior to any in Great Britain. This magnificent expanse of water is about 30 measured miles in length, and in some places exceeds 8 or 9 in breadth; and its surface contains upwards of 20,000 acres of water. It has about 30 islands scattered over it, 11 of which are of considerable size. The names of these are Inch-Murin, Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Grange, Inch-tor, Inch-Caillaich, Inch-Clear, Inch-Fad, Inch-Conagan, Inch-Moan, Inch-Loanig, and Inch-Cruin. There are several others, but they are not remarkable either for size or any other circumstance. The depth of the lake is very various: in the southern extremity it seldom exceeds 20 fathoms; but, near the N. end, it is in some places nearly 100 fathoms, which is probably the greatest depth of the lake. The most considerable stream which runs into the lake is the Endrick, which falls into it on the S. E.; and on the W. side it receives the waters of the Uglas, the Luss, the Fruin, the Falloch, and other smaller rivulets. It discharges itself at its southern extremity by the river Leven, which falls into the Frith of Clyde at Dumbarton. The natural woods growing on its banks and on its islands, consist chiefly of oak, ash, holly, birch, mountain-ash, hazel, aspen, alder, yew, larix, hawthorn, and willows. The other indigenous plants are common to other parts of the Highlands, but several are found which are accounted rare. It abounds with delicious trout, and in the southern part of it are found salmon. In several places are seen ruins of houses under the surface of the water, which would seem to show that the water is higher than it formerly was, and is

consequently gaining upon the ground. Camden also describes an island as existing in his day, called Camstradden, which is now covered with water to the depth of 2 or 3 fathoms. This rise is occasioned by the sand brought down by the mountain torrents banking up the water near the mouth of the Leven. Some years ago, at the request of several of the neighbouring proprietors, Mr. Galborne surveyed the lake, in order to plan some relief from the encroachment of the water. He proposed to make a constant navigation on the Leven, by deepening the channel, and cutting through a neck or two of its curvatures, which would give the water greater velocity. This would be the means of allowing the inhabitants, on the borders of the lake, to bring to market their slates, timber, bark, &c. at all seasons, and to import coal and other necessities; but also, by lowering the surface of the lake, would recover some thousands of acres of excellent land, now covered with the water. The common people in the neighbourhood say, that Loch Lomond has been long famed for three wonders, viz. fish without fins, waves without wind, and a floating island; though upon examination none of these will be found strictly true. Vipers are said to abound in some of the islands; and are so far amphibious as to swim from one to another. The second wonder is by no means peculiar to this lake, but is observed in all great expanses of water in a calm succeeding a storm. In 1755, when Lisbon was thrown down by an earthquake, the waters of Loch Lomond were greatly agitated: they rose rapidly several feet above the usual level, and as rapidly sunk several feet below it, continuing to ebb and flow for some hours, when it again became calm. At present, no floating island exists; but a small piece of ground, attached to the W. side of Inch-Conagan, is said to have floated about the surface of the lake. The whole scenery of Loch Lomond and its accompaniments is highly delightful; the banks are clothed with natural wood; some of the islands consist of pasture ground, broken here and there by dark patches of wood; while others display steep and rugged hills, clothed

with wood from their summits to the water edge, so thickly tufted as to form shades impervious to the rays of the sun. A more charming situation than the environs of this lake is not to be found in Britain; and, though several elegant villas are to be seen near the southern extremity, it seems surprising that they are not more numerous, and that the neighbourhood of the village of Luss and the islands are not embellished with many seats of gentlemen and opulent merchants. "What a place," says Dr. Johnson, "would this be in the neighbourhood of London: the greatest ambition of the rich would be to possess an island and ornament it." Situated even as it is, the mind, while it contemplates scenery so enchanting, fondly paints in idea a society of kindred spirits inhabiting its happy isles, and enjoying among each other "the feast of reason and the flow of the soul."

LONCARTY; a place in Perthshire, in the parish of Redgorton, where there is an extensive bleachfield. But it is principally deserving of notice for being the field of battle in the end of the 10th century, in the reign of Kenneth III, in which the Danes were totally routed, chiefly by the valour and bravery of a countryman and his sons, of the name of Hay, who were ennobled by the title of Earls of Errol.

LONG or LOUNG (LOCH); an extensive arm of the sea, which strikes off from the Frith of Clyde, first in a N. and afterwards in a N.E. direction, separating the counties of Argyll and Dumbarton. It is about 24 miles in length, and about its middle it sends off Loch Goil, a small branch, in a N. W. direction. Upon both sides of Loch Long and Loch Goil the coast is bold and steep, and the hills high and craggy. Near the head of Loch Long, on the W. or Argyllshire side, is the seat of Ardgarten, the property of the family of Campbell of Strachur, a most pleasant residence, and finely surrounded with wood. The loch is from 40 to 80 fathoms deep, and the shore is covered with pebbles of quartz, granite, micaceous schistus, and red jasper. Shoals of herring frequent the loch, and afford employment to numerous fishermen. The other fish which frequent it are

cod, haddocks, whittings, &c. and sometimes salmon; but, except a few individuals, no one pays attention to any other fishery than the herring.

LONG (LOCH); an arm of the sea in Ross-shire, which forms the N. boundary of the peninsula of Kintail.

LONGANNAT; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Tulliallan, famous for the excellent quarry of freestone in its neighbourhood. *Vide TULLIALLAN.*

LONGFORGAN; a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, situated in the S.E. corner of the county of Perth. Its greatest length is 7 miles, and its greatest breadth about $3\frac{1}{2}$, and it contains 7000 acres. It is bounded by the river Tay on the S. for nearly 3 miles, which opposite to it is 3 miles broad, leaving about a mile of dry sand at low water. The surface is irregular. The southern boundary, on the river, toward the E. is bold and steep, terminating in the rocky promontory of Kingoedy. From this it gradually descends into a level plain, which is bounded on the N. by the ridge of Sidelaw hills, some of which are within the bounds of the parish. The soil is in general a rich clay, which, like the rest of the Carse, is exceedingly fertile. Upon every estate there are great quantities of growing timber of all kinds, oak, ash, elm, &c.; many of the trees are from 100 to 150 years of age; and there are about 600 acres of fine thriving plantations, from 30 to 40 years old. There are 5 orchards, one, in particular, at Monorgan, reckoned the best in the Carse for yielding fine fruit. The village of Longforgan is a long straggling town, on the road from Dundee to Perth, about 4 miles from the former. It covers 23 Scots acres, and is beautifully situated on the rising ground which bounds the Carse of Gowrie on the E. commanding a fine prospect of the course of the river Tay for above 20 miles. It was erected into a free borough of barony by Charles II, in 1672, in favour of Patrick Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, with power to elect and constitute bailies, &c. and to have a weekly market and 2 annual fairs, the duties and customs of each to be levied by the proprietor. There is a new and elegant church, lately erected by Mr.

Paterson of Castle-Huntly, who acquired the superiority of the village when he purchased the estate of Castle-Huntly. It contains about 600 inhabitants. There are two other places which may be called villages, viz. Kingoodie, and a small hamlet near the hill of Lochtown. The most remarkable building is Castle-Huntly, built on the top of a rock which rises in the middle of the plain, and commanding one of the most varied and extensive prospects that imagination can fancy. It is said to have been built about the year 1452 by Lord Gray, and named in honour of his lady, who was of the family of Huntly. In 1615 it came into the possession of the Strathmore family, who changed its name to Castle-Lyon. In 1777 it was purchased, along with the estate, by Mr. Paterson, who repaired it in the most elegant manner, and laid out the plantations and pleasure grounds in the finest modern style. The gardens of Castle-Huntly are in a particular manner deserving of notice from their extent and elegance. Drimmie House, the seat of Lord Kinnaird, is also in this parish; but the buildings, and *policies* are far from being fit for the residence of that noble family. Mylnfield, the seat of Mr. Mylne, is beautifully situated on a rising ground to the E. of the village. It is surrounded with a great deal of old and young planting, and commands a most delightful prospect of the Tay, the distant hills of Fife, and the rich banks of Gray and Lundie in Forfarshire. There are other 4 resident proprietors, whose houses are also elegant, but do not require particular notice. Hitherto no mineral, except marl and freestone, has been found; the latter, wrought at the quarry of Kingoodie, is perhaps the best in Britain. It is reported that coal was formerly found, but by a late trial no vein was discovered. The appearances, however, are so flattering, that it is purposed to renew the search. Several quantities of ancient coins, chiefly of Edward I, have been found in this parish, and there are the remains of some ancient encampments. Population in 1801, 1569.

LONGFORMACUS; a parish in Berwickshire, 12 miles long and 6 broad. Its surface is hilly, being in

the midst of the great Lammermuir ridge. It is mostly covered with heath, and supports about 10,000 sheep. There are some appearances of a rich copper ore, which has never been wrought. There are two beautiful conical hills called the Dirrington Laws, which are seen at a great distance. Population in 1801, 406.

LONGHOLME. *Vide LANGHOLM.*

LONG-ISLAND; a name applied to that district of the Hebrides which extends from the island of Lewis on the N. to the island of Baray on the S., comprehending Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, Baray, &c. These appear to have been formerly united, as many of them are separated by a channel dry at low water, and the depth of the soundings between the other islands is much less than it is at a small distance. The principal passage from the E. to the W. sides of the Long Island is by the sound of Harris, in which there is observed a remarkable variation of the currents. *Vide HARRIS (SOUND of).*

LONGSIDE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Buchan, of an irregular square figure, containing about 19 square miles. It is so exceedingly level, that when the Ugie, which runs through it, overflows its banks, it lays almost the whole parish under water. A woollen manufacture has been lately established at the small village of Nether Kirmundy, which employs about 45 persons. The parish abounds with granite, some of the specimens of which are very beautiful. Population in 1801, 1825.

LONGTOWN or LANGTON. *Vide LANGTON.*

LONMAY; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 10 miles long, and nearly 4 broad. The soil is various, but in general fertile and well cultivated. It is separated from the parish of Crimond by the lake of Strathbeg, which abounds with trout. It is also watered by a considerable branch of the Ugie. The sea coast extends about 4 miles, with a sandy shore. There are 2 considerable fishing villages on the estate of Mr. Gordon of Buthlaw. Mr. Gordon has lately built an elegant seat at Cairness, and the pleasure grounds and plantations around it are laid out

with great taste. Population in 1801, 1607.

LORN or **LORNE**; a district in Argyllshire, about 30 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Braidalbin; on the S. by Loch Eive, which separates it from Knapdale; on the W. by the ocean and the sound of Mull; and on the N. by Lochaber and Moidart. It is also parted into two subdivisions, called North Mud and South Lorn; but these distinctions are imaginary, none of the limits being distinctly marked. This district, watered by many lakes and rivers, on the banks of which there is much arable land, is the most pleasant and fertile district in Argyllshire. It was formerly the seat of the Pictish government, when the city of Beregonium existed; and here was the royal castle of Dunstaffnage, the chief residence of the Scottish kings prior to the conquest of the Picts by Kenneth II. (*Vide BEREGONIUM and DUNSTAFFNAGE.*) In the whole district are found numerous religious edifices, both druidical and Christian; and there are the remains of many ancient towers and fortified places. Lorne gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

LOSSIE; a river in Morayshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Edenkellie, and, gliding through Dallas, and by the royal borough of Elgin, falls into the sea at the town of Lossiemouth, 26 miles from its source. It is too small to be navigable beyond its mouth, and its bed is too sandy to be favourable for salmon, yet several dozen of salmon have been taken in a season at its mouth. It abounds with excellent red spotted trout, some of which have been taken weighing 4 lbs.

LOSSIEMOUTH; a village in Morayshire, in the parish of Drinny, situated at the mouth of the river Lossie. It is a sea port town, belonging to the town of Elgin, from which it is distant 6 or 7 miles. Except a sloop and several fishing boats, no vessels belong to this place; but from 40 to 50 vessels, on an average, annually enter the harbour, which has been made convenient to receive vessels of 80 tons burden. Lossiemouth contains nearly 200 inhabitants.

LOTH; a parish in the county of Sutherland, extending along the coast

of the Moray Frith 14 miles in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Loth and Helmsdale, which fall into the ocean at this place. The arable soil along the coast is fertile; but the system of agriculture generally followed is by no means calculated to make it produce the greatest crops: more inland the surface becomes elevated, and the hills are covered with a short black heath. The coast is in some places rocky; in others a sandy beach, possessing several good harbours where small vessels may lie in safety. There are several remains of Pictish buildings; and a number of cairns on a field are said to point out the place of a bloody engagement between the Caithness and Sutherland men. There are quarries of limestone and freestone on the shore, and some detached blocks of a very hard and beautiful granite. There are several small seams of coal, and in the sea are rocks of that mineral, which are accessible at low water. Population in 1801, 1874.

LOTH; a small river in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the interior of the county, and, after a course of 15 or 16 miles, falls into the ocean in the parish of the same name. It is very rapid, and rises very suddenly after rain, often laying the whole district of Glenloth under water. It falls into the sea by a channel cut through a rock 20 feet high, by the order of Lady Jane Gordon, Countess of Sutherland, during the minority of her son, by which useful work many acres of low land have been recovered from its channel.

LOTHIAN; an extensive and fertile district, now divided into 3 shires, viz. East-Lothian or Haddingtonshire; Mid-Lothian or Edinburghshire; and West-Lothian or Linlithgowshire. Lothian gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Kerr.

LOTHOSCAIR, named by Buchanan *Molochascair*; a small island of Argyllshire, in Loch Linnhe, near which is a safe harbour for vessels of any burden.

LOUDON; a parish in Ayrshire, in the bailiwick of Cunningham, about 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 7 in breadth, containing 10,000 acres, of which 7500 are arable. The soil in general is a deep loam, much im-

proved with lime, and a small part is light and gravelly. The principal crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. In the uncultivated part there are about 2840 sheep. There are 4 villages, viz. Loudon (an earldom in the family of Campbell), New Milns, Derval, and Auldtown. The house of Loudon, the seat of that family, is an extensive building; and the library contains nearly 10,000 volumes. There are the ruins of 2 other castles belonging to the same family. Around these are extensive plantations of various kinds of forest trees. Coal and limestone abound in different parts of the parish. There are many tumuli, and on the top of a hill are the remains of a large druidical temple. Population in 1801, 2503.

LOUISBURGH; a fishing village of Caithness, near the town of Wick, lately erected on the estate of Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs.

LOWLANDS; one of the greater divisions of Scotland, applied to the E. S. E., and S. W. parts, in contradistinction to the Highlands, which occupy the northern and western parts of the country. The surface of the Lowlands, though not so level as England, contains a considerable extent of cultivated land; exhibiting, in some parts, verdant meadows, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable herds of black cattle; in other parts, the ground is beautifully diversified with hills, vales, plains, meadows, woods, and cultivated land, interspersed with gentlemen's seats. The manners of the inhabitants of the low country are as different from those of the Highlanders, as the aspects of the countries are dissimilar: the English customs and manners are every where introduced; and the language spoken is the English, or that peculiar phraseology, called the broad Scots, which is a dialect of the English, with a number of French and Danish words, which had been introduced by these nations during their intimacy with Scotland, while the crowns of England and of Scotland were distinct.

LOYOL (LOCH). *Vide* LAOGHAL (LOCH).

LUBNAIG (LOCH); a lake in Perthshire, in the parishes of Callander and Aberfoil. It is about 5 miles

in length, and from half a mile to three quarters of a mile in breadth. It takes its name from its winding appearance, forming, within the distance of 4 miles, three fine sweeps, on the great road to Fort William. About the middle of the lake there is a tremendous rock, called *Craig-na-coheilg*, "the rock of the joint hunting," which is the boundary between two estates, and is a common name given in the Highlands to such places. Upon hunting days the two chieftains met there with their hounds and followers, hunted about the rock in common, and afterwards separated, each turning away to his own property. Near the lake, and opposite to this rock, is the hunting-seat of Kinaird, built by the late Mr. Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller.

LUCE (BAY of), or GLENLUCE BAY; a spacious bay in Wigtonshire, which has its name from the river which runs into it, or the district which forms its boundary on the N. It is surrounded on 3 sides by the land, and is about 20 miles wide at the entrance, from the Mull of Galloway to the Burrowhead of Whithorn, and is nearly the same extent up the country. Its bottom is in general a fine sand, and it affords safe anchorage to vessels of large burden 2 miles off shore, and to vessels of 50 tons within half a mile of the land.

LUCE; a river in Wigtonshire, which takes its rise in the hills which separate Galloway and Carrick; and, taking a S. easterly direction, falls into the sea at the bay of Luce. It gives the name of Glenluce to the district through which it runs, which, in 1646, was divided into 2 parishes, viz. New and Old Luce. It abounds with salmon and trout.

LUCE (NEW); a parish in Wigtonshire, of an irregular figure, 10 miles long and 5 or 6 broad. The surface is irregular, rising from the banks of the Luce, which are arable, to the high lands, which occupy by far the greater part of the parish. These exhibit to the view either the bare rocks, or are sparingly covered with heath, mosses, or a species of coarse grass called *spret*, which is cut for hay. As there is only a small part under culture, the farmers look towards their sheep and black cattle for

their rents and their own profits. Of the former they sell annually about 1480, and \$70 of the latter; besides 672 stones of wool, which is of a good quality, and for several years had been sold from 10s. to 13s. *per* stone. About 25 years ago, a mine of lead ore was opened at Knockebay, on the estate of the Earl of Stair, and some hundred weights of rich ore were obtained; and about 15 years ago a similar attempt was made, but it does not appear that any veins were discovered, but only floating masses of ore. Population in 1801, 368.

LUCE (OLD); a parish in Wigtonshire, about 10 miles long, and from 2 to 7 in breadth. It lies on the bay at the mouth of the river of the same name, and possesses several harbours. The surface is hilly, but none of the hills rise to any great height; the Knock, the highest, being only 200 feet above the level of the sea. About one half is arable, and the other half is used as pasture grounds for sheep and black cattle. Of the former about 600, and of the latter about 900, are annually sold, besides 150 swine, and 600 stones of wool. There is also a rabbit warren, which lets at 100l. Sterling of annual rent. The village of Glenluce is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river, and contains about 200 inhabitants. Near Glenluce are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1190 for monks of the Cistercian order, which has been an extensive building. There are also numerous cairns, tumuli, &c. some of which, when opened, have been found to contain bones and ashes. Population in 1801, 1221.

LUGAR or **LUGGAR**; a river in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the Cumnock lakes, and discharges itself into the river Ayr at Barskimming.

LUGGAN, or **LAGGAN**; a parish and lake in Inverness-shire. *Vide* **LAGGAN**.

LUGGIE; a river in Stirlingshire, which joins its waters to the Kelvin. Like that river, the great canal between the Forth and Clyde is carried over it by an aqueduct bridge.

LUGTON; a river which rises in the parish of Nielston, in Renfrewshire, and, taking a S. E. course, falls into the Garnock, in the parish of

Kilwinning, about a mile below Eglington Castle.

LUINA (LOCH), or **LOCHAVICH**; a beautiful lake in Argyllshire, of a regular triangular form, about 8 miles in circumference. It has several islands, on one of which are the ruins of a castle. Near this lake lay the scene of an ancient Celtic poem, translated by Dr. Smith, called *Cathluina*, or "the conflict of Luina;" and one of the islands is the scene of another poem, called *Laoi Fraoch*, or "the death of Fraoch." This lake discharges itself into Loch Ow, or Loch Awe, by the burn of Avich, which is buried in wood, and has some fine waterfalls.

LUING; a small island in the parish of Killbrandon, Argyllshire. It lies in the same cluster with Easdale and Seil, and possesses the same species of slate for which the former is justly famous. Close by the shore are seen some rocks of red-coloured argillaceous sandstone, stratified with sandstone, breccia, and basaltes, and the whole traversed with basaltic veins. Mr. Raspe states, that here he discovered veins of lead and silver ore, with a small quantity of zinc. On this island, on the top of a hill, are the ruins of an ancient fortification, the walls of which are from 8 to 10 feet thick.

LUMPHANAN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 6 miles long and 4 broad. It lies in a valley surrounded with hills; and the soil varies from a deep loam to a thin sand, in proportion to the elevation. Mealmead and Craiglich are the most considerable hills; the latter is steep, and rises from the arable land about a mile. In the southern extremity there is a considerable lake, called Loch Auchlosen, which contains abundance of large pikes and eels. There are besides several rivulets, of which the burn of Lumphanan is the chief. Inclosures are only beginning to be raised, and the state of agriculture is very far behind. There are several ancient fortifications and cairns; one of which, about a mile from the church, is called Macbeth's cairn, and is said to contain the ashes of that usurper. Notwithstanding the historical authority of Shakespere, who places the scene of Macbeth's death in Dunsin-

nan, it seems highly probable that he was slain at Lumphanan. The tradition of this country is, that flying from the south, he came to the town of Cairn-baddy with a few followers, closely pursued by Macduff; that, finding concealment impracticable, he proceeded about a mile N. till Macduff, outriding his company, came up with him, and slew him in single combat, on the spot where the cairn now lies, and brought back his head to his soldiers. Population in 1801, 614.

LUNAN; a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the bay of Lunan, where the river of that name discharges itself into the German ocean. It is of a rectangular figure, 2 miles long, and 1 broad; containing 1411 acres, of which 973 are arable. The surface towards the bay is flat, rising rapidly from the plain and river towards the N. The soil in the higher parts is shallow and wet, lying upon a bed of moorstone rock. The lower grounds are deep and fertile, except close to the sea, where it is sandy. It is distant 7 miles from Arbroath, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Montrose. Population in 1801, 318.

LUNAN BAY; a fine bay on the coast of Forfarshire, situated E. from the Red Head, and at the mouth of the river Lunan. It is of a semi-circular form, comprehending an extent of coast of 4 miles, with a fine sandy bottom, and safe anchorage in any storm, except from the E. and S. E.

LUNAN; a river in the county of Forfar. Its source can be traced from a spring called Lunan well, a little above a chain of lochs, viz. Restennet, Rescobie, and Balgaves, through which it passes, and receives some tributary burns. It flows with a clear current about 12 or 14 miles; and, after various windings, falls into the sea near Red-castle. It runs through the parishes of Guthrie, Kinnel, Inverkeilor, and Lunan, and abounds with trout and pike.

LUNAN; also a river of Perthshire, formed from different sources in the Grampians, in the parish of Caputh. It proceeds eastward, forming 5 beautiful expanses of water; it then directs its course S. E. and at Meiklour increases the stream of Isla, about 2 miles above the junction of that river

with the Tay. Its whole course may be about 12 miles, and it abounds with excellent trout of all kinds, and innumerable eels.

LUNDIE; a parish in Forfarshire, united in 1618 to Foulis-Easter, which is situated in the county of Perth. The united parish extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing 5202 acres, of which Lundie contains 3258, and Foulis 1944. Of these 3200 are arable. The soil is in general rich, well cultivated, and mostly inclosed. There are several lakes; one of which, Lundie loch, covers $72\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but it is intended to drain off the water by a tunnel cut through one of the surrounding hills. The greater part of Lundie belongs to Lord Viscount Duncan. The church of Foulis is still perfectly entire, although it was built in 1142. Population in 1801, 693.

LUNGA; one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, and the parish of Jura and Colonsay. It is about two miles long, and half a mile broad. The surface is rugged, but far from so mountainous as the neighbouring island of Scarba. In 1793, it contained 6 families, or 29 inhabitants.

LUNNESTING; a parish in Shetland, united to Nesting. It contains about 480 inhabitants. *Vide* NESTING.

LUSS; a parish in Dumbartonshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles broad, lying on the W. coast of Loch Lomond. The soil is in general light and gravelly, but in some places there is good loam. The level land lies near the lake, chiefly where the rivers discharge themselves into it, formed in the course of ages by the sand and soil carried down from the higher grounds by the torrents. Here the crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. Scarcely one-twelfth part is arable, the rest being hilly and mountainous. About 880 acres are under natural wood, of which 700 acres are of oak, which have been usually cut down every 20 years, and at last cutting produced 14,000 bolls of bark. The other woods are ash, birch, alder, yew, holly, &c.; and the other indigenous plants are nearly the same as in other parts of the Highlands, in similar soils and situations. A few, indeed, are to be

found, which are esteemed rare; as the *isoetes lacustris*, or quillwort; *subularia aquatica*, or awlwort; *alisma ranunculoides*, or lesser water plantain; *osmunda regalis*, or flowering fern, &c. The village of Luss is situated on a piece of flat ground projecting into the lake, through the middle of which the small water of Luss runs, whose banks are beautifully clothed with natural wood. The situation is truly delightful, being near the middle of the lake, having a view of the islands and of the lofty surrounding mountains, indented with deep ravines. The church and manse stand close to the lake, concealed amongst the trees. The only manufacture carried on is the spinning of cotton; a mill for that purpose having been erected in 1790. Luss is very healthy, and many people live to a great age. Mr. Pennant, in 1769, gives a list of 6 whose ages amounted to 540; and the Rev. Mr. Stuart, in his statistical report in 1792, gives a list of other 6 whose aggregate years amounted to 502. Rosdoe, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, is charmingly situated on a peninsula projecting into the lake: the ground is finely wooded, and a tower of the old castle forms an excellent contrast with the elegant modern mansion. At Camstradden there is a valuable quarry of blue slate; from 250,000 to 300,000 are annually exported from it. It employs about 20 hands. There is another

slate quarry near Luss, but it is not so extensive. Four of the larger islands of Loch Lomond belong to the parish of Luss, viz. Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Conagan, Inch-Moan, and Inch-Loanig. See these articles, and Lomond (Loch). Population in 1801, 953.

LUTHER, or LEUTHER; a river in Kincardineshire. *Vide* LEUTHER.

LUTHERMOOR; a small village in the parish of Marykirk, in the county of Kincardine, containing, in 1794, upwards of 200 inhabitants.

LYNE; a river in Peebles-shire, which, at the Cauldstane slap, (a pass in the Pentlands from West-Lothian to Tweeddale), takes a south easterly course, and falls into the Tweed about 6 miles above Peebles.

LYNE and MEGGET; two parishes in the county of Peebles, united under one charge, though they are far distant from each other. Lyne is 4 miles long, and 3 broad; and the soil is thin and sharp. Megget is situated in the extremity of the county, and is 7 miles in length, and near 6 in breadth. Both districts are proper only for sheep pasture. Population in 1801, 167.

LYON (LOCH); a lake on the W. borders of Perthshire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name, which, running through the long and narrow vale of Glenlyon, in the parish of Fortingal, falls into Loch Tay, near Kenmore.

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MAALMORIE; a promontory and small island on the S. E. coast of the isle of Ilay. Latitude $55^{\circ} 45' N.$, longitude $25^{\circ} 1' W.$ of Edinburgh.

MACBEARY (LOCH); a small lake in Wigtonshire, lying between the parishes of Penningham and Kirkowen. It has several islands, on the largest of which are the remains of a considerable building, and a garden; but, at present, these islands are

chiefly remarkable as the habitation of some eagles, which have bred in them for a number of years. The lake discharges itself by the river Bladenoch into the bay of Wigton.

MACDUFF; a considerable town in the county of Banff. It is the property of the Earl of Fife, by whose exertions it has attained its present size. Previous to the year 1732, there were only a few fishermen's houses; with a small sandy creek for the boats:

now there are several well laid out streets, and it contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The harbour, on which the noble proprietor has already laid out nearly 6000*l.* is one of the best harbours of the Moray Frith. About 10 or 12 vessels belong to the place, which are chiefly employed in the Baltic and London trade. There is a neat chapel of ease in the town, to the clergyman of which Lord Fife gives a small salary.

MACHAIG (LOCH); a lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Kilma-dock, of a circular form, and nearly a mile in diameter. Its banks are covered with fine woods, and have been highly ornamented by the Earl of Moray, and Mr. Edmonstone of Cam-buswallace, the proprietors. It discharges its waters into the Teith, near the castle of Doune.

MACHANY; a small rivulet in Perthshire, in the parish of Muthil, which pours its streams into the Al-lan, a few miles above Dumblane.

MACHAR (NEW); a parish in the district of Buchan, situated chiefly in Aberdeenshire; but a small part lies in the county of Banff, though surrounded by that of Aberdeen. The extent is about 9 miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, lying on each side of the road from Aberdeen to Old Meldrum. The general appearance is pretty level: the soil is partly dry and fertile, and partly wet and mossy. There is a small lake, called the Bishop's loch, in which is an island with the ruins of a castle which belonged to the bishops of Aberdeen. About 300 acres are covered with wood, some of which is full grown, but the greater part is not more than 40 years old. Moor, free, and limestone, are found, but of an inferior quality. Population in 1801, 925.

MACHAR (OLD), or **OLD A-BERDEEN**. *Vide ABERDEEN (OLD)*.

MACHLIN or **MAUCHLINE**; a parish in Ayrshire, watered by the river Ayr, from the banks of which the surface rises towards the N.E. where it is bounded by the parish of Tar-bolton. It is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth. The soil is chiefly a rich clayey loam, except a few fields around the town of Machlin, which are light and sandy, mixed with gravel. The whole pa-

rish is arable, with the exception of two small mosses, and some declivi-ties on the banks of the river which are covered with plantations. The town of Machlin is situated on an eminence near the river, and is neatly built, containing about 1000 inhabi-tants. It was formerly a borough of barony, with power to elect its own magistrates; but about 100 years ago the charter was lost, and its rights have never been renewed. Coal, free-stone, and limestone, are wrought in several places. Population in 1801, 1746.

MADDERTY; a parish in Perth-shire, near the head of the vale of Strathern. The surface is level, and the soil in general good; but the great drawback on agricultural improve-ments is the frequency of inundations, from the rising of the small river Pow, which runs through the parish. The ancient abbey of Incheffray is situated on an eminence on the banks of the Pow. This religious house was found-ed in the year 1260 by Gilbert Earl of Strathern, and his countess Matil-da. It was endowed with many pri-ileges by King David I. and Alexan-der III, and was esteemed one of the richest abbacies in the kingdom. The property of the abbey, and of a few acres around it, secures to the own-er, the Earl of Kinnoul, the patronage of 12 parishes which were formerly attached to it. The great Roman road or causeway runs through the parish, from the camp at Ardoch to the place where it crosses the Tay. Population in 1801, 650.

MADDIE (LOCH); an extensive arm of the sea on the E. coast of North Uist, affording safe anchorage.

MADOIS (St.); a parish in Perth-shire, situated at the western extre-mity of the Carse of Gowrie. It lies on the N. bank of the river Tay, and its surface comprehends nearly a square mile. The soil, which is either a rich clay or loam, is abundantly fertile, and the use of lime, which has become universal in the Carse, has contributed much to its improvement and amelioration. The whole is ar-able, except a few acres of planting around the mansion-house of Pitfour, an elegant and extensive building, in a castellated Gothic style. There is a small village in the parish named

Hawkestone. In its neighbourhood stands a large stone, which tradition says is that on which the hawk of the peasant Hay alighted, after performing its flight round the land given to the gallant rustic; in reward for his services performed at the battle of Luncarty. Population in 1801, 295.

MAGNUS (ST.) BAY; a safe and commodious bay of the mainland of Shetland, in the parish of Northmaven. It has good moorings, in from 7 to 22 fathoms water, for almost any number of vessels.

MAIDEN-PAP; a hill in Caithness-shire, in the parish of Latheron, elevated nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

MAIDEN PAP. *Vide SHECHALLION or THICHALLIN.*

MAINLAND of ORKNEY; the largest of the Orkney islands, otherwise called Pomona. *Vide POMONA.*

MAINLAND of SHETLAND; the largest island of that district, is 60 miles long, and in some places 16 broad, projecting into the sea with many irregular promontories, and indented by numerous bays and harbours. The interior or middle part is hilly and mountainous, and full of bogs and mosses; but the greater part of the coast is arable, and the soil light, early, and tolerably productive, considering the mode of agriculture. The ground is indeed cultivated in the rudest manner. The ploughs are made of a small crooked piece of wood, at the end of which is placed a slender pliable piece of oak, that is fastened to the yokes laid across the necks of the oxen. The man who holds the plough walks by its side, and directs it by a stilt or handle perpendicularly fixed on the top of it: the driver, if he can be so called, goes before the oxen, and pulls them on by a rope tied about their horns; and several people follow behind, with spades and mallets, to level the furrow and break the clods. The chief crops are black oats, sown in April, and barley, sown about the middle of May. There are no inclosures, and of consequence no artificial grasses; but the meadows afford considerable quantities of natural hay. The hills are mostly covered with heath, and afford good pasture for black cattle and sheep, the latter of which, after

receiving the mark of their owner, run wild, without the attendance of any shepherd: they are, however, so far tame, as to be driven into small inclosures, to procure the wool. A considerable number of sheep and black cattle are purchased by the Lerwick merchants, who kill them, and either send them to Leith, or sell them to the Greenland and other vessels which rendezvous in Bressay sound. They have also a very small but hardy breed of horses, called *Shetland ponies*; and a peculiar breed of swine, the flesh of which is esteemed very delicate. Eagles, hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey, are so numerous and destructive to the lambs, that the commissioners of supply give a crown for every eagle that is destroyed. Swans in great numbers annually visit the small lakes, and geese, ducks, and sea birds, every where abound. The country is bare of trees, and hardly any shrubs are to be seen, except juniper, and small roan trees and willows in the more sheltered vallies. It would appear that it had formerly been covered with wood, as trees of a considerable size are occasionally dug up in the mosses, some of which are at a great depth; and it is generally remarked, that the tops of the trees are uniformly found towards the W. as if, in some former period, they had been overthrown by a storm or inundation from the E. No mines have been hitherto wrought, though there are in many places visible appearances of various kinds of metallic ores, viz. of iron, copper, lead, and silver. Limestone is found in the parish of Tingwall, but no use has been made of it as a manure: in the same parish there is a quarry of excellent slate. The inhabitants are hardy, and are very docile and ingenious, many of them shewing remarkable instances of self-taught mechanical knowledge. The principal manufacture is a little linen and woollen cloth for their own use; and worsted stockings, some of a very fine texture and great value, for exportation. But their great occupation is fishing, for which their situation is admirably adapted. Mainland is divided into 8 parochial districts, which contained, in 1791-3, 12,885 inhabitants.

MAINS or **MAINS** of **FINTRY**; a parish in Forfarshire, formerly named *Strathdighty*, being part of that *strath* through which the river Dighty directs its course towards the Tay. It is about 4 miles long, and 3 broad at the middle, but is considerably narrower at the extremities. The face of the country has a delightful appearance, rising gently from the banks of the river towards the N. and S. The whole is inclosed with hedges, rows, and ornamented with clumps and belts of planting. The whole is arable, and the soil is in general a deep and fertile loam. There are freestone and slate quarries in the parish. Near the church is an old ruinous castle, long the residence of the *Grahams* of *Finty*. The house of *Finty* or *Lumley* then is an elegant building, on the banks of the *Dighty*. Population in 1801, 939.

MAKERSTON; a parish in the county of *Roxburgh*, of a rectangular figure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It lies on the N. bank of the *Tweed*, from which the surface rises by a gentle ascent to the northern boundary. The river is not navigable at this place, but affords abundance of the finest salmon. The contents of the parish may be about 3300 acres, of which 700 are in pasture, and stocked with above 1000 sheep. The arable land is rich, fertile, and adapted for every kind of grain. Population in 1801, 248.

MANOR; a parish in the county of *Peebles*, 9 miles long and 3 broad, containing 18,110 acres. The northern parts are hilly and rocky; but towards the S. upon the banks of the *Tweed*, and on the small rivulet of *Manor*, there is excellent arable ground, very productive. The arable lands, however, bear a small proportion to the pasture grounds, on which are fed about 8700 sheep. Two of the hills, the *Scrape* and *Dollarburn*, are of considerable height, the latter being elevated 2840 feet above the level of the sea. A Roman encampment can be still distinctly traced, in which some years ago a Roman urn and some ancient coins were dug up. Population in 1801, 308.

MARCH or **MERSE**; a division of *Berwickshire*. *Vide* **MERSE**.

MARI (LOCH); a lake in *Ross-shire*, in the parish of *Gairloch*, about 16 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. There are 24 small islands in it, which are beautified with fir trees, and a variety of other kinds of wood. On the largest island, called *Ilan-Mari*, there are the remains of an ancient druidical edifice, and around it a burial-place, where the inhabitants on the N. side of the lake inter their dead. It discharges itself into an arm of the sea called *Loch Ew*.

MARKINCH; a parish in *Fife-shire*, of an irregular figure, comprehending about 7000 acres. The surface is much varied, the vallies being divided from each other by hills of considerable height. The soil is also various: a small part is clay and rich loam; a larger proportion is a light loam, exceedingly fertile. There is also a good deal of dry gravelly land; but the greater part is wet, and inclining to moor, lying upon a cold tilly or clay bottom. It is watered by the *Leven*, and the *Lochty* and the *Orr*, two tributary streams of the *Leven*. The road from *Kinghorn* to *Cupar* and *Dundee* water-side, passes through the parish, upon which are two excellent inns; the *New Inn* at *Pittilock* ford, and the *Plasterers* near *Balbirnie* bridge. There are 6 or 7 villages, of which *Markinch* contains nearly 500, *Dubieside* 200, *Balgonie* 250, and *Balbirnie* 250 inhabitants. *Balgonie Castle*, one of the seats of the *Earl of Leven*, and from whence his eldest son takes the title of *Baron*, is a place of great antiquity and considerable strength. It is pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the *Leven*, and is of a rectangular form, standing on an area of 135 feet by 105. The tower on the N. side is 45 feet by 36, and 80 feet high. The roof is surrounded with battlements projecting about a foot beyond the walls, and the whole forms a noble pile of building in the Gothic style. About half a mile E. is the castle of *Balfour* or *Balor*, an old building, surrounded with fine plantations and inclosures. The castle of *Balbirnie* is also a fine old building, in a most romantic situation. On the hill of *Markinch*, near the village, are distinct vestiges of fortifications. The parish contains excellent marl and freestone, but is pri-

ipally famed for the great quantity of coal which is every where wrought. Population in 1801, 3130.

MARNOCH; a parish in Banffshire, about 10 miles long by 4 or 5 broad, bounded on the S. by the river Deveron. The surface is level, rising gradually from the river to the northern boundary, and the soil varies in proportion to its distance from the river, from a rich loam to clay and moor. There are several extensive plantations of various kinds of wood, most of them in a thriving state. About 3000 black cattle are annually reared in the parish. The only person of note which Marnoch has produced was Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Auchentoul, who was a major-general in the army under Peter the Great, and wrote a good history of the reign of that prince. Population in 1801, 1687.

MARNOCH or **INCH-MARNOCH**. *Vide* **INCH-MARNOCH**.

MARR; a district in Aberdeenshire, comprehending that part of it which lies betwixt the rivers Dee and Don. The 3 great divisions of this extensive district are Braemarr, Cromar, and Mid-marr: the first denoting the highest part of the country; the second the lower and more cultivated district; and the latter derives its name from its local situation, at an equal distance from the two rivers. Marr anciently gave the title of Earl to the family of Erskine.

MARTIN or **ISLE-MARTIN**; a fishing village in Ross-shire, on the western coast, about 5 miles N. from the village of Ullapool.

MARTIN'S (Str.); a parish in Perthshire, to which that of Cambus-michael is annexed. It is somewhat of a rectangular form, 4 miles long by 1 broad, lying on both sides of the Tay, 5 miles N. from the town of Perth. The surface is much diversified by ascents and declivities, covered in many places with plantations, besides coppices on the steep banks of the Tay. The soil is in general a black mould, originally taken from moor, but now mostly all cultivated and improved. Limestone, marl, and freestone, are the only valuable minerals. The house of St. Martin's is a beautiful modern mansion. Population in 1801, 1136.

MARTIN'S (Str.); a parish in the county of Ross, united to those of Kirkmichael and Cullicudden. *Vide* **KIRKMICHAEL**.

MARTORHAM(LOCH); a small lake in the parish of Coylton, in Ayrshire, about a mile long, and from a quarter to half a mile broad. It discharges its waters into the river Ayr.

MARYBURGH; a village in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Kilmalie. It is situated at a small distance from Fort William, on the S. side of Lochail. It was established shortly after the erection of the fort of Inverlochy, and was first named Gordonsburgh, from the noble family whose property it is; but, after the accession of the Orange family to the throne of Britain, the fort received the name of King William, while the adjoining village received the name of Maryburgh, in honour of his royal consort Queen Mary. It is a thriving place, and seems well situated for the establishment of a woollen manufacture. Fort William and Maryburgh contain about 1200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the fisheries.

MARYBURGH; a small village in Kinross-shire, in the parish of Cliesh, on the high road from the North Ferry to Kinross, about 5 miles from the latter. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

MARYCULTER or **MARYCULTURE**; a parish in Kincardineshire, situated on the S. bank of the Dee; and extending from that river to the Grampians. It is of an oblong form, 6 miles in length by two in breadth. The soil on the river side is sandy; on the rising banks in the middle it is blacker, with in some parts a clay bottom; and more southward it is swampy, with a considerable extent of moss; but the whole parish is rocky, and encumbered with large stones, which are a great obstacle to agricultural improvements, from the expence attending their removal. A large portion is covered with wood, both natural and planted. Population in 1801, 710.

MARYKIRK; a parish in the county of Kincardine, of an irregular square form, comprehending 7591 Scots acres, and lying on the N. bank of the North Esk, at the extremity of the *how* or hollow of the Mearns.

Its surface is exceedingly level, and the soil, though various, is in general fertile. The appearance of the country is very beautiful, interspersed with a number of seats, surrounded with fine policies and plantations. The chief seats are, Inglismaldie, a seat of Lord Halkerton, Earl of Kintore; Balmakewan, the seat of Thomas Gillies, Esq.; Hatton, a seat of Lord Viscount Arbuthnot; and New Thornton, the property of Mr. Adams. There are 2 small villages, viz. Luthermoor and Marykirk, each of which contains upwards of 200 inhabitants. The latter is situated about half way between Montrose and Laurencekirk, on the road betwixt these towns. Population in 1801, 1530.

MARYPORT; a small port or harbour on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Kirkmaiden.

MARYTON; a parish in Forfarshire, situated on the S. bank of the river South Esk, which here forms the basin of Montrose. It contains about 3000 acres, divided into two estates, viz. Old Montrose and Dysart, belonging to Sir David Carnegie; and Mr. Carnegie of Craigo. The latter estate is considerably higher than the former; but, except the bank which is the boundary between them, the ground is in general very level. The soil on the low ground is a rich clay, and the higher grounds have a fine loam, both of which are exceedingly fertile. Population in 1801, 596.

MAUDSLIE LAW; a hill in the parish of Carluke, in Lanarkshire, near which is situated Maudslie House, the elegant seat of the Earl of Hyndford.

MAUL-ELANAN; two small islands on the N. W. coast of Sutherlandshire.

MAVESTON, or MAVISTON; an extensive tract of sandy ground in Morayshire, formerly one of the richest districts of that county. *Vide* DYKE and MOR.

MAXTON; a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the S. bank of the river Tweed, nearly 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The soil is partly a strong clay, and partly a light loam, and is in general well cultivated. Upon the estate of Littledean are the remains of an old tower, which had

been strongly fortified, long the residence of the Kerrs of Littledean. On the moor of Rutherford are the vestiges of a Roman encampment, with a Roman causeway. Near the border, betwixt the parishes of Maxton and Ancrum, is the scene of a dreadful battle, fought in 1543 between the English and Scottish armies: the place is called Lilliard's Edge, from a young woman of the name of Lilliard who fought with great bravery along with the Scots, and who lies buried in the field of battle. Population in 1801, 368.

MAXWELL; a parish in Roxburghshire, united to that of Kelso; which see.

MAY; a small island in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, lying 6 miles S. E. from Anstruther-Wester, which is the nearest part of the coast. It is about one mile long, and three quarters of a mile broad. It has a well of fine water, a small lake, and affords excellent sheep pasture. There are the ruins of a priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Pittenween; and a chapel which was dedicated to St. Adrian, whose shrine was formerly much resorted to in cases of barrenness. It has a light-house upon it, erected upon a tower 45 feet high, for the support of which twopence *per* ton is exacted on all vessels, passing the island. This revenue, in 1791, was let at 970l. It is frequented by a great variety of sea fowl, such as gulls, kittiwakes, dunters, sea pyets, scarts, marrots, &c. and rabbits breed in considerable numbers.

MAY; a river in Perthshire, which rises in the Ochil hills, in the parish of Dunning; and, after a circuitous course of 8 or 9 miles, falls into the river Erne, nearly opposite to the parks of Dupplin Castle. On its banks is situated the beautiful mansion of Invermay. The *birks* (birch) of Invermay are celebrated in a beautiful Scottish song, "The Birks of Invermay." The May, in its course, forms several romantic waterfalls, particularly the Humble-bumble, so named from the noise it makes; and the linn of Muckarsey, where the water is precipitated over a perpendicular rock about 30 feet high. The banks abound with some plants which are rare to be met with: particularly the *lithosper-*

strum officinale, "common gromwell," the *astragalus uralensis*, "milk vetch," &c.

MAYBOLE; a parish and town in Ayrshire, in the district of Carrick. The parish is about 12 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, watered by the rivers Doon and Girvan. The surface in general is hilly, and fitted for pasture; but on the banks of the rivers there are many excellent farms. The town of Maybole is situated on a small eminence, around which the surrounding hills rise in the form of an amphitheatre, defending it on every side from stormy winds. It is well supplied with excellent water, and is noted for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. In 1791, there were living in it 10 persons, the aggregate amount of whose ages was upwards of 900 years. It was erected into a borough of barony in favour of the Earl of Cassillis, by a royal charter, dated at Edinburgh 14th November 1516. The principal business is the blanket manufacture, in which upwards of 300 persons are constantly employed. The produce is sold at the 4 annual fairs, which are held in the town. In 1791, it contained upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Near the town is a very old building called the college, the area of which is used as the burying-place of the family of Cassillis. The house of Cassillis, one of the seats of that nobleman, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Girvan, surrounded with beautiful pleasure grounds. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 3162.

MEAGLE or **MEG-HILL**; a hill in the parish of Galashiels, in Tweeddale, elevated 1480 feet above the level of the sea.

MEALFOUR M'HONIE, or **MEALFOURVONIE**; a mountain in Inverness-shire, which rises on the W. side of Loch Ness to the height of 3060 feet above the level of the sea. It is noted for being the first land mark seen by mariners, after they pass Kinnaird's-head, in entering the Moray Frith. On the very top of the hill is a small lake of cold water, which never freezes, and is always equally full, though no stream issues from it. This lake is about 30 fathoms long, and 6 broad; and, according to an accurate ac-

count given by the Rev. Mr. Frazer in the Philosophical Transactions (Lowthorp's abridgement, ii. 222.), it was sounded by a Captain Orton, with 100 fathoms of small line, without finding a bottom. This idea is now proved to be erroneous, as its depth has been lately ascertained to be very inconsiderable.

MEARNS, or **KINCARDINESHIRE**. *Vide KINCARDINESHIRE*.

MEARNS; a parish in Renfrewshire, about 6 miles long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, lying in the middle betwixt the towns of Glasgow and Paisley. The surface rises gradually from the eastern extremity to the W. where there is an extent of 1600 acres of moor land. There are no considerable hills; but it is beautifully diversified with a great variety of swelling hills and vales. The soil is all light and early, except some small fields of a clayey nature on the eastern border. It is chiefly noted for the excellence of the pasture; and the principal business of the farmer is the magagement of the dairy. There are 3 small lakes, the largest of which is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit. There are several modern mansions of great elegance; and the castle of Mearns is a fine piece of antiquity. It is a large square tower, situated on a rocky eminence, surrounded with a strong wall and ditch, and the entrance secured by a draw-bridge. Population in 1801, 1714.

MEDWIN; a small river in Lanarkshire, which has its rise in the parish of Dunsyre, in the highest middle ground between the eastern and western oceans. It is remarkable of this stream, that, near its source, it is so divided by a mill pond, that one half of its waters falls into the Clyde, while the other half runs into the Tweed.

MEGGET (*Olim Rodonno*); a parish in the county of Peebles united in 1621 to the parish of Lync. *Vide LYNE* and *MEGGET*.

MEGGET; a river in Peeblesshire, which runs through the parish of Megget, and falls into St. Mary's loch, after a course of 8 miles.

MEIG; a river in Ross-shire, which takes its rise in the western parts of the county, near the borders of the parish of Lochcarron, and falls into the Lichart, about 5 miles

before the junction of that river with the Conon.

MEIGLE; a parish in Perthshire, lying in the centre of Strathmore, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It is watered by the Isla and the Dean, which unites with the former about half a mile N. W. of the town of Meigle. The surface is level, and the soil fertile and well cultivated. The town of Meigle is pleasantly situated in the middle of the parish, on a small rivulet of the same name, in the centre of two turnpike roads, 12 miles N. W. from Dundee, $6\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. of Cupar, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. of Glamis. It is an ancient town, but is meanly built, and contains only 271 inhabitants. It has 2 well attended annual fairs. There are 3 beautiful seats, particularly Belmont Castle, the gardens and fine inclosures of which conspire to render it the most delightful residence in Strathmore. Drumkilbo and Kinloch are pleasantly situated; but the latter is in a ruinous condition. In the churchyard of Meigle are the remains of the grand sepulchral monument of Vanoora, said to have been the wife of Prince Arthur of England, whose history is involved in fables. In an engagement between the English and the Picts, about the middle of the sixth century, she was taken prisoner, and carried to Angus, where she died. The monument, which is now nearly destroyed, was composed of many stones, covered with a variety of hieroglyphic figures, of which Mr. Pennant has given accurate drawings. Barry hill, the supposed place of Vanoora's confinement, is elevated 688 feet above the level of the sea; and on its summit are the remains of an extensive encampment, some of the stones of which have a vitrified appearance. Population in 1801, 946.

MEIKLY (LOCH); a lake in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It is surrounded with woods, interspersed with cultivated fields, and ornamented with neat gentlemen's seats, forming a delightful and romantic landscape. It discharges itself into Loch Ness, near the church of Kilmore, by the small river Ennerick, which, in its course, forms several wa-

terfalls, some of which are extremely magnificent.

MELDRUM; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, containing nearly 6000 Scots acres. In the S. part of the parish the soil is a strong rich loam, upon clay, exceedingly fertile: in the N. part the soil is thinner, and less fertile. The whole is susceptible of culture, with the exception of the mosses, which yield fuel to the neighbourhood. Agriculture is yet in its infancy; but of late many improvements in that branch have been introduced. There are several excellent quarries of granite. Meldrum, the seat of Mr. Urquhart, deserves to be mentioned for its delightful situation. Population in 1801, 1584.

MELDRUM (OLD); a considerable town in the parish of Meldrum, situated about 17 miles from Aberdeen, on the road from that place to Banff. It is a borough of barony, governed by 2 bailies, elected by Mr. Urquhart of Meldrum, the superior. It has a good weekly market, and one well attended fair in January. No particular branch of trade has been established in it; though, from its local situation, it seems well adapted for either the linen or thread manufacture. It contains about 730 inhabitants.

MELGAM, or MELGUNS; a considerable stream in the county of Angus. It takes its rise about the N. W. boundary of the parish of Glen-trathen, and, forming a cataract near the church of that parish, after a circuitous course in a rocky channel, during which it receives innumerable streams, falls into the Isla under the walls of Airy Castle.

MELGIN. *Vide MELGAM.*

MELLERSTAIN; a village in Berwickshire, in the parish of Earlstoun, near which is a ridge of hills of the same name.

MELROSE; a considerable town in Roxburghshire, pleasantly situated on the N. side and bottom of the Eildon hills, upon the side of a fertile vale about a mile in length, intersected by the river Tweed, which winds through it in a serpentine direction, and surrounded by hills of mo-

derate height. It has long been famed for the manufacture of linens, called Melrose land linens, which were formerly in great demand for exportation. In the year 1668, the weavers were incorporated by a seal of cause from John Earl of Haddington, at that time lord of the regality of Melrose, when the linen trade was very flourishing: but, for several years past, it has, from a variety of causes, been very much on the decline; and, for the last 10 years ending 1784, the average number of yards was only 17,792. But the decay of the linen trade has been attended with a proportionable increase of the woollen manufactures, for which Melrose is excellently situated. Before the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, Melrose was a borough of regality, the superiority of which was vested in the family of Hamilton. It is now a free borough of barony, with a magistracy elected by the burghessess. The parish of Melrose is 7 miles long, and from 5 to 7 broad. The surface and soil are various, being flat and fertile on the banks of the Tweed, and hilly and covered with heath in the parts farther removed from that river. All sorts of crops are raised; but the soil is best adapted for oats. In 1793, it contained 280 horses, 1006 head of black cattle, and 13,720 sheep. Around the town of Melrose the soil is well adapted for orchards and garden ground. About a mile S. from the town, is the site of the old abbey of Melrose, which was founded in 664, and is said to be the first abbey of the Culdees settled in this part of the kingdom. All that remains of this building is a small house, on a peninsula formed by the Tweed, the banks of which, around it, are lofty and wooded, varied with perpendicular rocks jutting out like buttresses into the river. The situation is pleasant in the highest degree, commanding a fine view of the strath of Tweeddale. About a mile W. from this is the village of Newstead, near which was situated another abbey, called the Red abbey. Betwixt these is the bridge of Drygrange, thrown over the Tweed at its confluence with the Lauder; near which place are situated the handsome houses of Drygrange and Kirkland. A short dis-

tance from the town, on the S. side of the Tweed, is the abbey of Melrose, one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom. It is the admiration of strangers, and is reckoned one of the most beautiful Gothic structures, from the height and embellishment of its columns, the elegance of its sculpture, the beauty of its stones, and the symmetry of its parts. It was founded in 1136 by King David; who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with extensive privileges, and almost princely revenues. The monks were of the Cistercian order; and this monastery, at that time, became the mother church of all establishments of that order in Scotland. It was built in the form of St. John's cross; and the following are the dimensions of what is yet standing: length 258 feet, breadth 137½, and the circumference 943: the S. window is 24 feet long by 16 broad; the E. window, at which was the great altar, and which is of beautiful sculpture, 34½ by 15½; height of the steeple 75 feet, but the spire is gone. The niches, pillars, pedestals, canopies, &c. are of exquisite workmanship; and are covered with curious sculptured figures. There are several Roman encampments in the parish, particularly on the N. E. of the 3 Eildon hills. There is also another Roman camp near the village of Newstead, which is upwards of three quarters of a mile in circuit. Population in 1801, 2625.

MENGALAY, or MINGALAY; one of the Hebrides, lying 12 miles from the island of Barra, to which parochial district it belongs. It is about 2 miles long, and nearly of the same breadth, inhabited by 8 families or 43 inhabitants. Close to this island is a high rock (the *Scarpa Vervecum* of Buchanan), with very luxuriant grass growing on its summit. The inhabitants climb to the top at the risk of their lives; and by means of ropes pull up their sheep after them, to be left there for the season. This rock is frequented at hatching season by innumerable flocks of sea fowls, of various kinds. Upon the island of Mengalay there is a very complete fortification, of the kind called Danish *duns*.

MENMUIR; a parish in Forfarshire, about 5 miles in length, and, at a medium, 2 in breadth. The general appearance is flat, especially to the S. and E.; but towards the N. it is very hilly, and covered with heath. In this part is situated the hill of Catterthun, noted for the fortification on its summit. (*Vide* CATERTHUN.) The arable soil is a sandy loam, in some places intermixed with gravel, and tolerably fertile. Though there are no rivers of any great size, there are numerous streams sufficient to drive mills. Population in 1801, 949.

MENTEITH, or **MONTEITH**; a district in Perthshire. *Vide* MONTEITH.

MERSE or **MARCH**; one of the three greater divisions of Berwickshire, which is often termed the shire of Merse. This district is more fertile than the other two; occupying that part which extends from the foot of the Lammermuir hills on the N. to the English border, or what has been termed the *debatable land*. From this district the Duke of Queensberry takes his second title of Earl.

MERTAICK; a small island, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, in Loch Broom.

MERTOUN; a parish in Berwickshire, extending 6 miles in length along the N. bank of the Tweed, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The western district is elevated, and is very picturesque. From the top of Bymer side hill the prospect is grand, comprehending in one view, wood, water, hills, vallies, elegant mansions, and ruinous towers, uncultivated land, and fertile fields. The surface slopes gradually towards the S., and the whole land is inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. The soil on the Tweed is sharp loam, with a gravelly bottom; but the rest of the parish is a stiff clay, on a cold till. The parish is beautified by the plantations and pleasure grounds of Harden, the seat of Mr. Scott, and by the magnificent ruins of the abbey of Dryburgh, near which the Earl of Buchan has built an elegant seat. The banks of the Tweed possess inexhaustible stores of excellent freestone. Population in 1801, 535.

METHILL; a small sea port town in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Frith

of Forth, in the parish of Wemyss, containing, in 1794, 314 inhabitants. It has an excellent harbour; and of late a waggon-way has been erected, at the expence of the Earl of Wemyss, from the coal pits in the neighbourhood to the pier, by which vessels of great burden can be loaded without much trouble. In 1662, it was erected into a free borough of barony by the Bishop of St. Andrews, with a weekly market and 2 annual fairs.

METHLICK; a parish in Aberdeenshire, 6 miles long, and 5 broad. The surface is hilly, and a great part of it is covered with heath; but the arable soil is capable of much improvement. It is watered by the Ythan, which falls into the sea 10 miles below. The principal manufacture carried on here is the knitting of stockings for the Aberdeen market. This parish gave birth to the celebrated Dr. Cheyne of Bath, well-known as a physician and popular medical writer; and to Dr. Charles Maidland, the first who introduced inoculation into Britain. Population in 1801, 1215.

METHVEN; a parish in Perthshire, about 5 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad, seated on the river Almond, 6 miles N. W. of Perth. The surface is agreeably varied by hollows and rising ground, but in general it slopes towards the S., where it terminates in a morass. The cultivated land is in general good, being either clay, loam, or gravel, but the clay is most common. A tract of waste ground, about 800 acres, lies on the N. side, formerly a common, but now divided. A considerable part of it is improvable, and already, by the hand of industry, the barren moor has been converted into fertile fields. About 200 acres are covered with natural wood. The Almond, which bounds the parish on the N. and E. possesses many waterfalls, upon which a great deal of machinery is erected, particularly the cotton works at Cromwell Park, and 2 extensive paper mills at Woodend. The principal manufacture is the weaving of linen, of which, in 1792, there were stamped in the stamp-office here 140,448 yards. In this parish is Methven Castle, well known in the history of Scotland as the place where King Robert was defeated by the Eng-

fish army under the Earl of Pembroke, in 1806. Population in 1801, 2073.

METHVEN; a small river in Lanarkshire, which rises by two branches in the high lands which divide Clydesdale from West-Lothian. These unite in the parish of Libberton, within a mile and a half of the Clyde, and bring a great accession of water to that rapid river.

MEY (LOCH); a lake in the county of Caithness, in the parish of Canisbay, about 3 miles in circumference.

MID and SOUTH YELL; an united parish in the island of Yell, in Shetland, about 10 miles long, and 6 broad, and containing, in 1801, 1576 inhabitants. *Vide YELL.*

MID-CALDER. *Vide CALDER (Mid).*

MIDDLEBIE; a parish in Dumfriesshire, to which the small parishes of Pennersaugh and Carruthers are annexed. It is 9 miles in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, of an irregular figure, and much intersected by neighbouring parishes. The surface is flat, varied with small eminences, and the soil is various, but upon the whole tolerably fertile. The parish abounds with a reddish-coloured freestone, and limestone is wrought to a great extent. Near the church are distinct vestiges of a Roman military station. The great road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 1507.

MIDDLETON; a small village of Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Borthwick, where there is a post-office.

MID-MARR; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 9780 acres, of which 3500 are under tillage, 940 fit for pasture, 210 planted, and the remainder moor and moss. The surface is in general level, the only eminence deserving notice being the hill of Fare, which is elevated 1793 feet above the level of the sea. There are 3 druidical fane or circles, and several cairns and tumuli are pointed out. The vale of Corrichie, near the southern boundary, is well known as the scene of a battle fought during the reign of Queen Mary, wherein the contending parties were headed by the Marquis of Huntly and the Earl of Murray. Here are several chalybeate springs;

and the hill of Fare affords granite, which is very beautiful, and capable of receiving a high polish. Mr. William Meston, professor of philosophy in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and author of a small volume of burlesque and satirical poems, was a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 803.

MIGDOL (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Crieche, about 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

MIGVIE or MIGVY; a parish of Aberdeenshire, united to that of Tarland. *Vide TARLAND.*

MILK; a small river in Dumfriesshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Hutton, and, after a course of about 14 or 15 miles from E. to W. falls into the Arman near the church of St. Mungo. It abounds with excellent trout.

MILLENWOODFELL; a mountain in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Castletown, elevated about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

MILLGUY; a considerable village in Stirlingshire, in the parish of New or East Kilpatrick, containing upwards of 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed at the bleachfields and printfields in the neighbourhood.

MILLHEUGH; a small village of Lanarkshire, in the parish of Dalsersf, seated upon the great road leading from Glasgow to Carlisle.

MILLHOUSE; a manufacturing village of Forfarshire, in the parish of Liff and Benvie, distant 3 miles from Dundee.

MILNATHPORT, vulgarly called Mills of Forth; a considerable village in Kinross-shire, in the parish of Orwell, about 3 miles from the town of Kinross, on the road to Perth. It is a neat looking town, with no fewer than 4 places of worship, belonging to different religious sects. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

MILNPORT; a small village, on the S. W. side of the isle of the Greater Cambray. It is pleasantly situated and has a commodious dry harbour, where vessels of considerable burden can unload, or take in cargoes. There is also safe anchoring ground, sheltered by a rocky island. The village contains about 250 inhabitants.

MILTON; a fishing village in the county of Kincardine and parish of Ecclesgreig, containing about 200 inhabitants.

MILTOWN; a small village on the banks of the Ruthven, in the parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

MINCH (THE); that arm of the Deucalionian sea, which separates the isle of Sky from the Long Island.

MINCHMOOR; a lofty mountain in Peebles-shire, in the parish of Traquair, elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

MINNIEHIVE; a small village in Dumfries-shire, seated on the little river Dalwhut, opposite to the village of Dunreggan, with which it is connected by a bridge. The two villages contain about 400 inhabitants, and lie on the post road from Edinburgh to Wigton by New Galloway, about 15 miles from the latter town.

MINNIGAFF; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The surface exhibits a very rugged appearance, being composed of rocky and heath-covered hills, some of which are elevated 1660 feet above the level of the sea. It is watered by the Cree river, which is here navigable for small vessels. Some of the hills in the neighbourhood of this river are covered with wood, the greater part of which belongs to the Earl of Galloway. As the surface is so rugged, the staple commodity of the country is sheep, of which above 30,000 are fed in this parish, besides a considerable number of black cattle and goats. Several of the mountains contain lead ore, a mine of which is wrought to great advantage. Formerly there were several large tumuli near the Cree; but they were some time ago removed in levelling a field: they were found to contain ashes, and several pieces of offensive armour, all of which were made of brass. Their site is said to point out the place of an engagement between the Romans and the Scots, of which Buchanan in his History of Scotland gives a particular account. Population in 1801, 1609.

MINTO; a parish in Roxburghshire, of an oblong figure, extending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The river Teviot bounds it on the S.

from which the surface rises in an irregular manner to a considerable height, exhibiting many beautiful and romantic scenes. The soil towards the river is a light loam; farther N. it is a strong clay, upon a tilly bottom. The whole parish is inclosed and well cultivated. The village of Minto, from which the family of Elliot take the British title of Baron, is situated near the Teviot, and contains about 120 inhabitants. Near it is an extensive nursery, long since established by the Dicksons, from whence originated the nursery at Hawick, at Kin-noul near Perth, and the extensive one near Edinburgh, carried on by the same family. The scenery upon the banks of the Teviot is very beautiful in this neighbourhood. The elegant and ancient seat of Lord Minto; the awful and picturesque rocks called *Minto crags*; the mansion-houses of Teviot Bank and Hassendeanburn; the plantations around these seats; the church and village, with the serpentine windings of the river; all unite in forming a grand and delightful landscape. The number of sheep in this district is about 1680, and of black-cattle 390. Population in 1801, 477.

MISTY LAW; a hill in Ayrshire, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, elevated 1240 feet above the level of the sea.

MOCHRUM; a parish in Wigtonshire, 10 miles long, and from 4 to 5 broad, lying on the bay of Luce. The coast is a smooth gravel beach, and the surface rises abruptly at a small distance from the sea. The general appearance is diversified with flats and rising grounds, exhibiting a pleasant variety to the eye of the traveller. For several miles along the coast the soil is loamy and fertile; in the middle it is thin and stony; and on the W. side there is a great extent of barren land, composed of rocks, mosses, and green hills, affording pasture to numerous flocks of sheep. There are several extensive plantations, which are in a thriving state. There is a small convenient harbour at the fishing town of Port William, which admits vessels of 200 tons burden. Mer-ton House, lately built, the elegant residence of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, is situated on the banks of

a fine lake, and commands an extensive prospect of the bay of Luce, the shores of Galloway, the isle of Man, and the mountains of Cumberland. Near it, by way of contrast, stands an old castle, surrounded by a wood of lofty trees. There are several old chapels, and the vestiges of fortifications. The castle or *old place* of Mochrum is a very picturesque ancient building, surrounded with lakes. It was formerly the seat of the Dunbars, knights of Mochrum, but has for many years been the property of the Earl of Galloway. Population in 1801, 1113.

MOFFAT; a parish situated chiefly in Dumfries-shire, but a small part of it lies in the county of Lanark. Its form is irregular, about 15 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. Upon the banks of the rivers Annan and Moffat, which water the parish, there is a considerable extent of meadow and arable land, the soil of which is a mixture of clay and loam, mixed with the sand washed down in the course of ages from the high lands: the extent of this land is about 3000 acres, of which only 800 are under culture. The surface is in general very rugged, and the mountains are high, Hartfel, the most elevated, being 3300 feet above the level of the sea. The number of sheep pastured in the parish is from 18,000 to 20,000. The village of Moffat is situated at the head of a plain or valley, extending upwards of 20 miles along the banks of the Annan, which runs on the W. of the village, at the distance of 300 or 400 yards. It is encompassed on all sides except the S. by hills of different heights, partly planted, and partly under culture. The principal, or rather the only street, is spacious, with two good inns and lodging-houses, which are let to invalids during the summer. The church is a handsome building, surrounded with trees, which produce a good effect. The scenery around the village is delightful, and the salubrity of the air renders it an excellent place of summer retirement for invalids. Moffat has been long celebrated for its mineral waters. These are of two kinds, sulphureous and chalybeate; the former has been long called the Moffat well, and is situated about a mile and a half from

the village, from which there is a good carriage road, with accommodations at the well while drinking the water. By an accurate analysis made in 1798, a wine gallon of the water was found to contain of

Muriate of soda, 36 grains.

Sulphurated hydro-	} cubic inches.
gen gas, 10	
Azotic gas, 4	
Carbonic acid gas, 5	

The water will not keep, for, though closely corked up, in the course of 2 or 3 days it is found to have completely lost its sulphureous smell; it ought therefore to be used as soon as possible after being taken from the well. The other mineral well is the Hartfel Spaw, of which an analysis is given at that article. There is also another chalybeate at the end of the town, on the Dumfries road, near Ewan bridge, of which a wine gallon contains of

Oxide of iron, 2 grains.

Azotic gas, 3	} cubic inches.
Carbonic acid gas, 13	

All these minerals are much resorted to, and are famous for their cures in scrophulous, herpetic, and rheumatic affections. Near the village is a house of the Earl of Hopetoun, in which he frequently resides; and about a mile and a half from Moffat is Dumcrief, the property of Dr. Currie of Liverpool, well known as a medical author, and as editor of the last edition of Burns's poems. It is delightfully situated, and surrounded with extensive plantations, which are intersected by the small river Moffat. Amongst the natural curiosities in this parish, the *Belle Craig*, and the cascade of the *Grey mare's tail*, are deserving of notice. The following is the description of the former by a late tourist; "About 300 yards beyond the third milestone (on the road from Moffat to Carlisle), we left the high road, and ascended a kind of path on the right, which conducted us over a hill to the entrance of a glen, skirted with wood. Through this wood we descended by a path not very distinct, to a little brook, which we crossed, and proceeded along a road by the side of another brook: at this place the glen begins to contract, and its steep sides are covered with wood to the very

top. On walking about an hundred yards, we came to a scene highly picturesque. On our right, a fine rugged rock, crowned with oaks, and whose face was covered with a lichen of a beautiful whiteness, mixed with heath and shrubs, rises perpendicular from the bottom of the glen, and threatens destruction to those who venture near its base. The glen towards the left is bounded by a precipice almost covered with wood, there being only a few places where the bare rock is seen: at one place, a small but beautiful cascade descends from the top of the rock to join the burn below." The name of *Belle craig* is supposed to be a corruption of the words *beld craig*, which is the provincial appellation of a bare or bald rock. The cascade called the *Grey mare's tail* is formed by the water which issues from Loch Skeen, falling from one precipice to another, dashing, foaming, and thundering from a great height into a dark pool, which is almost hidden from the spectator. The water, by its precipitous fall, is so broken by the air, as to appear as white as snow. The only mineral of value which is wrought is a quarry of slate; but many of the hills are said to contain iron and copper. Population in 1801, 1619.

MOIDART or **MOYDART**; a district in Inverness-shire, situated in the S. W. corner of the county.

MOLMOUNT; a hill in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire. It is of inconsiderable height, but is remarkable for a very complete druidical circle, about 60 feet in diameter, on its summit, and the variety and extent of prospect it commands.

MONANCE (Str.), formerly named Abercrombie; a parish in Fifeshire, lying on the Frith of Forth, between the towns of Ely and Pittenweem. It is of small extent, being only a mile and an half in length, and a mile in breadth. The surface rises suddenly from the sea, but to no considerable height; after which it is flat, rising gently towards the N., exhibiting a beautiful appearance. The soil is a light loam; and, except a very little part on the coast, the whole is arable. The coast is rocky; and the rocks consist of free and limestone, with a great quantity of ironstone on the surface. Coal is wrought to a considerable

extent. The town of St. Monance possesses a tolerable harbour, and was formerly one of the most considerable fishing towns on the Fife coast. The parish church is part of an old convent, situated on a rock projecting into the Frith. It has been a very stately Gothic pile of building, in the form of a cross; but the walls, and the eastern arm of the cross, which is occupied as the place of worship, are all that now remains. Population in 1801, 522.

MONCRIEFF or **MORDUN**; a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Dumbarny, which commands a prospect so grand, various, and extensive, that Mr. Pennant calls it the "glory of Scotland."

MONEDIE; a parish in Perthshire, situated about 6 miles N. W. from the town of Perth. Both in length and breadth its extent is about 3 miles. The soil in the low ground, near the banks of the rivulet Shochie, is partly a light loam, and partly gravelly; on the rising grounds it is a rich loam, upon a strong deep clay; and, in the places more distant from the river, it is a cold wet till, inclining to moor. The mode of husbandry is greatly improved of late years; and, the produce has been greatly increased, chiefly by the use of lime and marl, the latter of which is found in great abundance in the parish. There are several cairns, tumuli, and other antiquities; and this parish is noted as the place of residence of the distinguished beauties "Bessy Bell and Mary Gray," whose graves are to be seen near the foundations of a bower, on the "burn brae," where, according to tradition, they had retired to secure themselves from infection, during that dreadful plague, which almost depopulated the country, in the year 1645. The late proprietor, Major Barry, inclosed their burial-place with a wall of mason work, with this inscription on one of the stones in the wall, "Bessy Bell and Mary Gray." To the parish of Monedie was lately annexed, *quoad sacra*, the New Parish, or Logie-Amon. Population of the united parish in 1801, 1157.

MONIFIETH; a parish in Forfarshire, pleasantly situated on the Frith of Tay, near where it extends into the German ocean. It is somewhat in the

form of a wedge, 6 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad at its S. W. extremity, containing nearly 9710 Scots acres, of which upwards of 400 are sandy downs, covered with bent, and formerly under water. The surface above these links is rugged; but, upon the whole, tolerably fertile, and almost entirely arable. It is watered by the river Dichty, and several of its tributary streams, which fall into the Frith of Tay at the village of Monifieth. Adjoining to the links, the soil is sandy; in the middle, it is loamy and fertile; and inclining to moor at its northern border. There are 3 villages, viz. the East Ferry, containing about 290 inhabitants, Monifieth, containing 175, and Drumsturdy moor, containing 130. Near the East Ferry, on a point of land projecting into the Tay, stands the castle of Broughty, formerly the key to the navigation of the river, but now in ruins. The house of Fintry or Lumleythen is situated on the N. W. border of this parish, and the ancient house of Grange, standing near the meeting of the Dichty with the Tay, still displays marks of ancient magnificence. The principal manufacture is the weaving of coarse linen cloth for the Dundee market. Near Drumsturdy moor are the remains of an ancient fortification, the stones of which bear marks of fusion. Population in 1801, 1407.

MONIKIE; a parish in Forfarshire, of a triangular figure, 6 miles long, and 4 broad at its northern extremity, from which it gradually lessens in breadth, till it terminates at the sandy desert at the mouth of the river Tay. The surface is diversified with several large hills; and a ridge running from E. to W. divides it into two districts, which vary considerably in point of fertility and climate, the southern part being rich and early, and the northern moist and cold. In the latter district also is an extensive tract of moor, which has lately been planted, and now forms a part of the pleasure grounds of the house of Panmure, which is situated in the neighbouring parish of Panbride. Near a place called the Cur hills are a number of cairns, called the *hier* cairns, some of which have been found to contain human bones; and, at a small village called Camustown,

is a large upright stone, which is said to point out the place where Camus the Danish general was slain and buried, after the battle of Barrie, in 1010. There are several small villages, the largest of which, Gouldie, contains about 170 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 1236.

MONIMAIL; a parish in Fifeshire, about 4 miles in length by 3 in breadth. The surface is in general level, rising in several places into small hills, which are either entirely arable, or covered with planting. The soil is fertile, and highly improved. Melville House, the seat of the Earl of Leven and Melville, and Ruthven Castle, the seat of Lord Ruthven, are in this parish. Here also is the ruins of Fairney, supposed to have been one of Macbeth's castles; and a tower, in tolerable preservation, part of an extensive building, which was long the residence of Cardinal Beaton. Population in 1801, 1066.

MONIVAIRD; a parish in Perthshire, to which that of Strowan is united. The united parish is situated in the upper part of Stratherne, and is of a triangular form, 8 miles long by 6 broad. The general appearance is romantic and hilly; but the mountains are of less elevation than those in the neighbouring parishes. The soil is various, but the greater part is light and gravelly; the vallies, on the banks of the Erne, though frequently overflowed by that river, produce rich crops. The old system of farming, and the division into infield and outfield, is still followed in most parts; but, by the example of the late Sir William Murray of Ochertyre, the tenants upon that estate are beginning to follow regular rotations of cropping. The hills are in general rocky, interspersed with patches of verdure, and well adapted for sheep pasture. Ben-chonzie, the highest mountain, is elevated 2922 feet, and Torleum is 1400 feet above the level of the sea. The parish is watered by the river Erne, and there are two lakes, viz. Lockturret and Monivaird. There is a considerable extent of oak and birch natural copses, besides a great variety of forest trees, lately planted on the estates of Sir Patrick Murray and Colonel Robertson. In 1794, there were in the parish 240 horses,

1600 head of black cattle, and 5000 sheep. Ochertyre, the seat of Sir Patrick Murray, with a beautiful front of cut and polished granite, is situated immediately over the lake of Monivaird, which covers about 30 acres. The situation is truly romantic; the durable granite corresponds with the mountains behind, and the elegance of the apartments agrees with the cultivated fields in front. The lake winds in a beautiful manner amongst green hills and plantations; whilst the marl found at its bottom diffuses a luxuriant verdure on the surrounding inclosures. The situation of Lawers, the seat of Colonel Robertson, is also delightful; and art has polished and improved nature. The Erne winds through the town; and the fertile vale of Stratherne lies under the commanding prospect from the house, whilst a forest of tall trees shelters it on every side. Colonel Dow, author of the "History of Hindoostan," a gentleman of considerable literary talents, is a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 1013.

MONKLAND; a district in Lanarkshire, so named from the monks of Newbottle, to whom it originally belonged. It was long but one parochial charge; but, in 1640, it was divided into two, called East, or New Monkland, and West, or Old Monkland. New Monkland is the most northerly parish of Lanarkshire, about 10 miles long from E. to W., and 7 in breadth at the middle, but narrower at both ends. The surface is tolerably level, rising gently to a ridge in the middle from the rivers Calder and Luggie, which are its boundaries on the S. and N. The whole is a beautiful champaign country, almost entirely inclosed, and agreeably diversified by vales and gentle eminences. The soil varies from a rich clay to moss, and is in general fertile, producing abundant crops of wheat, barley, pease, beans, &c. and particularly of oats and potatoes; about 100 acres are generally sown with flax. On a rising ground in this parish, between two small rivulets, is situated the town of Airdrie. Coal and ironstone are found in every farm, both of exceeding fine quality. Population in 1801, 4613.

MONKLAND (OLD), lies betwixt New Monkland and the river Clyde. It is about 10 miles long, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The soil is in general fertile; on the banks of the Clyde it is clay, and becomes sandy and mossy as we proceed northward. The whole is inclosed, and has the appearance of an extensive garden, beautified with numerous seats and villas, belonging to the merchants of Glasgow, some of which are very elegant, and finished in the greatest taste. Besides a great extent of natural wood, there are above 1000 acres of thriving plantation. The Monkland canal, from the city of Glasgow to this district, has been of material service to this part of the country, in promoting trade and manufactures. The principal of these are a brick and tile work, and pottery; several bleachfields and printfields; the extensive Clyde iron works; and the exportation of the excellent coal and ironstone with which it abounds. Limestone is found in small quantities, and there is great plenty of excellent freestone. The great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Whitburn passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 4006.

MONKTON-HALL; a village in Edinburghshire, in the parish of Inveresk, containing about 170 inhabitants.

MONKTOWN and **PRESTICK**; an united parish in Ayrshire. It extends about 4 miles in length, and in general about 3 in breadth, but in one place it is not above a mile and a half broad. The surface rises gradually from the sea, and the soil varies from sandy downs, covered with bent, to a rich loam or clay. The greater part is inclosed; and there are about 40 acres of natural wood, besides extensive plantations. There are 2 villages, viz. Monkton and Prestick; the former containing about 230 inhabitants, and the latter 265. Orange-field is the only mansion deserving of notice. Population in 1801, 986.

MONTBATTACK; one of the Grampian mountains, in the parish of Strachan, in Kincardineshire, elevated 3410 feet above the level of the sea.

MONTEITH, or **MENTEITH** (Stewartry of); a district or former division of Perthshire, comprehending

the S. W. part of the country; or, in other words, all the lands that lie upon the streams which discharge themselves into the Forth, except the parish of Balquhider, which belonged to the stewartry of Stratherne. Monteith formerly gave title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Graham.

MONTEITH (LOCH); a beautiful expanse of water in that district; about 5 miles in circumference, adorned with 2 beautiful islands, and a peninsula covered with trees. It abounds with pike, perch, eel, and trout, and discharges its waters into the river Forth.

MONTEITH (PORT of); a parish in Perthshire. *Vide* PORT of MONTEITH.

MONTEQUHITTER; a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about 9 miles from N. to S., 6 from E. to W., and about 10½ in a diagonal direction. It is watered by two considerable rivulets, one of which is tributary to the Deveron, and the other to the Ythan. By the side of these streams the soil is deep and fertile; but the seasons are generally late. The other arable land is light loam, which, when properly cultivated, repays by rich crops the labour and expence of the farmer; but the cultivated land bears a very small proportion to the extent of mossy and heathy ground, which makes the general appearance wild and forbidding. There is one village in the parish, called Cuminstown, which owes its erection to the active exertions of the late Joseph Cumine, Esq. of Auchry; a gentleman to whom this part of the country is much indebted for the improvements in husbandry which he introduced. The number of sheep, in 1791, was 1300; of black cattle 1350; and of horses 290. In this parish was fought the battle of Lendrum, in which Donald Lord of the Isles received a final overthrow. A number of small tumuli mark the graves of the slain. Population in 1801, 1710.

MONTROSE; a royal borough, and sea port town of Angus-shire, seated on a peninsula formed by the South Esk river, and a large expanse of water called the Bason, formed by that river and the German ocean. It is neatly built, consisting of a fine spacious main street, with by-lanes,

and is justly accounted one of the first provincial towns for its size in Scotland, or perhaps in Great Britain. The houses, if not elegant, are, upon the whole, well built, and regular; but, like the Flemish towns, have their gables turned towards the street. The chief buildings are, the Old town-house, situated in the middle of the principal street, lately repaired as a prison. The New town-house is a neat low building, with an arcade below, and rooms for public business above. The parish Church is a large new building, elegantly finished, measuring 98 feet long by 65 over walls. The Episcopal Chapel, situated in the links or downs to the eastward of the town, is a neat building, with a fine organ. The Lunatic Hospital, also situated in the links, is a plain and commodious building, built in 1779, not only for the reception of lunatics; but also for the reception of indigent sick, or as a dispensary for the relief of out-patients. The public schools are deserving of notice, not only as affording excellent accommodation, but also for the well deserved character which they have received from the mode of education. In 1785, a Public Library was established by subscription, on a most liberal plan, which now contains some thousand volumes, by the best authors. Of late, the town has received a great improvement, by the formation of a fine bridge over the South Esk, by the island of Inchbrayock, which gives an open communication with the south part of the country, without having recourse to the precarious and troublesome passage of a ferry boat. A new street has also been formed from the end of the bridge to the middle of the town, by cutting through a considerable hill, called the Fort hill. The harbour of Montrose is very commodious, admitting vessels of large burden; and, in the river below the town, there is safe anchorage. There is a dry and wet dock for building and repairing ships. Montrose is a port of the custom-house, comprehending, within its bounds, the coast from the lights of Tay on the S., to Bervie Brow or the Todhead on the N. The number of vessels belonging to it in 1789, was 103, of 5849 tons; of which 33 be-

longed to the town of Montrose. These are chiefly employed in the coasting and Baltic trade, and 3 vessels are concerned in the whale fishery. The principal manufacture is the linen yarn and thread; and the sheeting and sail-cloth manufactures have been carried on to a considerable extent. There is an extensive tan-work, and several rope-walks. Montrose has enjoyed the privileges of a royal borough for upwards of 460 years. In its municipal capacity its corporation consists of 19 members, viz. a provost, 9 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, hospital-master, 10 merchant counsellors, and 2 counsellors from the trades. The counsellors are self-elected, and no change of the merchants is required; but the trades must be changed every two years. The revenues of the town are small; but, being managed with care, have been applied to great advantage in making the late improvements in the harbour, bridge, and Fort-hill road. It joins with Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Bervie, and Brechin, in sending a member to parliament; and it gives title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the chief of the noble family of Graham. One of the most ancient houses in town, now converted into a hotel, is famous for being the house where the celebrated Marquis of Montrose was born, and in which the Pretender slept on the 18th February 1716, the night before he made his escape. Next morning he went on board a frigate which lay in the river, from which he was safely landed in France. Montrose was also the first port which the French fleet made when they had that prince on board, having overshot the mouth of the Frith of Forth so far, for which they were destined; but that mistake, which was first thought a misfortune, was a deliverance to them, for they had scarcely landed their troops when the English fleet under Sir George Byng made its appearance, and they with difficulty escaped, which they could not have done had they entered the æstuary of the Forth. James landed on the 22d of December 1716, and, as before mentioned, embarked at the same place on the 14th February following. Montrose is a very gay place, and is

more distinguished by the residence of persons of opulence and fashion than of commerce and industry. It has its theatre, monthly assemblies, and other places of amusement; and, for several years past, it has been distinguished for its well attended races. It contains about 5200 inhabitants. The parish of Montrose is about 3 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, lying between the mouths of the rivers North and South Esk, over each of which rivers there is a handsome bridge. The latter river, before passing the island of Inchbrayock, about 2 miles from its mouth, expands into a wide lake called the *Bason*, into which the tide flows, washing the garden walls of the houses on the W. of the town. This bason is nearly dry at low water, and, in the 17th century, an attempt was made to cut off a considerable part, by means of a dike from the Fort-hill to the estate of Dun. It was nearly carried into execution, when a storm arose and levelled the dike with the ground. The parish is level, and the lands are well cultivated, and ornamented with several elegant seats, particularly Kinnabar, from whence the Duke of Montrose takes the title of Baron, Charleton, Newmans-walls, Borrowfield, and Hedderwick. There are several mineral springs, both chalybeate and containing sulphurated hydrogenous gas. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 7974.

MONYMUSK; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, about 7 miles long, and from 4 to 5 broad. The soil is in general of a light loam, interspersed with fields of a clayey nature, both of which are extremely productive under proper culture. The arable land lies mostly upon the banks of the Don, which runs through the parish: the remainder is hilly, and either appropriated for pasture or covered with thriving plantations. The parish contains 9337 acres, of which 3892 are cultivated, 2050 under wood, 732 pasture, and the remainder moor and moss. The number of sheep about 60 years ago was 4000 and upwards, but they are now supplanted by black cattle. Agriculture is much attended to, chiefly through the example of Sir Archibald Grant, the sole proprietor, who has particularly employed himself in agri-

cultural experiments. Monymusk, the seat of that gentleman, is an elegant building, with beautiful gardens and extensive pleasure grounds. Near the house of Monymusk was found a large figured stone, which the proprietor has erected by the side of the public road. Population in 1801, 901.

MONZIE; a parish in Perthshire, about 12 miles long and 7 broad, lying about 14 miles from the town of Perth, and 3 from Crieff. It is very mountainous, the only habitable part being two vallies, separated from each other by a ridge of hills 4 miles broad. Not above one-third part is arable, the remainder being covered with heath, coarse grass, or moss, affording pasture for upwards of 10,000 sheep. It is watered by the Amond, the Keltie, and the Shaggie, upon which there are several very romantic cascades. Monzie is an elegant modern building, delightfully situated, and sheltered by a forest of very large trees. There are some natural caves, one of which, called the Kirk of the Wood, is a great curiosity. As the ancient Caledonians and Romans continued their contests long at the foot of the Grampians, we find a vast number of camps, forts, and similar relics of antiquity. There are also many cairns, one of which is called Cairn Comhal, in memory of Fingal's father. It is said that the famous Caledonian bard Ossian lies here: his tomb was discovered by General Wade's servant when making the great Highland road. Population in 1801, 1157.

MOONZIE; a small parish in Fifeshire, being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 1100 acres. It lies about 2 miles from Cupar, the county town. A great part of the parish is hilly, and the rest is flat and low. The soil is thin, but generally fertile. Population in 1801, 201.

MOORFOOT HILLS; a range of moorish hills in the southern boundary of Edinburghshire.

MORAY or MURRAY (COUNTY of), formerly comprehended the shires of Nairn, Moray Proper or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Banff. It was anciently counted the granary of Scotland, and the oldest historians are lavish of their praises in favour of its fertility, climate, and sa-

lubrity; and it used to be a common saying, that it enjoyed 40 days more of fair weather than most other parts of Scotland. In Whitelock's "Memorial," (*Edit. Lond. 1732, page 517.*) a book of great authority, there is a curious testimony in favour of the country in Oliver Cromwell's time. He says, "Ashfield's regiment was marched into Murray land, which is the most fruitful country in Scotland, and the common proverb is, that it hath fifteen days more of summer than any other part of the nation." Buchanan says, "that Moray, for pleasantness and the profit arising from fruit trees, surpasses all the other countries of Scotland." The country, however, is not now deserving of this high character. It is, indeed, still distinguished for superior earliness, fertility, and warmth, compared with some more southern counties; but the state of agriculture is so far behind as to overbalance these advantages. The old system of incessant tillage, without rest to the ground, or without having any sufficient proportion sown out in grass or other green crops, still prevails. The tenants are without leases, or have leases too short for answering any valuable purpose. Inclosures are very few, and these are chiefly around the proprietors seats. The art of draining lakes is also in its infancy; and many lakes cover a considerable extent of excellent land, which might easily be regained. The culture of fruit trees has also of late been almost totally neglected. The best orchards are at present often found about deserted castles and religious houses, nearly as much in decay as the buildings they surround. The general appearance of the country is likewise unfavourable; and, although there is abundance of excellent stone for building, the people are in general ill lodged. The meanness of their cottages, the leanness of their cattle, the want of inclosures, &c. present to the eye of a stranger a very unfavourable view of a country naturally rich. Perhaps it was owing to these circumstances that the late Principal Robertson, while in Moray, said with surprise, "Is this the fine province of which I have heard so much?" Moray was formerly a bishopric, the seat of whose see was at Elgin, and

the principal residence of the Bishop at Spynie. It is now a synod, comprehending also a considerable part of the county of Inverness. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Stuart.

MORAYSHIRE (PROPER) or **ELGINSHIRE**, is the middle district of the ancient county of Moray. It is bounded on the N. by that branch of the German ocean called the Moray Frith; on the E. and S. E. by Banffshire; on the S. W. by Inverness-shire; and on the W. by the counties of Inverness and Nairn. It extends about 42 miles in length, and its average breadth is about 20. The southern part, called the district of Braemoray, is rocky and mountainous, and is occupied with extensive forests. The lower parts towards the N. are rich and fertile, but might easily be rendered more productive. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie, all of which abound with salmon. It contains two royal boroughs, viz. Elgin the county town, and Forres; and several considerable towns, as Grantown, Garmouth, and Lossiemouth. The principal seats are Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, and Castle-Grant, the seat of Sir James Grant. Morayshire abounds with many remains of antiquity, of which the cathedral of Elgin, the Bishop's palace at Spynie, the castles of Lochindorb, Dunphail, and the Dun of Relugas in the parish of Edenkeillie, are the chief. The ancient Scottish historians, particularly Fordun and Buchanan, give accounts of the Danes landing in Moray about the year 1008, when Malcolm II. marched against them, and was defeated near Forres. After this they brought over their wives and children, and were in possession of the country for some time, until they were finally expelled by that monarch, after the victory gained over them at Luncarty near Perth, at Barrie in the county of Angus, and at Mortlach in the county of Banff. There are many monuments of that nation, the most remarkable of which is Sweno's stone or pillar, on the road from Nairn and Forres, in the parish of Rafford. Except freestone, limestone, and marl, no mineral substance of value has been discovered. Morayshire is divided into

18 parochial districts, which contained, in 1801, 26,705 inhabitants. The valued rent of the county is 65,603l. 0s. 5d. Scots, and the real land rent may be estimated at 41,420l. Sterling.

MORAY or **MURRAY FRITH**; a considerable inlet of the German Ocean, the *Æstuarium Varvaris* of the ancient geographers. From between Tarbetness in Ross-shire on the N., and Kinnaird's-head in the district of Buchan on the S., it extends in a westerly direction as far as Inverness. Its breadth, opposite to the point of Ardersier, on which Fort George is built, is contracted to about 2 miles, above which it expands into a considerable bay, with safe anchorage. At its extremity it receives the rivers Ness and Beaully.

MORBATTLE; a small parish in the county of Roxburgh, lying at the foot of the Cheviot hills, and watered by the rivulets Bowmont and Kail, both of which fall into the Tweed. The village of Morbattle, which contains about 200 inhabitants, lies about 8 miles E. from Jedburgh, and 7 S. from Kelso. Only a fourth part of the parish is cultivated, but the greater part is susceptible of cultivation, and traces of the plough yet remain on the higher grounds, which are not at present under culture. The soil is light, but tolerably fertile. There are the remains of several encampments, and the ruins of Corbet House and Whitton Castle still shew they have been places of great extent and strength. Population in 1801, 785.

MORDINGTON; a parish in Berwickshire, situated in the S. E. corner of the county, adjoining to the lands belonging to the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, commonly called Berwick bounds. Its form is irregular, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad at the extremities; but in the middle it is not above a furlong in breadth. It is bounded by the Whittadder on the S., the banks of which are flat, and of a fertile clay soil, rising gradually towards the N. where the soil is thin and moory: towards the E., where the ocean is the boundary, the soil is a light loam upon a rocky bottom. In 1650, the parish of Lamerton was annexed to this parish, the church of which is noted as being the place where King James IV. of Scotland

was married to Margaret daughter of Henry VII. of England, in 1503, which paved the way, first for the union of the two crowns, and afterwards of the two kingdoms. The church is still pretty entire, and is now the burying-place of the family of Lamerton. The London road by Berwick passes through the parish, as also the road from Berwick to Edinburgh by Dunse. Though neither coal nor limestone are wrought, yet in several places are found vestiges of both. There are also small veins of ironstone, and abundance of freestone. The house of Lamerton is an elegant mansion. Edington Castle, the ruins of which shew its former strength, is situated on the top of a steep rock, at the foot of which the Whittadder flows. Here also are the remains of a Danish camp, and not far from it is a hill called the Witches Know, where, so late as the beginning of the last century, several unfortunate women were burnt for witchcraft. Population in 1801, 330.

MOREY; a small island of Argyllshire, near Lismore.

MORHAM; a parish in Haddingtonshire, one of the smallest in Scotland, both in point of population and extent, containing only 1000 acres. The soil is in general good, being mostly clay, with a mixture of loam. The whole is inclosed and well cultivated. Population in 1801, 254.

MORISON'S HAVEN. *Vide* **ACHESON'S HAVEN** and **PRESTON-PANS.**

MORISTON; a river in Inverness-shire, which rises in Glenshiel, and, passing through Loch Cluani, falls into Loch Ness, near the house of Mr. Grant of Glenmoriston, where, a little above its entry into the lake, it forms a grand cascade. It gives the name of Glenmoriston to the vale through which it runs, which forms a part of the parish of Urquhart.

MORMOND HILL; a small hill in the district of Buchan, situated partly in the parish of Fraserburgh, and partly in that of Rathen. Its elevation is only 810 feet above the level of the sea, but, rising in a conical form near the coast, it affords a conspicuous land-mark for sailors.

MORROR; a district of Inverness-shire, lying on the W. coast of the

county, between Moidart and Glenelg.

MORTLACH; a parish in Banffshire, of an irregular figure, 12 miles in length, and at one place nearly as much in breadth. About one-twentieth part only is cultivated; the remainder is coarse pasture, moor, and meadow land. It is watered by the Fiddich and Dullan, two beautiful rivulets, which are tributary to the Spey; the Deveron also bounds it on the S. for a few hundred yards. The appearance of the country is very rich and beautiful, being variegated with hill and dale, corn land and pasture fields, while the trees skirting the banks of the rivers, and the gentlemen's seats and pleasure grounds interspersed, combine to heighten the beauty of the landscape. The arable soil is in general a light loam, abundantly fertile; the number of black cattle is about 2000, of horses 350, of sheep 5000, besides a few goats. The hills abound with all kinds of game. There are several extensive plantations on the properties of Lord Fife and the Duke of Gordon. Balveny House, one of the seats of the Earl of Fife, is a large and elegant modern mansion. There are 3 old castles, at Auchindune, Balveny, and Edinglassie, all of which are of great antiquity. Auchindune stands on a green mount, of a conical shape, over the Fiddich. The situation is bold and commanding. In the central apartment of the building there is a piece of admirable workmanship in the Gothic style. Balveny Castle, also on an eminence on the banks of the Fiddich, is equally remarkable for the beautiful scenery around it. In the front, and high over its massy iron gate, which still remains, is a motto of the Stewarts, Earls of Athol, descriptive of the savage valour and unhappy circumstances of the times; "FURTH FORTVIN AND FIL TH FATTRIS." Mortlach is famous as the scene of the signal victory gained by Malcolm II. over the Danes, by which those invaders were obliged to leave the fertile province of Moray, of which they had long enjoyed the possession. Upon this occasion Malcolm, in gratitude for his victory, in 1010 raised Mortlach into an episcopal see, and, in point of precedence,

made it only inferior to St. Andrews, whose bishop at that time was designated *Episcopus Scotorum* or "bishop of the Scots." Mortlach, however, did not long enjoy this honour, for, in 1189 the see was translated to Old Aberdeen, which, in 1154, got the name, and became the seat of the diocese. This parish claims a relation to two Scottish songs of no small celebrity, viz. "Roy's Wife of Aldevalloch," and "Tibby Fowler in the Glen." The heroine of the latter is still remembered by some old people; and the Glacks of Balloch, mentioned as the scene of the former, is a remarkable narrow pass, near the castle of Auchindune. The late Dr. Lorimer, author of a treatise on "Magnetism," and other works, was a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 1876.

MORTON; a parish in Dumfriesshire, about 6 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 6840 Scots acres, of which 1800 are arable, 80 meadow, 4100 pasture, 180 moss, and 90 covered with wood. The arable soil is in general fertile, and well inclosed. It is watered or bounded by the rivers Nith, Carron, and Cample. The village of Thornhill is pleasantly situated near the Nith, and, in 1791, contained 430 inhabitants. The whole parish, except two small farms, is the property of the Duke of Queensberry. The remains of Morton Castle are still very great; and, from the traces of its foundation, it would seem to have been of much greater extent. It has been strongly fortified; and the outlines of the fosse are still very distinct. According to Mr. Pennant, this castle "was originally the residence of Dunin, predecessor of Thomas Randolph, afterwards created Earl of Murray by King Robert Bruce; at which time this castle, with that of Auchincass near Moffat, was disposed of by Douglas of Morton, predecessor of the Earl of Morton." Population in 1801, 1255.

MORVEN, or **MORVERN**; a parish in Argyllshire; extending about 20 miles in length along the sound of Mull, and 10 miles at its greatest breadth, comprehending upwards of 6000 acres. The general appearance is hilly, but without mountains of any remarkable height. The hills are cov-

ered with heath, interspersed with verdure, affording pasture to upwards of 14,000 sheep, and 2500 black cattle, and abounding with deer and other game. The inhabited part is mostly along the coast, where the ground is also under culture. The soil of the arable land is thin and gravelly, producing, in favourable seasons, tolerable crops of barley and oats. The coast is indented with many bays, on the shores of which there are great quantities of sea ware, from which about 70 tons of kelp are annually made. The principal antiquity is the ruin of a castle called Arderinish, on the sound of Mull, where Macdonald of the Isles used to reside and hold his parliaments. There are also, along the coast, several druidical temples and cairns. The name of this district must call to the recollection of every one the country of Fingal, and the heroes of Ossian; concerning which, and the etymology of the name Morven, the following remarks by the Rev. Mr. Macleod, inserted in the statistical account of Scotland, are deserving of attention. After having noticed that the name of the parish of Morven was probably derived from *Mor Earran*, i. e. "great division or lot," he says, that "to those who are acquainted with the Gaelic language, it will appear evident that the meaning of this name must be different from the word *Mor Ven*, as used in the poems of Ossian, where it is derived from the Gaelic words "*Mor Bheann*," i. e. "of the great mountains;" and seems to have been a general term for the Highlands or hilly country. The common notion is, that the whole Highlands were the country of Fingal and his heroes; for, in every part thereof, as well as in this parish, there are names derived from them and their achievements. The whole Highlands might justly be called *Duthaich nam Mor Bheann*, or "the country of high hills;" but a Highlander never gives that name to this parish, but calls it *A mhor Earran*, "the great division." Population in 1801, 2083.

MORVEN; a hill in the parish of Latheron, in Caithness, elevated about a mile above the level of the sea.

MORVEN; a high hill in Aberdeenshire, on the borders of the parish of Logie-Coldstone. It is supposed to be upwards of 3100 feet above the level of the sea.

MOTRAY; a small river in Fife-shire, which takes its rise in the hill called Norman's Law, in the parish of Abdie, and, after a short and gentle course, falls into the Eden about half a mile before it pours into the bay of St. Andrews.

MOULIN; a Highland parish of Perthshire, situated at the junction of the rivers Tummel and Garry. It comprehends two districts, lying in Athol and Strathardle, the first about 7 miles in length, and from 4 to 6 in breadth, and the other nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles square. The latter also comprehends two small districts, called Glenbriarachan and Glenfernot, from the two rivers running through them, which, uniting, form the river Ardlie. The greater part of the parish is mountainous, with several high and abrupt precipices, though there are no mountains which deserve particular notice from their great elevation. The number of arable acres is about 1950; and there are about 800 acres covered with natural wood and planting. The remainder is appropriated for pasturage. The village of Moulin contains about 200 inhabitants; and the small village of Pitlochry, on the military road, contains about 160. Near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry, in this parish, is the famous pass of Killicrankie, noted for the defeat of the royal forces of King William, by the adherents of King James under Viscount Dundee. The place where that nobleman fell still bears the name of *Tomh Clavers*, i. e. "Mount Clavers," from that circumstance. In the neighbourhood of the village of Moulin is an old castle, said to have belonged to the family of Comyn, about the middle of the 14th century. Several Pictish forts are distinctly to be seen, and several druidical fanes. Captain Campbell of Finlab, well known for his gallant defence of the unfortunate Scots colony of Darien, and his subsequent misfortunes, was a native of Moulin. Population in 1801, 1908.

MOUNT BLAIR; a hill in the parish of Alyth, Perthshire, which, from

a base of 5 miles in circumference, rises in a conical form to the height of 1300 feet.

MOUSS; a small river in Lanarkshire, which rises in the parish of Pettinain, and, after a circuitous course from E. to W., falls into the Clyde about a mile below the town of Lanark. Its banks are steep and rocky, and clothed with natural wood: they exhibit much romantic scenery, of which a description is given in the account of the falls of the Clyde. (*Vide CLYDE*). Some pieces of beautiful jasper have been found in its bed, in detached and water-worn nodules.

MOUSWALD; a parish in Dumfriesshire, between 4 and 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, lying on the side of the Lochar moss and river. The surface is level, with several rising grounds, the ascent of which is so gentle, as to permit culture to the very summit. The soil, close to the moss, is wet and marshy; and the rest is light and sandy, except two or three farms in the eastern part, where the soil is a rich and moderately deep loam. There is a small extent of natural wood, and some hundred acres have been lately planted. There are three small villages in the parish, of which the most considerable is Mouswald. Population in 1801, 705.

MOY; a parish in Morayshire, united to Dyke. *Vide DYKE* and *MOY*.

MOY and DALAROSSIE; an united parish in the district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire, about 30 miles in length, and upwards of 5 in breadth. The country is bleak, barren, rugged, and mountainous, except some small spots on the banks of the river Findhorn, which are arable, with a tolerably fertile soil, and upon which small crops of black oats, bear and rye, are raised. Upwards of 12000 sheep, 1800 black cattle, and 900 horses, are fed in the hills, which abound with game of all kinds. There is a good deal of natural wood on the banks of the river Findhorn, chiefly birch and alders; and the Laird of Mackintosh has very considerable thriving plantations of firs, mixed with other forest trees. The river Findhorn takes its rise in the hills of this parish. The lake of Moy is nearly 2 miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile

broad. In the middle of it is an island about 2 acres in extent, on which are the remains of a house where the Lairds of Mackintosh resided in times of trouble. On it there are also the remains of a street, with foundations of houses, which lodged his attendants. In the year 1422, it contained a garrison of 400 men. The lake abounds with charr and trout. The road from Inverness to Perth passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 1355.

MOYDART. *Vide* MOIDART.

MUCK; one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, and in the parish of Small Isles. It lies 4 miles W. from the island of Eigg, and measures 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The surface is pretty low, excepting one hill of inconsiderable height: the soil is in general good. The black cattle thrive well; but no sheep are reared in this island. The coast is rocky, and indented with several creeks, which afford shelter for fishing boats, but no safe harbour for vessels: in two of these creeks are small piers. On the N. side of the island lies *Ealan-nan-each*, "the island of horses," which is of inconsiderable extent, but affords good pasture. Between them is a foul, rocky, narrow channel, which ebbs dry at spring tides. The fishing of cod and ling is very productive; and a considerable quantity of oil is extracted from the livers of the sun-fish (called by the natives *Cearban*), and sold annually to the Glasgow merchants. In 1793, it contained 193 inhabitants. The name of the island in Gaelic is *Ealan-nan-muchd*, literally the "island of swine," which has induced Buchanan to term it *Insula Porcorum*.

MUCKAIRN; a parish in Argyllshire, united to Ardchattan. *Vide* ARDCHATTAN and MUCKAIRN.

MUCKART; a parish in Perthshire, of a triangular figure, 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, containing about 4500 acres, of which 3000 are arable, and the remainder hilly, and fit only for pasture. The arable land is mostly of a light gravelly nature, with a mixture of clay. It lies on the banks of the Dovan, where that river forms the romantic falls of the Caldron Linn, &c. (*Vide* DOVAN.) Coal and lime abound in

the parish; but, for some time past, neither have been wrought to any great extent. Population in 1801, 538.

MUGDRUM; a small island in the river Tay, nearly at the point where the Erne joins that river. It is about a mile long, and 200 yards broad, containing about 32 acres.

MUICK; a small river in Aberdeen-shire. It takes its rise from a considerable lake of the same name in the Grampian mountains, and, taking a course through Glenmuick parish, falls into the Dee, about 10 miles from its source. Opposite the church of Glenmuick it forms a large waterfall, called the linn of Muick, near which is a beautiful bridge of 3 large arches.

MUIRAVONSIDE; a parish in Stirlingshire, situated on the W. bank of the Avon, about 6 miles long, and 2 broad. Near the river the soil is light and gravelly; the rest is clay, with a mixture of moss and moor. The greater part has been inclosed within these few years, and the ground is in general well cultivated. Part of the ruins of the old abbey of Manuel or Emanuel are still to be seen on the side of the Avon, about half a mile above Linlithgow bridge; and, near the church is the old castle of Almond, formerly a seat of the Earls of Callender. There are several coal mines, and ironstone abounds. The Avon in its course drives 17 mills within the bounds of the parish. Population in 1801, 1070.

MUIRHOUSE or MURROES; a parish in Forfarshire, about 5 miles from Dundee, on the road from that place to Brechin. It is of small extent, and the greater part is arable. There are several old castles, viz. Balmumble, the property of the Hon. William R. Maule; Wester Powrie, Easter Powrie, and Wester Gaigie. On the property of one of the proprietors is a valuable marl pit. The parish abounds with freestone. Population in 1801, 591.

MUIRKIRK; a parish in Ayrshire, in the district of Kyle. Its general appearance is hilly, and the surface is mostly covered with heath, interspersed with spots of verdure, which, taken together, afford excellent pasture for sheep. Only a small proportion

is fit for tillage, and the soil is either mossy or gravelly. The only natural copses or plantations are upon the banks of the rivers Greenock and Ayr, which run through the parish. The only village is a neat street, at a small distance from the church, situated on the brow of a rising ground called Garan-hill, which gives its name to the place. It has increased greatly of late, owing to the introduction of the manufactures of iron, and coal tar; the latter on the plan recommended by the Earl of Dundonald. No country is better supplied with peat, coal, lime, and freestone; and ironstone is found in the neighbouring parishes. The road from Edinburgh to Ayr by Carnwath passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 2560.

MULDONICH. *Vide* DEER ISLAND.

MULL; a large island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, about 25 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth, intersected by several arms of the sea, and separated from the district of Lorne by a narrow sound, called the sound of Mull. The interior parts are hilly, and covered with heath; but, towards the coast, there are some tracts of arable ground, though the extent is trifling compared with the whole island. On this account agriculture cannot be carried on to any considerable extent; but great numbers of black cattle are annually reared and exported, for which the island is well adapted; and indeed it is chiefly from the sale of these that the farmers make up their rents, which are paid in money. In general, the rents are so high, that the smaller tenants cannot, with all their care, make up their rents by the sale of cattle; and, therefore, are obliged, after having tilled their little arable land, to try some other employment, as the burning of kelp, by which they save a little money, and are enabled to pay their rents. There are few inclosures; and, as every family cultivates a little corn, they are obliged to employ herds to their cattle, which not only takes a number of persons from active employment, but also gives the herds habits of extreme indolence. The cattle of Mull are much esteemed; and of late the

Highland breed of sheep has been supplanted by the English or Cheviot breed. Agriculture is conducted in a very slovenly manner; the plough is of the rudest construction; and the sea weed or shell sand, which forms the chief manure, is carried from the coast in baskets and creels, on the backs of horses. The principal obstacle to improvement is the want of leases, and the frequent wars, for which Argyllshire, and the island of Mull in particular, furnish great numbers of their best farming servants for soldiers. The climate of Mull is moist, the rains being frequent and heavy: severe gales of wind from the W. are also very common: the winters are much milder: the ground is seldom wholly covered with snow, and the frosts are of short continuance. There are several lakes, which are the sources of the small burns which every where intersect the island. The roads are very rugged, stony, and mountainous; and at the same time so indistinct, that it is next to impossible to travel through the island without a guide. There are several high mountains, the most elevated of which is Benmore, which is conjectured to be upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea; but its height has never been accurately measured. There are two stated ferries across the sound of Mull; one from Aros to Morven, and the other from Auchnacraig to the island of Kerrera, and thence to Oban. The only village of any considerable size is Tobermory, at the northern extremity; but there are small villages with inns at Auchnacraig and at Aros. The only mansion of note is Torloisk, the residence of Mr. Maclean, the proprietor of one half of the island; and a considerable part belongs to the Duke of Argyll, whose factor has a neat residence in the neighbourhood of Aros. Upon a bold headland projecting into the sea is situated the old Castle-Duart or Dowart, formerly the seat of the Macleans, at which time they were proprietors of the whole island. It is now in ruins; though some parts of it are so far habitable, as to afford accommodation to a small party of soldiers, detached from the garrison of Fort William to repress smuggling. At Aros are the

ruins of another old castle, also built on a steep rock by the sea, and secured on the land side by a moat and draw-bridge: it is said to have been long the residence of the Macdonalds Lords of the Isles. The mineralogy of the island is in many respects worthy of attention: a great part of it lies on a mass of whinstone, only different from basaltes in the coarseness of its grain; in many places the rocks are basaltic, and often assume a regular columnar form. Near Aros there are some rocks of white lava, a rare mineral, and seemingly like to that described by M. Dolomieu in his "Memoires sur l'Isle de Ponces." Limestone abounds, some of which partakes of the nature of marble. Some seams of coal have been found in different parts; there is one 3 feet thick in the hill of Bein-anini, which might probably be wrought to advantage, and the quality of the coal is good. A seam about 18 inches thick has been found in the parish of Kilfinichen, the property of the Duke of Argyll, and the same mineral has also been discovered on the estate of Borlass. In one place there is a stratum of coal under basaltes, and in another basaltes incumbent on that mineral, perhaps the only instance of the kind in the world. In the mountain of Ben-enich a singular mineral substance is said to have been discovered, viz. a zeolite or compound siliceous spar, impregnated with petroleum. Sandstone and granite, of a fine quality, are abundant, and pebbles of great variety and beauty are found on the shores. At Balphetrish is the famous ringing-stone. Its dimensions are 7 feet long by 6 broad, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick: it is of a dull grey colour, spotted with stars of black mica, totally different from the surrounding rocks; and is so hard, that it is impossible with a common hammer to break off the smallest bit. When struck with a stone or hammer, it yields a sound like brass or cast iron. The mineral properties of this curious stone have not yet been investigated. Mull is calculated to contain about 425 square miles, and is divided into 3 parochial districts, viz. Kilfinichen, Kilninian, and Torosay, which also comprehend the adjacent isles of Icolm-kill, Staffa, Ulva, Gometra, &c.

containing altogether, in 1801, 8367 inhabitants. Of that number about 400 may inhabit the small islands, making the total population of Mull only 7967. The valued rent is 744l. 11s. 10d. Sterling, and the real rent is 7711l. Sterling.

MULL of CARA. *Vide* CARA.

MULL of GALLOWAY. *Vide* GALLOWAY.

MULL of KINTYRE. *Vide* KINTYRE.

MULL (SOUND of); a narrow arm of the sea, lying between the island of Mull and the mainland of Argyll and Inverness-shires. It is in general from 2 to 10 miles broad, and affords safe anchorage for vessels of any burden. In the midst of it lies the island of Kerrera, which possesses several harbours; in Mull there are the harbours of Aros and Auchnacraig; and, on the mainland, the excellent harbour of Oban. From the sound of Mull Loch Linnhe goes off in a N. E. direction, terminating in Lochail at Fort William.

MULLBUI or MULLBUY; an extensive ridge of barren hills, extending about 16 miles in length through that district of Ross and Cromarty-shires which is called Ardmeanach. *Vide* ARDMEANACH.

MUNGO (Sr.); a parish in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Annandale, forming a square of about 4 miles, and containing upwards of 4000 acres. It is surrounded on the E. and W. by high hills; but the whole parish is level, except some eminences of small elevation called the Nut-holm-hills, on one of which are the vestiges of a rectangular encampment. The sloping sides of the hills are of a stony soil, but the greater part is of a rich and fertile loam. It is watered by the Milk and the Annan, both of which contain salmon. The banks of the former river are beautifully clothed with natural wood, and in many places there are several thriving plantations. Castle-milk is one of the most delightful and romantic mansions that can well be conceived, surrounded with extensive and highly ornamented pleasure grounds. It stands on a most beautiful sloping hill, in the middle of a fine valley, through which the river Milk glides gently along. Castle-milk was for-

merly a seat of the ancient lords of Annandale. It was besieged by the Duke of Somerset, Protector in the minority of Edward VI. It was also besieged by Cromwell, and the intrenchments are still visible. The castle was demolished in 1707, and converted into a dwelling-house, which has since been much improved. Castle-milk gives a baronet's title to a branch of the Stewart family. Population in 1801, 644.

MUNGO (ST.); a hill in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Huntly, noted for the volcanic appearances which are observed on its sides and summit. *Vide HUNTLY.*

MUNLOCHY; a village of Ross-shire, in the parish of Knockbain, situated on the N. coast of the Moray Frith, on a small bay of the same name. It is an excellent fishing station.

MURRAY (COUNTY of). *Vide MORAY.*

MURRAY FRITH. *Vide MORAY FRITH.*

MUSAY; one of the smaller Shetland isles, on the E. coast of the Mainland.

MUSSELBURGH; a considerable sea port town in the county of Mid-Lothian, seated at the mouth of the river Esk, in the parish of Inveresk, about 6 miles E. by S. of Edinburgh. The suburb of Fisherrow, which is united to Musselburgh by a bridge over the Esk, is considered as forming a part of the borough, and is under the same magistracy. Musselburgh is a very ancient borough of regality, and was once named Musselburghshire. Before the Reformation it belonged to the abbacy of Dunfermline, but was taken from it by King James VI, who gave the superiority of it to the Earl, afterwards Duke of Lauderdale. In this family it remained till 1709, when it was purchased by the Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh. It is now held by the Duke of Buccleugh as lord superior of the regality; and pays annually to that nobleman certain sums as quit-rent and feu-duty. It is reported that it received its first charter about 1340, from the Earl of Marr, for their attention to the great Randolph Earl of Murray, who died in the town in July 1332; but the

most ancient charter now extant is dated 11th December 1562, and is granted by Robert commendator of Dunfermline, with consent of the whole members of the convent. This charter narrates, "that the title deeds belonging to the borough were burnt by their enemies the English, after the fatal battle of Pinkie; therefore they *de novo* grant, dispense, and confirm to the present bailies, community, and inhabitants of Musselburgh, and to their successors," &c. This charter is confirmed by various subsequent charters and acts of parliament, particularly by a charter from the Duke of Lauderdale, dated 1670, in which all their ancient rights are narrated and confirmed. In 1632 it was erected into a royal borough, by a charter under the great seal; but the magistrates of Edinburgh found means to obtain a reduction of that charter before the privy council, on 30th November of the same year. It is governed by a town-council of 18 members, 10 of which are elected from Musselburgh, and 8 from Fisherrow. Out of these, 2 bailies and a treasurer are annually elected: there are also 7 incorporated trades. The annual revenue, arising from shore dues, feu-duties, mill rents, &c. amount to about 1200*l.* The magistrates are empowered to hold a court of record, and to grant infestments; and, upon the whole, it possesses all the privileges of a royal borough, except those of voting for the election of a member of parliament, and of sending a delegate to the convention of boroughs. Betwixt the sea and the town lie the extensive downs called Musselburgh *links*, excellently adapted for the healthful exercise of the *golf*. The borough contains about 4000 inhabitants, of which number above 2000 reside in Musselburgh, and the remainder in Fisherrow. *Vide INVERESK.*

MUTHIL; a parish in Perthshire, situated on the borders of the Highlands, between Crieff and Dumblane. It is of considerable extent, being from 8 to 10 miles long, and from 6 to 9 broad. The surface is hilly, and of consequence the soil is various. On the banks of the Erne and the Allan there is a considerable extent of arable land, of a light loam, exceed-

ingly fertile: the higher grounds are naturally barren and wet; and, towards the S. W. there are many thousand acres, completely covered with heath or deep moss. A considerable part is covered with wood, both natural and planted. Besides the Erne and the Allan, it is watered by the rivulets Machany and Kniack, all of which abound with salmon and trout. The village of Mathil is situated on the great military road to Inverness by Tay-bridge, 4 miles S. from Crieffi, 17 from Stirling, and 16 from Perth. About a mile from the village stands Drummond Castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Perth. It is delightfully situated at the head of the vale of Stratherne, and attracts the notice and admiration of every stranger, from the beautiful prospect it commands: Ardoch, the seat of Sir William Stirling, is also a venerable and extensive edifice. There are

two Roman camps in the parish, one at Strageath, and the other at Ardoch, besides several forts of observation. The camp at Ardoch is supposed to be the most complete of any in Britain. (*Vide ARDOCH.*) A large cairn, no less than 182 feet in length, 30 feet in a sloping height, and 45 feet in breadth at the base, was lately opened, and was found to contain a stone-coffin, in which was a human skeleton 7 feet long. There are, in several places, the remains of druidical temples, and on the tops of eminences are seen many single-stones of a grey colour, standing upright, from 10 to 14 feet high, probably pointing out the grave of some chief, or the spot where he fell in battle. "These," says the Gaelic bard, "may be the stones of renown, raised to the soul that never melted before, but was like the steel of his sword." Population in 1801, 2880.

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NABEE (LOCH) or **LOCH NABEAU**; a small lake in Morayshire, in the parish of St. Andrews Lhanbryd. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and has a beautiful island covered with wood. It is frequented by innumerable flocks of wild geese and ducks, and is sometimes visited by a few swans.

NAIRN (COUNTY of); a part of the ancient county of Moray. It does not exceed 16 or 18 miles in length, and is only 10 at its greatest breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, and is surrounded in all other directions by the counties of Inverness and Elgin. The general appearance is very agreeable, rising into considerable mountains towards the S., but towards the N. it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile. It is watered by the rivers Findhorn and Nairn, besides several smaller brooks, the banks of which are covered with woods and plantations. There are many elegant seats scattered over the

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county. Nairnshire contains only one royal borough, viz. Nairn, the county town. The other villages are too trivial to deserve notice. It is divided into 4 parochial districts, which contained, in 1801, 8,257 inhabitants. It sends a member to parliament alternately with the county of Cromarty. The valued rent is 15,162l. 10s. 11½d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 8000l. Sterling.

NAIRN; a royal borough, and the county town of Nairnshire, is situated on the coast of the Moray Frith, where the river Nairn flows into that arm of the sea. It is a neat town, with a small and convenient harbour, which might be easily improved. At what period it was erected into a royal borough is uncertain. The oldest charter-extant is one from James VI. dated 1589, being the renewal of one granted by King Alexander, probably the first of that name who swayed the Scottish sceptre. That charter was confirmed by one from

Charles II, of date 1661, by which the government of the town is vested in 17 persons, viz. a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 11 counsellors, 9 of whom to be a quorum. Their whole trades form only one incorporation. The funds of the town were formerly very considerable, but through the lapse of years have been greatly lessened. The town itself has undergone many changes. It was originally situated at least half a mile from the place where it now stands, and was defended by a castle, the ruins of which are so covered by the sea, that the foundations of it are only visible at spring tides. Buchanan tells us, that this castle was taken by the Danish invaders during the reign of Malcolm I. and that by them the *custodes* or governors were cruelly used. Nairn formerly gave title of Baron to the family of Nairn, attainted for their concern in the rebellion of 1745. It contains about 1100 inhabitants. The parish of Nairn is 8 miles from N. to S., and 6 from E. to W., bearing somewhat of a resemblance to St. Andrew's cross. Along the coast the soil is sandy; along the river Nairn it is clay; and in the southern district it is a rich heavy mould. From the coast of the Moray Frith there is a regular ascent to the S. terminating in the hill of Urchany, which is elevated 500 feet above the level of the sea. On the N. side of the hill of Geddes is an old castle called *Caisteil-Fionlah*, i. e. "Finlay's castle," which has been a strong building; and on the E. side of the same hill are the remains of the castle of Rait, which is said to have been a residence of the powerful family of Comyn. Population in 1801, 2215.

NAIRN RIVER is called in Gaelic *Uisg Nearne*, "the water of alders," from the number of trees of that species which grow on its banks. It rises in the high mountainous district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire, and, after a course N. E. through the whole length of the county of Nairn, falls into the Moray Frith at the royal borough of Nairn, about 50 miles from its source. At its entrance into the sea is a tolerably productive salmon-fishing.

NANUAGH (LOCH); an arm of

the sea on the W. coast of Inverness-shire, in the district of Moidart.

NAOIMPH; a small island on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire.

NAOSG; a small island on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

NAVAR; a mountainous parish in Forfarshire, united to Lethnot in 1723, *Vide* LETHNOT.

NAVER or NAVERN (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Far, 6 miles long by 3 broad.

NAVER or NAVERN RIVER, rises from the lake of the same name, and, after a course of 28 or 30 miles, falls into the ocean near the promontory of Strathynhead. It is the largest river in the county, and gives the name of Strathnaver to the district through which it runs, from whence the Countess of Sutherland takes her second title of Baroness.

NEARTAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

NEATTIE (LOCH); a lake in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Kiltarlity, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It abounds with trout, and discharges its waters by a rivulet of the same name into the Beaully.

NEAVIS (LOCH); an extensive arm of the sea in Inverness-shire, in the district of Glenelg.

NELL (LOCH); a small lake in Argyllshire, in the parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad. It has its name from the Gaelic word *N'Eall*, signifying "a swan," on account of the great number of those fowls which frequent it.

NENTHORN; a parish in Berwickshire, about 4 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing about 1900 acres. The surface is in general level, declining towards the S. The soil is remarkably good, except towards the N., where it is poor moor ground, on a cold tilly bottom. There is plenty of whin and freestone, fit for building, and clay and shell marl are found in considerable quantity. Population in 1801, 395.

NESS (LOCH); a beautiful lake in Inverness-shire, 22 miles long, and from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad: its depth, in the middle, is from 60 to 135 fathoms. It sometimes, especially after long continued rains, rises 8 or 10 feet

perpendicular above low water-mark. It is so deep, even at its sides, excepting at the points of Torr and Foyers, that a ship of the line might sail within her length of the shore from end to end, on either side of the lake. The scenery around this expanse of water is grand and magnificent in a high degree; and, to a person sailing on its surface, the high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, rivers, rugged and broken precipices. The lake abounds with trout; and sometimes a few salmon are found to have passed the cruives in the river Ness, when the water is high. The water of the lake is esteemed very salubrious, but is said to prove laxative to strangers not in the habit of using it, though it certainly possesses no mineral impregnation. It never freezes in the severest winter, and, in frosty weather, is covered with a thick *haar* or mist, which has the appearance of smoke. The lake is often agitated by winds, which, sweeping from W. to E., and confined in their passage through the *Glenmore-na'-h'alabin*, cause immense waves to break against its rugged banks; but, like other lakes, its waters have been greatly agitated when there were no extraordinary currents of wind that could ruffle its surface. On the 1st November 1755, at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, the water of Loch Ness was agitated in an extraordinary manner. The water rose rapidly, and flowed up the lake from E. to W. with amazing impetuosity, the waves being carried more than 200 yards up the river Oich, breaking on its banks 5 feet above the level of the river. It continued ebbing and flowing for about an hour; at the end of which time a wave, much greater than the others, terminated the commotion, overflowing the N. bank of the lake to the extent of 30 feet. (*Vide Penant's Tour*). Several rivers pour their waters into the lake, of which the most remarkable are the Oich and Foyers; and it discharges its waters into the Moray Frith by the the river Ness. Loch Ness is navigated by a king's galley, which supplies the garrison of Fort Augustus with stores.

NESS RIVER, rising from the eastern extremity of Loch Ness, runs

in an easterly direction for 6 miles, and falls into the Moray Frith at the town of Inverness, of which its æstuary forms the harbour. It is about 8 miles long, and runs slowly with placid majesty, never overflowing its banks, in a channel whose fall is scarcely 10 feet. In the midst of it is a beautiful island, covered with trees. The river is not navigable, but will speedily be made so, as it forms part of the line of the great canal now executing in the course of *Glenmore-na'-h'alabin*.

NESS of INVERGORDON. *Vide* INVERGORDON.

NESTING; a parish in Shetland, composed of the united parishes of Nesting, Lunningest, Whalsay, and the Skerries. The agriculture in this parish is in the same wretched state as in all the other Shetland isles. The people direct their whole attention to fishing, and consider the cultivation of the lands only as a secondary object. Population in 1801, 1941.

NETHAN; a river in Lanarkshire, which rises in the hills which separate the parishes of Lesmahagoe and Muirkirk, and, running N. is joined by the Logan and other streams. It continues in a N. E. course, and joins the Clyde near the village of Abbeygreen. It is a beautiful stream, and its banks are finely diversified with hanging woods, pastures, and corn fields.

NETHE, or NITH. *Vide* NITH.

NETHY; a river in Inverness-shire, which rises in the high hills of Badenoch, and falls into the Spey near the church of Abernethy. In dry weather it is an inconsiderable stream; but, after rains or thaws, it swells very high, and is of service in floating the loose timber from the forests to the Spey; whence it is sent in rafts to the sea at Garmouth.

NEVAY; a parish in Forfarshire, united to Essie. *Vide* ESSIE.

NEVIS; a river which rises near the mountain of Benevis, in Inverness-shire, and, after a rapid course of 8 or 10 miles, in which it forms several most romantic cascades, falls into Lochail, near Fort William. It gives the name of Glenevis to the vale through which it runs, the property of Mr. Cameron.

NEWABBEY; a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, about 8 miles long,

and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing about 7810 Scots acres, of which 2000 are arable, 500 meadow and low pasture, 250 in plantation, 60 in natural wood, and the remainder hill, moor and moss. Along the banks of the Nith, which forms its boundary on the E. the surface is level, and the soil rich and loamy. In the grounds towards the W. the surface is hilly, and the arable spots have a clay soil, on a wet, cold, and impervious till. There are 3 small lakes, viz. Loch Kindar, Loch End, and Loch Craigend, all of which abound with pike, and contain a few trout; and Loch Kindar has a small island, on which are the ruins of an old chapel. The village of Newabbey is pleasantly built, on the great road from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright. It is well supplied with fine water, and surrounded with beautiful woods. It contains about 210 inhabitants. Adjoining to it are the ruins of the famous Cistercian abbey, founded by Devorgilla, daughter of Allan Lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol King of Scotland. It was first named the Abbey of Sweetheart, from her husband's heart being embalmed, and inclosed in a box of ivory and silver, which was built into the walls of the church; but its name was afterwards changed to Newabbey. The building stands in the middle of a level field of about 20 acres, surrounded by a high wall. It is a lofty and beautiful building, of the light Gothic style of architecture. Its church is 194 feet long, 102 feet broad at the cross, and 66 feet at each end, with a tower upwards of 90 feet high. The whole is built of large stones of granite, with which the neighbouring mountains abound. There are some slight appearances of coal; but a trial to find it, made some years ago, was unsuccessful. In 1791, the number of black cattle maintained in the parish was upwards of 1000, and of sheep 3500. Population in 1801, 832.

NEW ABERDEEN. *Vide ABERDEEN (NEW).*

NEWARK; a barony in Renfrewshire, united to New Port-Glasgow, which is now termed the borough of New Port-Glasgow, and Newark. It formerly gave title of Baron to the family of Leslie, now dormant.

NEWBATTLE, or NEWBOT-TLE; a parish in Edinburghshire, of an irregular triangular figure, each side of which is nearly 4 miles long. The greater part lies in a beautiful and romantic vale, through which the South Esk runs, with a rich and fertile soil, in some places upwards of 4 feet deep. From the low grounds the surface rises in a gradual manner for the course of 2 miles, to a ridge, the highest point of which is elevated 680 feet above the level of the sea, and exhibits distinct vestiges of a Roman encampment. The soil in this district is fully as barren as the valley is fertile, being marshy and moory, lying on till. In the most sheltered and romantic part of the vale stands Newbattle Abbey, a large and elegant modern building, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. The house is built on the site of an abbey of Cisterrians, founded by King David I. which, after the reformation, was erected into a temporal lordship in the family of Ker, and now gives title of Baron to the Marquis of Lothian. In the gallery of Newbattle Abbey are several fine paintings; and in the library are some curious manuscripts in folio, written on vellum, in the old Saxon character, and highly illuminated. The parks and gardens around the house are equally deserving of notice from their elegance and extent. Coal and limestone abound in the parish; so much so, that the whole may be said to lie upon these minerals. Population in 1801, 1328.

NEWBURGH; a parish and town in Fifeshire, situated on the S. bank of the river Tay, in the N. W. corner of the county. The extent of the parish is inconsiderable, and its figure very irregular, one part being detached from the other by the interjection of a part of the parish of Abdie. The soil on the Tay is clay, similar to the Carse of Gowrie; towards the S. it is partly loamy, and partly mossy, on a till bottom. The town of Newburgh consists of one street of considerable length, with small suburbs at each end, and a lane leading from the shore to the middle of the town. The houses are mostly newly built, and the streets are well paved. The principal manufacture is the linen, which is carried on to a

considerable extent. The harbour is spacious, and a number of ships belong to the place. The Tay is navigable for vessels of 500 tons, as far as this town, but above it vessels of 200 tons have scarcely sufficient water: this circumstance occasions the unloading at Newburgh of the large ships belonging to Perth, from which place the goods are carried up the river in lighters or large boats. Newburgh was, at an early period, erected into a borough of regality, under the abbot of Lindores; and in 1631, after that abbacy was erected into a temporal lordship, Charles I. granted a charter to the town of Newburgh, erecting it into a royal borough, with many immunities and privileges, all of which it still enjoys, except that of sending a member to parliament and a delegate to the convention of boroughs. The revenue is inconsiderable, not exceeding 25*l.* Sterling *per annum*. Newburgh gives title of Earl to the family of Livingstone. At the N. E. extremity of the parish, adjoining to that of Abdie, are the ruins of the ancient abbey of Lindores; near to which is the lake and old mansion of Lindores, formerly a barony in the family of Leslie. Besides the ruins of the abbey, the parish of Newburgh contains 2 ancient crosses, called the cross of Mugdrum, and cross of Macduff; both of which have been covered with hieroglyphics. Population in 1801, 1936.

NEUBURGH; a small village of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Forveran, seated at the mouth of the Ithan. It is pleasantly situated, and well adapted for a fishing or a manufacturing station; but has been unaccountably neglected. It formerly contained 200 inhabitants; but the number is now considerably diminished.

NEUBURN; a parish in Fifeshire, seated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, upon Largo Bay. It extends 3½ miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The soil is in general fertile, and almost all arable and inclosed. The appearance of the whole parish is delightful, and ornamented with several elegant seats, among which Hall-hill is the most conspicuous. Population in 1801, 412.

NEWBYTH; a village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of King-Ed-

ward, founded by the late James Urquhart, Esq. upon his estate of Byth, in 1764. In 1793 it contained about 200 inhabitants.

NEW CUMNOCK. *Vide CUMNOCK (NEW)*.

NEW DEER. *Vide DEER (NEW)*.

NEW GALLOWAY; a royal borough in the stewartry of Kirkcubright. *Vide GALLOWAY (NEW)*.

NEWHAVEN; a considerable fishing village in Mid-Lothian, about a mile N. W. of the harbour of Leith. Of late it has been much resorted to as a bathing quarter; and many new and elegant houses have been erected for the accommodation of the bathers.

NEWHILLS; a parish in Aberdeenshire, of an irregular hexagonal form, 6½ miles in diameter. The surface in the N. E. part is level, and the soil a deep rich loam; but towards the W. the surface is mountainous, and the small spots of arable soil are light, shallow, and spongy. The river Don forms the boundary on the N. E.; and, upon it, within the bounds of this parish, are erected several mills, and other machinery. The hills abound with granite; and the principal article of trade is the preparing and cutting of stones for the London market. In this parish is a large cairn, many tumuli, the vestiges of an old chapel, and some remains of a druidical temple. Population in 1801, 1305.

NEW-KEITH; a manufacturing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Keith. It was begun to be built about the year 1750, upon a barren moor, which the late Earl of Findlater feued out in small lots, on a regular plan, and, in 1793, it contained 1075 inhabitants. It has a well supplied weekly market, and 4 annual fairs, one of which, in September, is the best frequented market in the north for black cattle and horses.

NEW KILPATRICK. *Vide KILPATRICK (NEW OR EAST)*.

NEW LANARK. *Vide LANARK (NEW)*.

NEWLANDS; a parish in the county of Peebles, situated on the borders of Mid-Lothian. The surface is diversified with hill and dale; and the hills are mostly green, without heath. The arable land, which comprehends about 1300 Scots acres,

is chiefly a clayey loam, upon a close impervious tilly bottom. Trees thrive in every part of the parish, and the greater part is inclosed by hedge-rows and fences, and sheltered by belts and clumps of planting. It is watered by the Lyne, and a small tributary stream called the Terth, which unite near the church. The principal seats are the Wheam, a seat of Sir James Montgomery, Lamancha, and Magbie-Hill. There is also an old building called Drochil Castle, situated at the confluence of the Terth and Lyne, erected by Morton Regent of Scotland, who was beheaded before it was finished. There is plenty of excellent freestone, and several rich beds of marl. There is likewise great abundance of a species of till which contains alum. In the lands of Lamancha there are ten veins of iron ore, one of which affords a considerable quantity of native loadstone: the others are either the finest grain ore, or hæmatites mixed with grain ore: manganese is also found mixed with the ore. All these veins are on the side of a hill of easy access, and are wrought without pits. A manufacture for converting the ochre into paint has been established by the Hon. Captain Cochrane, which is now carried on with great success. Coal and limestone abound on almost every estate in the parish; and the soil of the hills where the veins of ore are found is mostly limestone gravel. Near Lamancha is a chalybeate spring, containing a great quantity of aerial acid, which holds the iron in solution. In 1791, there were 230 horses, 700 black cattle, and 3000 sheep in the parish. Population in 1801, 950.

NEW LUCE. *Vide* LUCE (NEW).

NEW MACHAR. *Vide* MACHAR (NEW).

NEWMILNS; a considerable borough of barony in the parish of Loudon, in Ayrshire. It received its charter of erection under the superiority of the Earls of Loudon, from King James IV, at which time it appears to have been a place of no small importance. It contains about 1000 inhabitants.

NEW MONKLAND. *Vide* MONKLAND (NEW OR EAST).

NEW PORT-GLASGOW, commonly called Port-Glasgow; a pa-

rish and town in Renfrewshire. The parish is about an English mile square, lying on the banks of the Clyde, about 4 miles above Greenock. It was formerly a small barony, called Newark, belonging to the parish of Kilmalcorm; but the magistrates of Glasgow having, in the year 1668, feued a piece of ground for forming a harbour for the accommodation of their shipping, and foreseeing it would soon be a thriving place, got it erected into a separate parish in 1695. The town is called New Port-Glasgow and Newark, owing to one part of the town being built on the feus granted by the town-council of Glasgow, and the other parts being built on the old barony of Newark, on feus holding of the estate of Finlayston-Maxwell. In the year 1775, the town of New Port-Glasgow and Newark was, by an act of parliament, erected into a borough of barony, with a council of 13 persons called trustees, appointed to regulate the police of the town. These trustees must be feuers, possessed of the annual rent of 10l. Sterling, arising from heritable property within the town. They were originally elected by a general poll of the feuers; but ever after are self-elected. Of these trustees, two bailies are elected, one by the town-council of Glasgow, and the other by the trustees themselves; "which two bailies (as the charter states), or either of them, are authorized, empowered, and required to administer justice, and to exercise all the power and authority, by the laws of Scotland committed to the bailies of a borough of barony." The revenue, under the management of the bailies and trustees, is upwards of 500l. *per annum*. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. It is a port of the custom-house, having 125 vessels, measuring 12,760 tons belonging to it in 1791. The trade carried on is very considerable; as it appears by the custom-house books, that, in 1790, the number of vessels to and from the port were 450, measuring 46,560 tons. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice, built in 1599. In the channel of the river, opposite to the castle,

several pieces of wreck have at different times been discovered, which tradition says were ships which had been sunk on the appearance of the Spanish Armada in 1588, to prevent them from attempting the castle of Dumbarton. Population in 1801, 3865.

NEW-SPYNIE, or **SPYNIE**; a parish in Morayshire. *Vide* **SPYNIE**.

NEWSTEAD; a small village of Roxburghshire, in the parish of Melrose.

NEWTON; a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, nearly of a circular figure, 3 miles in diameter. The surface is level, and the soil tolerably productive. The whole district lies upon coal, which has been wrought here for upwards of 200 years. No fewer than 19 different seams of that mineral run through the parish, in a direction N. and S. Six of these seams are called flats, lying in almost an horizontal position, and are from 2 to 4 feet thick; the other 13 lie at nearly an angle of 90 degrees, are called edges, and the seams are from 2 to 10 feet thick. Some of the edge seams are at present working by pits, sunk 27 fathoms below the level of the sea. Population in 1801, 1060.

NEWTON; a village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Mearns, containing about 240 inhabitants.

NEWTON; a village in Fifeshire, near Falkland, containing 180 inhabitants.

NEWTON; a small village in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire.

NEWTON of **AYR**, or **NEW-TOWN** upon **AYR**. *Vide* **AYR** (**NEW-TOWN** of).

NEWTON-DOUGLAS; a considerable town in the county of Wigton, situated on the river Cree, partly in the parish of Minnigaff on the E. side, and partly in the parish of Penningham on the W. side of the river. It lies on the highway from Dumfries to Port-Patrick, and is a convenient stage betwixt Ferrytown of Cree and Glenluce. It owed its origin to a younger branch of the Stewarts Earls of Galloway, who possessed the estate of Castle-Stewart, and founded this village upon it, to which he gave the name of Newton-Stewart. About 1788 the superiority of the village and estate fell into the

hands of William Douglas, Esq. the same who is the proprietor of the village of Earlinwark or Castle-Douglas. By his exertions its population had greatly increased, and contained nearly 1000 inhabitants, when it was erected into a borough of barony under the name of Newton-Douglas, in honour of the lord of the manor. The cotton manufacture has been introduced with great success; a carpet manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent; and there are several tan-works. A branch of one of the Paisley-banks has likewise opened a counting-house, and many circumstances concur to prove, that in a short time Newton-Douglas will become a place of no small consequence. It contains about 1200 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN of **NEW-MILL**; a village in Banffshire, in the parish of Keith, built on the estate of the Earl of Fife, containing about 380 inhabitants.

NEWTONSHAW; a village in Clackmannanshire, on the river Devon, built for the accommodation of the work people employed by the Doonan Iron Company.

NEWTOWN-STEWART. *Vide* **NEWTOWN-DOUGLAS**.

NEWTYLD or **NEWTYLE**; a parish in Forfarshire, about 2 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad, including a part of the Sidlaw hills, particularly the *Glack* of Newtyle, an opening in that ridge which affords a passage from Strathmore to Dundee. The surface N. of the Sidlaw hills is flat and fertile, and the soil is a black loam and clay. The village of Newtyle, situated on the road from Dundee to Meikle, 3 miles from the latter, contains 230 inhabitants, who are mostly weavers. Near the village are the ruins of the castle of Hatten, built in 1575 by Lawrence Lord Oliphant; and near these ruins are some vestiges of a more ancient castle, Baleraig, concerning the erection of which even tradition is silent. Population in 1801, 781.

NIBON; a small pasture island in Shetland, about a mile N. of the Mainland.

NID and **NIDSDALE**. *Vide* **NITH** and **NITHSDALE**.

NIELSTON; a parish in Renfrewshire, of an irregular form, about 2

miles long, and on an average 3 broad, containing 13,570 Scots acres. The surface is tolerably level, but divided into 2 districts by a range of hills called Lochilbo-side and Faraneze, which extend from N. W. to S. E. through the whole length of the parish. The low grounds are fertile, but the sides of the hills are barren, and covered partly with bent grass and heath, and partly with deep moss. From the top of the ridge of hills the prospect is grand and extensive, and several plantations which have been lately made out greatly add to the beauty of the scene. There are two small lakes, called Lochilbo and Loch Long, the former of which gives rise to the Lugton, a tributary stream of the Irvine, and the latter discharges its waters by the Lavern, which runs N. E. to join the Cart near Renfrew. Besides the village of Nielston, which contains 472 inhabitants, the parish contains 2 other villages, viz. Barhead, containing 439, and Uplamoor, containing 142 inhabitants. All these villages are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture, which has been long established, and is carried on to a great extent. There are several gentlemens seats, of which the principal are Ralston, Faraneze, and Lochilbo-side. Coal and limestone are abundant, and there are some quarries of freestone. In one of the limestone quarries there are found petrified shells and stones, with impressions of leaves and branches of shrubs and trees. Population in 1801, 3796.

NIGG; a parish in Kincardineshire, situated at the extreme N. E. corner of the county, at the termination of the ridge of the Grampian mountains. It contains about 3376 acres, of which 1102 are arable, 584 pasture, and the remainder moor, moss and plantation. The coast is bold and rocky: the N. E. point, termed the Girdle-Ness, is a remarkable promontory, forming the S. side of the æstuary of the river Dee. There is a small bay called the cove or bay of Nigg, at which is a good fishing village called Torry, where there is a pier for small vessels. The granite quarries in this parish are wrought to a great extent for exportation. Population in 1801, 1143.

NIGG; a parish in Ross-shire, in the form of a peninsula, washed on the S. E. by the Moray Frith, and on the S. W. by the Frith of Cromarty. Its extent is about 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The surface is very level, rising towards the N. into a considerable eminence called the hill of Nigg. The arable land is generally a rich clay loam, sufficiently productive. Near Shandwicke House stands a large obelisk, with hieroglyphic figures, which, according to tradition, commemorates a dreadful shipwreck which the Danes suffered on the coast: there is also another obelisk in the church-yard. At the point of Nigg there are the remains of a fort called Duskeath, which, according to Lord Hailes, in his "Annals of Scotland," was built in 1179 by William the Lion King of Scotland. In the rocks which overhang the Moray Frith there are a number of large caves, covered with stalactytes and calcareous incrustations. Upon the farm of Ankerville, about a mile from the sea, and nearly 200 feet above its level, there is a stratum of oyster shells, of considerable extent, and 6 inches in thickness; and upon the coast, near the point of the peninsula, within tide mark, is a large stratum of shells of various kinds, of which an excellent quicklime is made. Population in 1801, 1443.

NINIANS (St.); a considerable town and parish in Stirlingshire. The parish, at a medium, extends 10 miles in length from E. to W., and 6 in breadth, but in one direction the extremities are 15 or 16 miles asunder. Like the rest of the parishes in the vicinity, it is naturally divided into 3 regions, which differ greatly in point of soil, fertility and climate; viz. the *carse* lands on the banks of the Forth, the middle or *dry-fields*, and the *moor* lands. The general appearance is very beautiful, and the scenery is much increased by the windings of the Forth, the inclosures and plantations which surround the numerous seats, and by a variety of small villages, the seats of industry and manufacture. The greater part of the arable land is inclosed and well cultivated. Besides the Forth, which forms its northern boundary, it is watered by the Endrick, the Carron, and by a

small rivulet rising from Loch Coulter, which gives its name to the village of Bannockburn, where the forces of Edward II. of England were totally routed by the army of Robert Bruce. The town of St. Ninians lies about 2 miles S. E. of Stirling, and is a considerable manufacturing place, containing about 3500 inhabitants. In 1746 the church of St. Ninians, which the Highland army had converted into a magazine, was blown up, but, what is singular, the spire remained entire. It stands at a considerable distance from the present church, and never fails to excite the traveller's surprise at such an unusual disjunction. Beaton's mill, the house where James III. was put to death, is still standing, and may be ranked among the numerous monuments of that ambition which often endangered the house of Stewart. The principal manufactures are tan-works, making of nails, cotton cloth, and of late the greater part of the *tartan* for the army has been manufactured in this parish. The minerals are coal, limestone, freestone, and some ironstone. The limestone, in particular, is of excellent quality; for, by a late experiment, in 96 bolls of lime raised at Craigend limework, there was found only 1 boll of sand or refuse. There are many elegant residences, particularly Sauchie and Touchadam. The late Dr. Robert Henry, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and author of a "History of Britain on a new plan," was a native of this parish. Besides Bannockburn and St. Ninians, there are 5 other villages in the parish. Population in 1801, 6849.

NIORT; a small island of Argyllshire, in the sound of Mull, near the island of Kerrera. It is about half a mile in circuit, and is entirely composed of a coarse limestone, intermixed with schistus. On the highest part of the rock is a rustic pillar of granite, said to be erected to the memory of Ossian.

NISBET; a small village of East-Lothian, in the parish of Pencaitland, containing about 180 inhabitants.

NITH or **NID**; a considerable river, which takes its rise in the parish of New Cumnock, in Ayrshire, and, running in a winding course towards the S. E., receives in its passage ma-

ny rivers, particularly the Scarr at the church of Kier, and the Carron and Cample at Durisdeer, falls into the Solway Frith near the town of Dumfries, where its æstuary forms the harbour of that town. It abounds with salmon near the sea, and, near its source, where it is an inconsiderable rivulet, it is celebrated for the excellence of its trout. The length of its course, in a direct line, is upwards of 50 miles; but including its windings, for which it is remarkable, its course cannot be less than 100.

NITHSDALE or **NITHISDALE**; the western stewardry or district of Dumfries-shire, so named from the river Nith. It formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Maxwell, attainted for their concern in the rebellion of 1715.

NOCHTIE, a small river in Aberdeenshire, which joins its waters to the Don. The church of Strathdon is situated near the place of the confluence of these rivers, from which circumstance the name of Invernoch-tie was formerly applied to that parish.

NODESDALE; a considerable river in Ayrshire, which pours its waters into the Frith of Clyde at the village of Largs.

NORAN or **NORIN**; a clear and rapid stream in Forfarshire, which rises amongst the Grampians, and unites its waters to the South Esk at the church of Careston.

NORMAN'S LAW; a hill of considerable elevation in Fifeshire, situated on the borders of the parishes of Abdie and Criech. On the top of it are distinct vestiges of an encampment.

NORRIESTOWN; a village in the parish of Kincardine, in Perthshire, now joined by a long street to the village of Thornhill. They stand along the summit of a rising ground, on both sides of the road from Stirling to Inversnaid in Dumbartonshire. The number of inhabitants in both amount to about 600.

NORTH BERWICK; a royal borough in Haddingtonshire. *Vide* **BERWICK** (**NORTH**).

NORTH BERWICK LAW; a beautiful conical hill in the parish of North Berwick, in East-Lothian, about a mile from the sea, and eleva-

ted 800 feet above that level. It is seen at a great distance, and makes a good land-mark for seamen entering the Frith of Forth.

NORTHERN ISLES. *Vide* ORKNEY and SHETLAND.

NORTH ESK. *Vide* ESK (NORTH).

NORTH FERRY or NORTH QUEENSFERRY; a village in Fifeshire, situated on the Forth, exactly opposite to the royal borough of Queensferry, between which there are regular passage-boats. It is locally situated in the parish of Dunfermline, but is annexed *quoad sacra* to that of Luxerkeithing. It contains upwards of 300 inhabitants.

NORTHMAVEN; a parish in Shetland, situated at the northern extremity of the Mainland. It is a peninsula, united to the parish of Deltling by a narrow isthmus, 100 yards broad at high water, and so low, that at high spring tides it is almost covered by the sea. From this narrow neck the ground rises, and the shores around the parish are nearly perpendicular, but intersected by many *voes* or inlets of the sea, which afford safe harbours for the fishing boats. The parish is about 20 miles long and 12 broad, and the whole is wild and mountainous in the highest degree. Rona's hill, nearly in the centre of the peninsula, is elevated 3944 feet above the level of the sea. The parish is surrounded on all sides with small islands, holms, and rocks; but there is only one inhabited island, called Lamba, on the E. side. Population in 1801, 2045.

NORTH UIST. *Vide* UIST (NORTH).

NORTH WATER or NORTH ESK, in the county of Forfar. *Vide* ESK (NORTH).

NORTH YELL; a parish in Shetland, in the island of Yell, united to Fetlar in forming a parochial district. *Vide* YELL.

NOSS; a small island, lying to the S. E. of the island of Bressay, esteemed one of the finest and most fertile of the Shetland isles. To the S. of the

island of Noss there is a rock or holm, perpendicular on all sides, and about 150 feet high. The opposite rock on the island is of the same height, and distant from the other 240 feet. The holm, which is quite level at the top, produces excellent grass, and maintains a number of sheep during the summer season. Notwithstanding the perpendicular precipices which made it inaccessible on all sides, the apparent richness of the pasture, and the number of sea-fowls which breed upon it, many years ago induced the proprietor to endeavour to fall on some means of passing between the island and it. Accordingly a daring islander attempted to climb up, and succeeded. He fixed posts in the ground about two feet and a half from each other, and, having ropes stretching across to corresponding posts on the island, a wooden cradle which slides along the ropes affords a safe conveyance between the island and the holm. The adventurer who first ascended the rock would not take the benefit of returning by the cradle, but, attempting to return the way he came up, fell down and was killed. Sheep are now put upon the holm in the spring, and are taken out in autumn in excellent condition.

NOSS-HEAD; a promontory of Caithness, 4 miles N. from the town of Wick, and 13 miles S. from Dun- gisbay-head.

NOTH; a hill in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Rhynie and Essie, elevated in a conical shape 600 feet above its base, and about 1000 above the level of the sea.

NUNGATE; a considerable village, or rather suburb of the town of Haddington, so named from a nunnery, founded in 1178 by Ada queen of William I. It is connected to Haddington by an elegant bridge of 3 large arches, thrown over the Tyne.

NUNS (ISLE of); a small island of the Hebrides, near I-colum-kill, upon which there was a nunnery. *Vide* I-COLM-KILL.

O

OATHLAW; a parish in Forfarshire, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, watered by the South Esk river and the rivulet of Lemno. The general appearance is flat, rising towards the S. to the summit of the hill of Findhaven, which is elevated 1500 feet above the level of the adjacent country. The soil is clayey and moory, and the climate is cold and moist. Besides the vestiges of an old castle on the top of Findhaven (*vide* FINDHAVEN), there are the remains of a rectangular encampment, in the midst of which are two tumuli, which have never been opened. Population in 1801, 384.

OBAN; a village in Argyllshire, in the parish of Kilmore, situated on a fine bay, in the sound of Mull, hid from the western ocean by the island of Kerrera. This bay is of a semicircular form, from 12 to 24 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain upwards of 500 sail of merchantmen. It has two openings, one from the N., and another from the S., and is defended from the fury of the westerly winds by the islands of Kerrera and Mull. The village has risen rapidly from a small beginning. The first house of any consequence was built by a trading company of Renfrew, who used it as a store-room; Oban, even at that time, being considered as one of the most convenient stations for trade on the W. coast of Argyllshire. About 40 years ago it was constituted one of the ports of the customhouse; and, when a little trade began to be carried on, from the convenient bay, and the vicinity of a populous country, the attention of the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and other persons who possessed property around the village, was roused, and they granted building leases to a considerable extent; since which time the buildings have annually increased. It was particularly indebt-

ed to two brothers of the name of Stevenson, who settled in it in 1778, and by different branches of traffic, not only acquired handsome fortunes for themselves, but highly promoted the good of the neighbouring country. Oban is admirably situated for trade, and is in a particular manner adapted for a fishing station. But these are inferior considerations to the great national advantages that might be derived from its excellent harbour and road. It is formed by nature, and by the combination of many favourable circumstances, for being a principal harbour, a place of trade, and a central market, for the Western Highlands, and middle district of the Western Isles. Its bay is defended by the island of Kerrera, which, at a small distance, stretches across it. It lies in the tract of coasting vessels, passing from N. to S. through the sound of Mull, and, being situated near the entrance of the great Loch Linnhe, has a communication with an extensive range of country; and, now that the navigation through the chain of lakes, which extend in the middle of the *Glenmore-na-h'alabin* from Inverness to the Atlantic, will soon be made practicable, its importance will be greatly enhanced. "Here also," as remarked by the late patriotic tourist Mr. Knox, "a royal dock and arsenal might be erected. It is well known, that the best designs of government for annoying its enemies, or defending our colonies or trade, are sometimes frustrated by contrary winds, which prevent our fleets and transports from getting out of the harbours, and particularly from getting round the Land's End. We also know, that the enemy gain information through the medium of the newspapers or otherwise, of almost every equipment and motion of our ships and troops, by which they are enabled to counteract our designs with similar squadrons,

or by secret dispatches to commanding officers abroad. There is no doubt, that the loss and delays to the nation from these circumstances, might be in some degree remedied by having a royal dock and arsenal on the W. coast of Scotland, where small squadrons and transports with troops could be secretly fitted out, and from whence they might sail at any time of the year, and with every wind that blows. By these means a fleet with troops might reach the West Indies or America before an enemy could have the smallest intelligence of the design, which would undoubtedly give our fleets and armies a decided advantage. Oban is unquestionably the best place for such a dock. From its situation, it has a speedy communication with Glasgow by the Clyde, from whence stores, &c. might be easily conveyed through the Crinan canal. Loch Linnhe is navigable to Fort William; and from thence there is a good military road to Fort Augustus as well as to Fort George, where a considerable body of troops always is, or might be kept, as these forts are capable of lodging, on an emergency, 6000 men. These might be conveyed from Fort William to Oban by water; or, should the wind be unfavourable, they might easily march by land, the roads being sufficiently good." There is a regular ferry from Oban to Kerrera island, and from thence to Auchnacraig, in the island of Mull. In 1792, the village contained 586 inhabitants. In the immediate vicinity of the village are immense rocks of breccia or puddingstone. These rocks, which are very curious, are composed of different sorts of rounded pebbles, from the size of a hen's egg to that of a man's head. Some of the pebbles are quartz; others porphyritic, granitic, schistous, and calcareous, and are cemented together by a compact black-coloured lava. Though there are other specimens of lava and basaltes, as well as other volcanic minerals in the neighbourhood of the bay, highly deserving of the attention of the mineralogist, these puddingstone rocks are undoubtedly the most curious. Some of them are excavated to a great depth, particularly one about half a mile S. of the village.

OCHIL HILLS; a range of lofty mountains, which begins in the parish of Dumblane in Perthshire, and stretch for many miles in an eastern direction into Fife. The whole ridge is of a beautiful green, and affords excellent pasture for sheep. Through the whole extent they present a pleasing picture of rural scenery and of pastoral life; swelling hills, verdant to their summits, covered with flocks of sheep or herds of cattle; rivulets stealing through the defiles, or falling in hoarse murmurs from precipitous cliffs; with villages, hamlets, and farm-houses, sometimes skirted, and sometimes inclosed in woods. The highest hill is Bencloch or Bencleugh, which rises to the height of 2420 feet above the level of the sea. These hills abound in minerals, and in several places have the appearance of an igneous origin; in many parts quantities of fragments of lava have tumbled down their sides, amongst which are found beautiful agates, rock crystals, and other precious stones. These hills likewise contain various metals, and seem in particular to be rich in silver; but sufficient attention has not yet been paid to their mineralogy. In those parts of the ridge which lie in the parishes of Alva, Logie, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, veins of copper and lead have been wrought to a considerable extent: the copper ore in particular is very rich, and generally found inclosed in a matrix of sulphate of barytes or cawk. About the year 1715, Sir John Erskine of Alva, with the assistance of some miners from Leadhills, discovered a very rich vein of silver: it made its appearance in small threads, which, being followed, led to a rich mass of ore; some of it was so rich, that 14 ounces of ore yielded 12 ounces of silver. A sum not greater than 50l. Sterling had been expended when this discovery was made; and, during the space of thirteen or fourteen weeks, ore was produced to the value of 4000l. *per week*; and, it is said that Sir John drew from 40,000l. to 50,000l. besides what was purloined by the workmen. When this mass was exhausted, the silver ore began to disappear, and lead and other minerals, were discovered, on which all farther search was given up. Cobalt has likewise been found in different parts, &c.

qual to that imported from Saxony. Arsenic and iron have also been found; and of late extensive beds of coal were begun to be wrought at the foot of the ridge.

OCHILTREE; a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles long, and 5 broad, watered by the Lugar and the Coyl. The surface is pretty level, undulated by gently rising hillocks; but towards the S. it swells into higher ridges. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, interspersed with moss, but upon the whole very productive. Except 3 or 4 sheep farms, the whole is arable. The village of Ochiltree is situated about 11 miles S. E. from Ayr, on the great road from that town to Dumfries. It contains about 268 inhabitants. It formerly gave title of Baron to a branch of the family of Stuart. There are the ruins of several old castles, the property of the Earl of Glencairn. Coal and limestone are found in the parish; but, except a small pit of the former, none is wrought at present. Marl of an inferior quality is also found. Population in 1801, 1308.

OCKEL; a river which rises in the parish of Assint, in Sutherlandshire, and, after a course of upwards of 40 miles through Ross-shire, falls into the head of the Frith of Dornoch.

OICH (LOCH); a lake in Inverness-shire, in the middle of the great vale. It is about 4 miles long, and its banks slope gently to the water, forming a number of beautiful bays. It has several small islands, which are mostly covered with wood.

OICH RIVER rises from the eastern extremity of Loch Oich, and, after a course of 5 miles, discharges itself into Loch Ness. The river Tarff runs into the same lake, about 400 yards from the mouth of the Oich, forming a beautiful peninsula, on which Fort Augustus is built.

OLA (ST.), or ST. OLAUS; a parish in Orkney, united to Kirkwall. *Vide KIRKWALL and ST. OLA.*

OLD ABERDEEN. *Vide ABERDEEN (OLD).*

OLDCASTLE. *Vide COLLISTOWN.*

OLD CUMNOCK. *Vide CUMNOCK (OLD).*

OLD DEER. *Vide DEER (OLD).*

OLDHAMSTOCKS; a parish, situated partly in the county of Ber-

wick, and partly in that of Haddington, about 6 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad. The ground rises gradually from the sea coast towards the Lammermuir hills, where the surface is hilly, and fit only for sheep pasture. On the coast the soil is dry and fertile. The village is finely situated as a fishing station, and is distant 7 miles from Dunbar, on the road from thence to Berwick. Dunglass, the seat of Sir James Hall, Bart. is an elegant modern building, upon the site of the ancient castle of Dunglass, which was a fortification of great importance in former days, and from which the Earls of Hume have the second title of Baron. Near it is an old chapel, still in good repair. In the lower parts of the parish are limestone, freestone, ironstone, and coal; the latter of which was formerly wrought. Population in 1801, 575.

OLD KILPATRICK. *Vide KILPATRICK (OLD or WEST).*

OLD LUCE. *Vide LUCE (OLD).*

OLD MACHAR. *Vide ABERDEEN (OLD).*

OLD MELDRUM. *Vide MELDRUM (OLD).*

OLD MONKLAND. *Vide MONKLAND (OLD or WEST).*

OLDNEY; a small island of Sutherlandshire, on the W. N. W. coast, belonging to the parish of Assint. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile where broadest, and has 2 small harbours.

OLRICK; a parish in the county of Caithness, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad on an average. The surface, though not level, is diversified by no great eminences, and the uncultivated parts are wholly green, and afford the most luxuriant pasturage. Towards the coast there is a continued tract of rich cultivated land. Of late, the modes of agriculture have been greatly improved. The sea coast is rugged and shelving, and affords a safe harbour for shipping at the bays of Dunnet and Murkle. In the southern parts of the parish is a considerable lake, called the Loch of Durran, about 3 miles in circumference. Murkle, Castlehill, and Orlrick, are the principal buildings. There are several subterraneous buildings, called Pictish houses; and, on the top of

the hill of Olrick, are evident vestiges of a watch tower, which, though of inconsiderable elevation, commands a most extensive prospect. Limestone, freestone, and slate, are found in different parts: the former often of the nature of the finest marble. Population in 1801, 1127.

OPSAY; a small island in the sound of Harris.

ORANSAY; a small island, on the W. coast of the isle of Sky, peninsula at low water.

ORANSAY. *Vide* COLONSAY.

ORBANSAY; a small island of the Hebrides, between Barray and South Uist.

OR-BEIN-MOR-ASSYNT; a lofty mountain in the parish of Assint, in the county of Sutherland.

ORCAS, or **TARVEDRUM**, (in ancient geography), the promontory of FAR-OUT-HEAD.

ORCADES; the ancient name of the Orkney Islands. *Vide* ORKNEY.

ORD; a hill situated at the southern extremity of the county of Caithness, and which forms the boundary betwixt that shire and Sutherland. On the top of the hill are the distinct vestiges of an ancient fortification.

ORD; a river of the isle of Sky.

ORDIE (LOCH); a small lake in the parish of Dunkeld, in Perthshire, about 2 miles in circumference.

ORDIQUHILL; a parish in Banffshire, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is highly diversified with hill dale: about two thirds are arable, and the soil is in general deep, but cold and wet at the bottom. Of late many extensive plantations have been made out, particularly on the estate of Sir Ernest Gordon of Park, whose elegant residence has been lately fitted up in the modern style. Mr. Walter Goodall, author of "A Defence of Mary Queen of Scots," published in 1750, was a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 510.

ORINSAY; a small island of the Hebrides, lying betwixt the islands of Boreray and North Uist, and separated from the latter by a narrow fount, which is dry at low water. The island is half a mile long, with a sandy soil, tolerably fertile in favourable seasons.

ORKNEY ISLANDS; the *Orkades* of the ancients, form the southern division of the Northern Isles. They are separated from the Mainland of Scotland by the Pentland Frith, which is in general about 10 miles broad. (*Vide* PENTLAND FRITH.)

These islands are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited, being small, and producing only sheep-pasture. The principal inhabited islands are, Pomona or Mainland, Hoy, North Ronaldshay, South Ronaldshay, Sanday, Stronsay, Eday, Westray, Shapinshay, Eglishay, Græmsay, Rousay, Weir, Enhallow, Papa Westray, Papa Stronsay, Bur-ray, &c. (See these articles.) The small uninhabited islands are generally denominated *holms*. The whole islands are divided into 18 parochial districts, which, in 1801, contained 24,445 inhabitants. The numerous straits or Friths have exceedingly rapid and dangerous currents; and near the small island of Swinna are two great whirlpools, called the Wells of Swinna, which are particularly dangerous to mariners, especially in a calm. It is said, that to avoid them, when the sailors find their vessel within the vortex, they throw out a barrel or some bulky substance, which counteracts the force of the eddy, and allows the vessel to pass in safety. In a breeze of wind the pools may be passed without much danger. The general appearance of the islands is hilly and rocky; in other places sandy and barren; but several of the islands produce great crops of bigg and black oats. The climate in summer is rather moist and cold, but in winter, owing to the insular situation, there is never much snow, and the little that falls lies only for a short time. In the Orkneys, during the months of June and July, the inhabitants can see distinctly to read at midnight; but, in the same ratio, the days in December and January are short, the sun being only about 4 hours above the horizon, and through the greater part of the winter the fogs, storms, and darkness, renders communication between them and the Mainland uncertain and difficult. The state of husbandry is very far behind. The plough generally used is

the single stilted one. In using this kind of plough the ploughman bends towards the soil, and well merits the title of *curvus arator*, bestowed by Virgil on the Italian ploughman. Indeed, in many instances, we may observe a remarkable coincidence in the Virgilian mode of husbandry with that of the Orkneys. The two-stilted plough is beginning to be used; but the general opinion is against it. The farmers choose to till very shallow; and to harrow sparingly, as they rely more on the quantity of manure than on any thing else for raising a good crop. The manure is almost solely the sea-weed drifted ashore during the storms of winter. Fallowing is rarely used, and a proper rotation of cropping is never followed. The black oats are generally sown in the end of March, or the beginning of April; and bigg or bear is sown from the 1st to the 20th of May. The summer is chiefly employed in preparing turf and peats for fuel, and bringing them home. The crop is reaped from the 20th of August to the end of September: if it should remain after that time, it is generally lost, from the violent gales and storms which generally precede the autumnal equinox. The *hiems ignavia colono* is verified here in its greatest extent; for, excepting thrashing out and preparing the grain, no agricultural work is carried on in winter. Then it is that the farmer enjoys the fruit of his labour, and to this season he looks forward for the reward of his toil. The neighbouring farmers among the superior orders of that class have convivial parties, where mirth and hilarity appear on every countenance, and realize the poet's description:

" *Frigoribus parto agricola plerumque
fruuntur,
Mutua inter se leti convivio curant,
Invitat genialis hiems, curasque resolvit.*"

VIRGILII GEORG. lib. i. v. 300.

" In genial winter, swains enjoy their store;
Forget their hardships and recruit for more;
The farmer to full bowls invites his friends,
And what he got with pain, with pleasure spends.

Dryden.

On the coast, indeed, the small farmers employ themselves in the fisheries

during the winter months, and during the summer in the making of kelp. Except some stunted birch and hazel bushes, a few willows, and juniper bushes; there is scarce a tree or shrub to be seen; but this barrenness cannot be imputed to the poverty of the soil, or the severity of the climate, as many trunks of large trees are to be found in all the mosses. The hills are thickly clothed with heath, and the vallies are variegated with a great profusion of beautiful herbs. There are no rivers, but the whole district is well supplied with lakes and rivulets, which not only serve to turn the mills; but yield delicious trout, and the mouths of several of them contain salmon. The land animals are small horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits. Of these the sheep are most numerous, there being upwards of 50,000 in the islands. Notwithstanding the great number, however, they are of little profit, as so little care is taken of them that they are allowed to run wild in the hills, which are almost all commonies. Here these animals, with their ears cut in many different forms to mark out the persons to whom they belong, roam at large, exposed to all the severities of hunger and cold, to the depredations of ravenous birds of various sorts, especially eagles, to dogs, and to thieves. The breed is so puny, that 5s. Sterling is considered as a tolerable price for a sheep ready for slaughter. The wool is excellent in quality, and, on an average, about a pound and a half is taken from every sheep, to procure which they are hunted down with dogs trained to the business. Notwithstanding their want of food, and the other disadvantages under which they labour, they are more prolific than those in almost any other part of the kingdom. Two lambs at a birth are common; three are sometimes met with; and, if the pasture be but tolerable, the mothers have milk sufficient to maintain them. A fact respecting these animals, which is as well authenticated as it is curious, deserves to be mentioned. In the little uninhabited islets or *holms*, as they are called, sheep; especially ewes, are put to remain the whole year for pasture; and if about lambing time any person goes upon the island with

a dog, the ewes suddenly take fright, and instantly drop down as dead as if their brains had been pierced through with a musket-ball. Goats have never been common in the islands, and at present there are none, and thus much fine pasture is lost, being inaccessible to cattle or sheep. The domesticated fowls are as common here as in other parts of Scotland, and the heaths abound with red grouse, plovers, and snipes. The other wild fowl are eagles of various kinds, wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, solan geese or ganets, swans, &c. The eagles are very large, and make much havock among the lambs, so that by law he that kills an eagle is entitled to a hen from every house in the parish where it was killed. The king's falconer used formerly to visit the islands every year, to fetch away the young hawks and falcons from their nests among the precipices: he enjoys a yearly salary of twenty pounds, and may claim a hen from every house in the country, except those that are expressly exempted from the exaction. The *skerries* or half-tide rocks swarm with seals. Sea otters are very common; the Friths are occasionally visited by whales, and by great herds of grampuses. Cod, ling, haddock, and flatfish are exceedingly abundant in the surrounding seas. Coal-fish, under the dissimilar names of *sillocks*, *cooths*, and *sethes*, form much of the food of the common people. Shoals of herrings occasionally enter the bays, but are neglected by the inhabitants. On the shores are found a great variety of sponges, corals, and corallines, large oysters, mussels, cockles, &c. Pieces of ambergris, and spermaceti are sometimes thrown ashore. But the greatest curiosity which the sea throws on these islands are the large seeds commonly known by the name of *Molucca* or *Orkney beans*: they are of American or West Indian origin, being all conveyed across the Atlantic, chiefly by the gulf-stream. The seeds of the *mimosa scandens* are the most common. They are found chiefly on the western coasts, and might be gathered in great quantities if of any value. Many strange fishes, and curious marine shells, of great variety, are frequently cast up by the

ocean, and sometimes exotic fowls have been driven on the coast by tempestuous weather. A single Laplander or *fin-man* has it is said been seen more than once in his slender canoe, covered with skins, being driven hither by adverse winds and storms. The gentry of Orkney, like those of other parts of Scotland, are civilized, polite, and hospitable. The language is English, with but little of the Scottish pronunciation and idiom. The common people are much addicted to superstition; in particular, interpreting dreams and omens, and believing in the force of idle charms. For example, they will not work nor go to sea in particular unlucky days; and the fishermen would reckon themselves in the most imminent danger, were they, by accident, to turn their boat in opposition to the sun's course. They have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable. The young men who enter into the British navy are remarkable for their boldness, activity, and hardihood. At home, the common people are inured to great fatigue, and are very adventurous, both in fishing during rough weather, and in climbing the rocks for sea-fowl and their eggs. Their mode of catching sea-fowl is curious: under the rock where the fowls build they row their boat, provided with a large net, to the upper corners of which are fastened two ropes, lowered down from the top of the rocks by men placed there; then hoisting up the net until it be spread opposite to the cliffs on which the birds are sitting, the boatmen below make a noise with a rattle, by which the fowls being frightened fly into the bosom of the net, in which they are immediately inclosed, and lowered down into the boat. In other parts they practise the method used in Norway, Iceland, and St. Kilda; one person being lowered down by a single rope from the top of the precipice to the place where the birds nestle. *Vide KILDA* (Str.) The Orkney women have been long famed for the clearness of their complexions and the elegance of their shape. The distempers most prevalent are those occasioned by the moisture of the climate, and from the sudden alternations of heat and cold, to

which, from their northern and insular situation, they are much exposed. The rheumatism, consumptive complaints, agues, scurvy, and cutaneous eruptions, are the most frequent. For the cure of the agues they formerly used a diet-drink of bitters and antiscorbutics infused in ale; and for phthisical complaints the *arby* root, (the root of sea-gilliflower, *statice armeria*), boiled in sweet milk. Heritable property in Orkney may be considered as divided into 1st, *King's lands*; 2d, *Kirk lands*; and 3d, *Udal lands*. The rents of the first, being demesne lands, were anciently paid to the sovereign; but these, in process of time, were feued by the crown in parcels to tenants, for payment of the old rental. The *kirk* lands were in similar circumstances, having been feued from the church by ecclesiastics or churchmen at the former rental. The *udal* is a peculiar tenure for some of the crown lands, which nowhere prevails in Scotland, except in the *four towns barony of Lochmaben*, and in the lands of Orkney and Shetland. The lands of Orkney which are held by this tenure, are said to have been granted by Olaus, one of the Norwegian kings, upon condition of receiving one-third of the produce; and the property devolved in succession, without charter or seisin, from either the sovereign or superior: the conditional payment of one-third of the produce is now given up, and at present some of the *udal* lands pay a small rent to the crown, some pay to the church, and some do not pay to one or other. The property of the *udal* lands is transferred from one person to another simply by delivery and possession without any written titles; the only formality requisite to render the transaction valid, being the insertion of the transfer into the rental of the superior, which is done without fee or reward. The *udal* rights were renewed by James VI. and Charles II., and confirmed by the Court of Session, and a decree of the British House of Peers, in 1726 and 1727. The standard weights of the Orkneys are called the *punlar* and *bismar*, two balances on the principle of the Roman steelyard, both very inaccurate and false, which have been in use ever since the Danes had pos-

session of the country. It may be proper to give a statement of the differences of these weights from each other, and what proportion they bear to the other weights of Scotland. There are two *punlars*, viz. the *malt punlar* and the *bear punlar*. The former, which is used in weighing malt, is as follows: 24 *merks* make 1 *setting*, equal to 32 lbs. Dutch; 6 *settings* make 1 *meil*, equal to 11½ stons Dutch. In the *bear punlar*, 24 *merks* make 1 *setting*, equal to 1 stone 5 lb. Dutch; 6 *settings* make 1 *meil*, equal to 17½ stons Dutch. The *bismar* is used for weighing butter and smaller articles: it weighs from one to 24 *merks*, which last quantity is denominated a *lispund*, and 7 *lispunds* make a barrel, equal to 14 stons Dutch. The trade of Orkney is not at present very considerable, though it might be extended to great advantage. Stromness supplies with provisions the ships which touch upon the coast in northern voyages, or in their passage from the East Indies, when in time of war, to avoid privateers of the enemy, they sail round the north of Ireland and Scotland. The bays are sometimes visited by the busses employed in the herring-fishery, which barter with the natives tobacco, wine, brandy, &c. for provisions, dried fish, oil, &c. Great numbers of black cattle, sheep, and swine are annually exported, with great quantities of grain, butter, tallow, wool, hides, skins of seals, otters, lambs, and rabbits, down, feathers, quills, &c. The manufacture of kelp, which is the most valuable, and may be considered as the staple commodity of Orkney, was first introduced by Mr. James Fea of Whitehall, in Stronsay, in 1722, since which time the manufacture has been gradually on the increase. It is made from all kinds of sea-weed, but particularly the four following species: *fucus vesiculosus*, *nodosus*, *serratus*, which are accounted small weed, and *fucus digitatus* and *esculentus*, which are named red ware or tang. All these are half-dried, and then gradually burnt in holes in the ground in place of furnaces. The burnt mass is stirred with iron rods till it becomes of a viscid consistence. It is then allowed to cool, and is placed in storehouses for exportation. It is in great demand

by glass-manufacturers, soap-boilers, and others. From the year 1763 to 1778, the average quantity made in Orkney was 1800 tons annually, and the average price was 4 guineas *per* ton; from 1778 to 1792 there was manufactured annually about 3000 tons, at 6l. Sterling *per* ton. From 1722 to 1794, a period of 72 years, the produce of kelp in this district has been 291,976l. Sterling, which is more than 36 years purchase of all the Orkney islands, the gross rent of which, excluding the kelp and fisheries, is only about 8000l. Sterling *per annum*. The early accounts of these islands are involved in many fables. They are first described by the geographer Melas, whose account is very inaccurate. Pliny the elder also mentions them, and states their number at about 40. They are afterwards described by Solinus, the supposed contemporary of Agricola, who states that in his time they had not a single inhabitant, and were overgrown with rushy grass. His accounts are by no means to be depended on; and, upon the whole, it seems to be generally allowed, that Julius Agricola, the Roman general in Britain, was the first Roman who landed on the *Orca-des*, till then unknown except by report, and subdued them. After that period, however, we know little about them. Ossian seems to consider the Orkneys as a distinct kingdom, having monarchs of their own, who were powerful, and caused their arms to be known at a great distance. It is probable that the Picts possessed these islands until the subversion of the Pictish kingdom in Scotland by Kenneth II. They continued annexed to the Scottish monarchy until 1099, when they were assigned by King Donald Bane to the King of Norway, for the assistance which Donald had received from that king in his usurpation. They remained in the possession of the Norwegians until the middle of the 13th century, when Magnus King of Norway transferred them to Alexander King of Scotland, who gave the property thereof to a nobleman surnamed Spiere, an heir-ess of whose family brought it to the Sinclairs or St. Clairs, one of whom was created Prince of Orkney and Duke of Oldenburgh, upon his mar-

riage with a daughter of the King of Denmark. One of his successors having forfeited, the title and estate fell to the crown; but the islands were of small advantage to the Scots, being often disturbed in their possession by the Norwegians, who again asserted their right of sovereignty, and often possessed them, until the year 1470, when James III. of Scotland married Margaret daughter of the King of Norway, with whom they again passed to the crown of Scotland in lieu of dowry; and upon the birth of her son they were finally ceded. The Danes, however, had pretensions to the Orkneys, which were never totally abandoned, until James VI. marrying Anne daughter of the King of Denmark, the possession was finally recognised in favour of the Scottish king. Queen Mary advanced James Hepburn Earl of Bothwell to the dignity of Duke of Orkney, which became extinct on his death, when King James VI. created a natural son of James V. Earl of Orkney, which, failing in his son, it returned to the crown. The title of Earl was revived in the family of Hamilton, in 1696, and in that family it still remains. The isles of Orkney and Shetland compose one stewartry, and send one member to the imperial parliament: the Shetland freeholders, however, supinely neglect their franchise, which is exercised solely by those of Orkney. The right of superiority to the Orkneys was dismembered from the crown by the Union parliament, and granted for a certain yearly consideration to the Earl of Morton, who was by Queen Anne appointed hereditary steward and justiciary. Upon the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, the appointment of the steward became vested in the crown; but, as the Earl of Morton possessed the patronage of the stewartry, that nobleman long possessed the office of steward and sheriff. Sir Thomas Dundas, now created Lord Dundas, acquired the superiority of the islands many years ago from the Earl of Morton by purchase, and still possesses it, with the right of patronage to all the parishes of the stewartry except two. He is authorised to create certain judges called *bailiffs*, of which there is one in every island and parish, who have power to super-

intend the manners of the inhabitants, to hold courts, and determine civil causes, according to the law of Scotland, to the value of ten pounds Scots, or 16s. 8d. Sterling; but all contests of a higher import are referred to the decision of the steward, his substitute or deputy, who resides at Kirkwall, the court town of the stewartry. As the Danes and Norwegians long possessed these islands, they have left behind them many vestiges of forts, castles, &c. which are noticed under the accounts of the different islands and parishes. Some of the islands contain valuable minerals, especially ores of lead and of iron near Stromness, and in Hoy. Limestone is common in different islands. Campbell, in his "Political Survey," suggests two improvements of the Orkneys, viz. the erection of an university at Kirkwall, and allowing the East India Company to have warehouses on one of the islands; but, in our opinion, the improvement of the Orkneys will be promoted chiefly by a vigorous prosecution of the fisheries and of the manufacture of kelp, and by a proper attention to the improvement of the breed of sheep. The planting of timber should also be properly attended to. The valued rent of the whole stewartry of Orkney and Shetland is 56,551l. 9s. 1d. Scots, and the real land rent, including the fisheries and kelp manufacture, may be estimated about 18,500l. Sterling.

ORMISTOUN; a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 5 miles long and 1 to 3 broad, lying on a branch of the river Tyne. The surface is mostly flat, and the soil a rich clay, well inclosed with hedge-rows and fences. It is in general wet, and the climate is cold; but this is not the case with the village of Ormistoun, which is neatly built on a rising ground, the soil of which is gravel. It consists of two rows of houses, parallel to each other, with a wide spacious street between them; and the whole is sheltered by some beautiful plantations belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun. It is chiefly a farming village, the only branches of manufacture being a distillery and a starch work, which employs about 40 persons. It contains about 600 inhabitants. Near the village is Ormistoun Hall, a beautiful seat of the Earl

of Hopetoun, in the garden of which is a yew tree of remarkable size. Its trunk is 11 feet in circumference, and 25 feet in length; the diameter of the ground covered by its branches is 53 feet. It is still in full vigour, without the least decay in its branches, and is probably upwards of 300 years old. About 2 miles from the village, on the top of a small hill called Dodridge Law, are the remains of a Danish camp. Limestone is abundant; and, on the estate of the Earl of Hopetoun, there is an excellent coal mine. This parish gave birth to the Cockburns of Ormistoun, celebrated as statesmen and lawyers about the beginning of the last century. One of them, John Cockburn, Esq. after having long served as representative of Haddingtonshire in the union parliament, and as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, retired about the year 1740 to his paternal estate, and contributed to the establishment here of the first bleachfield in the country. Population in 1801, 766.

ORNASAY; a small island on the S. coast of the isle of Sky, covering a fine harbour of the same name, in the parish of Sleat.

ORNAY; one of the smaller Shetland isles, lying between Yell and Mainland.

ORONSAY; a small fertile island of the Hebrides, in the parochial district of Jura and Colonsay, from which latter island it is separated by a narrow channel. The walls of a priory still remain; a fine relic of the religious antiquities of the Hebrides. *Vide* COLONSAY.

ORPHIR; a parish in the island of Pomona in Orkney, about 8 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad. The surface is diversified with hills and vales, in which many small rivulets run towards the sea; but, like the rest of the Orkney islands, the appearance is barren and naked, from the want of wood. There is one lake called the loch of Kirbister, about 3 miles in circuit, situated at the N. western extremity. The small island of Cava, containing 19 inhabitants, belongs to this parish. There are several chalybeate springs, and abundance of excellent iron ore. Slates are found in one quarry, though of an inferior quality; and some crop veins

of coal have been discovered. About 50 tons of kelp are annually exported from this parish. There are the remains of many old chapels, and of two considerable fortifications. Population in 1801, 864.

ORR; a small river in Fifeshire, which rises in the parish of Beath; and, after a course of 15 miles E., falls into the Leven about 3 miles from its mouth.

ORR, or **URR**; a lake and river in Kirkcudbrightshire. *Vide* **URR**.

ORRIN; a river in Ross-shire, which rises in the S. W. borders of that county, and falls into the river Conon, at the *kirk* of Urray.

ORROCK; a hill in Fifeshire, near Burntisland, upon which are many tumuli, which contain human bones. It is said that diamonds of a fine water have been found in the debris at the foot of it.

ORWELL; a parish in Kinross-shire, sometimes called Milnathort, from the principal village in which the church is situated. It is between 5 and 6 miles long, and 5 broad. The greater part of the surface is flat, rising gradually towards the northern border: the soil is generally fertile, and more than one half is inclosed. The village of Milnathort is pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet, which divides it nearly into two equal parts. In the eastern part of the parish, near the foot of the Lomond hills, are the ruins of the castle of Burleigh, formerly the residence of the Lords Burleigh, which has been a place of great strength, and is surrounded by very large trees. One in particular, an ash, is hollowed out in the inside, and is reported to have served as a place of concealment to Lord Burleigh, when avoiding justice for the murder of the schoolmaster of Aberdour. Population in 1801, 2036.

OSRIM; a small island on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

OUCHTERARDER. *Vide* **AUCHTERARDER**.

OUCHTERDERRAN. *Vide* **AUCHTERDERRAN**.

OUCHTERGAVEN. *Vide* **AUCHTERGAVEN**.

OUCHTERHOUSE; *Vide* **AUCHTERHOUSE**.

OUCHTERLESS. *Vide* **AUCHTERLESS**.

OUCHTERMUCHTY. *Vide* **AUCHTERMUCHTY**.

OUCHTERTOUL. *Vide* **AUCHTERTOUL**.

OUDE; a small river in Argyllshire, which takes its rise from Loch Tralig, in the braes of Lorne, and falls into the head of Loch Melfort, in the parish of Kilninver.

OVERSAY; a small island of the Hebrides, about 2 miles S. of the isle of Colonsay.

OW (LOCH), or **LOCH AW**; a lake in Argyllshire. *Vide* **AW (LOCH)**. As an enumeration of the islands in this beautiful expanse of water was omitted under the article **Aw**, it is thought proper to take notice of them in this place. These are **Inish-Ail**, on which are the remains of a small chapel; **Inish-Eraith**, the scene of one of Ossian's tales; **Inish-Channel**, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle, a former seat of the Argyll family; and **Fraoch-Elain**, on which are the ruins of a castle, the property of the chief of the clan of Macnaughton. On a peninsula of the lake stand the ruins of Kilchurn Castle, built by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, in 1440, while her husband was engaged in the holy wars. It was afterwards much enlarged, and became the chief seat of the Earls of Braidalbin. This magnificent castle is fast going to ruin, and is a melancholy monument of the mutability of human grandeur, and of the all-destructive hand of time.

"What does not fade! the tower that long has stood
The crush of thunder, and the warring winds,
Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer TIME,
Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base."

ARMSTRONG.

OXNA; a small inhabited island of Shetland, in the parish of Tingwall, about 4 miles W. from the town of Scalloway.

OXNAM, anciently **OXENHAM**; a parish in Roxburghshire, of an irregular rectangular figure, 9 miles long, by 5 miles broad, except at one place, where it is not more than 2. The general appearance is rather bleak.

and hilly; but the hills are of small elevation, and most of them are covered with green pasture. The soil is various, and upon the whole tolerably fertile; but the want of inclosures prevents agricultural improvement. The parish is watered by numerous rivulets; particularly the Coquet, the Jed, the Kail, and the Oxnam, all of which abound with trout. On the S. where it joins to the English border, the hills are more elevated, and only fit for pasturage; but, on the banks of the rivers, there are many fertile arable fields. In the parish are several small villages, the chief of which are Oxnam and Newbigging. There are the remains of various military operations. The great Roman road from Borough Bridge to the Lothians can be traced the whole length of the parish, and there are vestiges of 3 ancient fortifications, particularly the tower of Dolphiston. Limestone is found on the banks of the Jed; but, though there are flattering appearances of coal, no attempt to dis-

cover it has been successful. Population in 1801, 688.

OXNAM; a river in Roxburghshire, which rises in the parish of Oxnam, and, after a course of about 12 miles, wherein there are many beautiful serpentine windings through steep and romantic banks, falls into the Teviot, about half a mile below the church of Crailing.

OYNE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, of an irregular figure, the extreme points of which are 3 or 4 miles distant in every direction. It is watered by the Don, the Ury, the Shevock, and the Gadie, all of which contain trout. The parish is in general very fertile; but agricultural improvements are far behind, owing to the want of leases, and the badness of the roads, which prevents the liberal use of lime as a manure. There are considerable plantations around the mansion-houses of Westhall, Tillyfour, and Pittodrie. There are two distinct druidical temples, one of which is of great extent. Population in 1801, 518.

P

P A B

PABAY; a small island of the Hebrides, about 8 miles from Barra, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 1 broad, and inhabited by 3 families.

PABBA; a small island, 2 miles from the isle of Sky, about a mile long, and three-fourths of a mile broad. It is uninhabited, and only used for pasturing cattle. In one place are great indications of iron ore; and many of the rocks are of limestone, approaching to the nature of marble, and exhibit beautiful specimens of petrified fish and shells. At its northern extremity are the remains of a small chapel.

PABBAY; one of the isles which compose the district of Harris. It has a conical appearance, and rises to a peak considerably higher than the neighbouring islands. It is nearly circular, and its diameter may mea-

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sure about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This island once supplied the district with corn; but, from the sand drift which now covers its S. E. side, it has lost its fertility, and exhibits the most desolate appearance towards the S. W., which is sheltered by Berneray. It is very productive; but, on the N. W., exposed to the spray from the Atlantic, scarce any vegetation is discovered.

PAISLEY; a considerable town in Renfrewshire, seated on the banks of White Cart river, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Glasgow, $40^{\circ} 20'$ W. longitude from London, and $55^{\circ} 52'$ N. latitude. It is a place of great antiquity; but only of late years has it risen to be a place of importance. In the beginning of the last century, when Mr. Crawford wrote the history of Renfrewshire, it seems to have been an incon-

considerable town; for he describes it as consisting only of one principal street, about half a mile in length, with several lanes belonging to it; whereas now, the town with its suburbs occupies such an extent of ground, that it may be considered next to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, as the largest and most populous town of Scotland. The Old Town, which is situated on the W. bank of the Cart, runs in a direction from E. to W., upon the S. slope of a ridge of hills, from whence there is a delightful prospect of the city of Glasgow and the adjacent country, occupying an extent of about a mile square; the New Town and abbey, on the opposite bank of the river, communicating with the Old Town by 3 handsome bridges. This part was feued some years ago by the Marquis of Abercorn, and now consists of a number of handsome buildings. The streets are laid out in a regular manner, but (unfortunately for the convenience and elegance of some of the houses) not at right angles. Near the center of one of the principal streets, the Marquis has built, at his own expence, one of the largest, most elegant, and most commodious inns in the kingdom; and, in the immediate vicinity, his Lordship is to build the public market places. A little to the S. of the inn is the abbey church, the only one which Paisley formerly required. This church, when entire, has been a most noble building, and consisted of several distinct and separate places of worship; and what now remains of that magnificent Gothic structure, is still worthy of notice and admiration. "The great north window," says Mr. Pennington, "is a noble ruin, the arch very lofty, and the middle pillar wonderfully light, and entire: only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two side aisles, by very lofty pillars, with Gothic arches: above these is another range of pillars much larger, being the segment of a circle, and above a row of arched niches from end to end; over which the roof terminates in a sharp point. The outside of the building is decorated with a profusion of ornaments, especially the great west and north doors, than which scarce any thing

lighter or richer can be imagined." Close by the church is the aisle or burying-place of the family of Abercorn, which, in the opinion of the tourist already quoted, "is by much the greatest curiosity in Paisley. It is a small vaulted Gothic chapel, without pulpit, pew, or any other ornament whatever; but has the finest echo perhaps in the world. When the end door (the only one it has) is shut, it is equal to a loud and very near clap of thunder. If you strike a single note of music, you hear the sound gradually ascending, with a great number of repetitions, till it dies away as if at an immense distance, and all the while diffusing itself through the circumambient air. If a good voice sings, or a musical instrument is played upon, the effect is inexpressibly agreeable. The deepest, as well as the most acute tones, are distinctly reverberated, and these at regular intervals of time. When a musical instrument is sounded, it has the effect of a number of a like size and kind playing in concert." In this chapel is the monument of Marjory Bruce, the daughter of King Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter great steward of Scotland, from whom descended the royal line of Stewart. Near her monument are the graves of Elisabeth Muir and Euphemia Ross, both consorts to Robert II. The abbey of Paisley, of which the abbey church and the aisle are the only remains, was founded in 1160 by Walter great steward of Scotland, as a priory for the monks of the order of Clugni. It was afterwards raised into the rank of an abbacy; and the lands belonging to it were by Robert II. erected into a regality, under the jurisdiction of the abbot. After the Reformation, the abbacy was secularized, and, in 1588, erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton, third son of the Duke de Chatelherault, who was created Lord Paisley. The buildings of the abbey were greatly enlarged and beautified in 1484, by Abbot George Shaw, who surrounded the whole precincts with a noble wall of hewn stone. This wall stood till 1781, when the garden being feued by the late Earl of Abercorn for building, the wall was sold to the feuers, who employed the stones in

building their houses. On the garden wall was this inscription :

Thy callit th abbot George of Shaw,
About my abby gart make this waw ;
An hundred * four hundreth zear
Eighty four the date but weir.
Pray for his salvation
That laid this noble foundation.

The revenues of this abbacy were very great, having, besides the tythes of 28 different parishes, a great deal of property in every part of the kingdom. The *Chronicon Clugniense*, or "*the black book of Paisley*," frequently mentioned in Scottish history, was a chronicle of the public affairs and remarkable events, kept by the monks who resided in this monastery. It agreed in every remarkable fact with the *Scotichronicon* of Fordun, which is thought by many to have been copied from it. The greatly increased population of this town has occasioned the erection of many new churches, both on the establishment and for dissenting congregations, some of which are highly ornamental to the town. The Town-house is a very handsome building, of cut stone, with a lofty spire and clock. The Butcher-market is the neatest and most commodious of the kind in Britain, with an elegant front of hewn stone. The Poor-house is a large building, opposite to the quay, in a fine open situation, supported by a small assessment on the inhabitants. Of late years, numerous elegant houses have been erected ; and the streets are well paved, spacious, and excellently lighted. The river White Cart, on the banks of which Paisley stands, runs from S. to N., and falls into the Clyde, after it has joined the river Gryfe and Black Cart at Inchinnan bridge, about 3 miles below the town. The White Cart was, by the direction of the magistrates of Paisley, surveyed by Mr. Whitworth in 1786. He reported, that, by removing some rocks and shoals in the river, a depth of 7 feet of water might be obtained in spring tides ; and, as the channel is but shallow under Inchinnan bridge, as it could not be easily or safely deepened there, and as, at any rate, vessels with standing masts could not pass

under the arches, he proposed to avoid that part of the navigation by means of a navigable canal, which should leave the river a little above, and join it a little below the bridge. The expence of the whole, including a draw-bridge over the canal, was estimated at 1900*l*. The plan being approved of, an act of parliament was obtained, empowering the magistrates of Paisley and others, as trustees, to carry on the work, and to defray the expence by a tonnage of 8*d* per ton upon all vessels navigating the Cart, except those loaded with coal. The work was completed in 1791, at the expence of 4000*l*. Since this navigation has been opened, the advantages resulting from it have been very great, and now vessels of 40 tons burden can easily come up and unload at the quay. Paisley is certainly the first manufacturing town in Scotland, and is greatly celebrated on account of some of its branches of manufacture, particularly in the weaving line. Its commercial importance is easily to be traced from very small beginnings ; but its progress, at some periods, has been rapid and astonishing. Not long after the Union, when a free trade was opened with South Britain, the spirit of manufacture began to manifest itself in Paisley, and the fabric of the cloth was so much esteemed, that it found a ready market not only in the vicinity, but also in the neighbouring kingdom. But the trade of Paisley in that period owed its chief encouragement to a set of men which were of great benefit to this country, though they are discountenanced and laid under severe restrictions by government, viz. the pedlars or travelling merchants of England. These men having long frequented Paisley for the purchase of their goods, and having made a little money, came to settle in the town, and bought up the goods, which they vended to their friends and correspondents in England. The merchants of Glasgow also began to make purchases for exportation. Such was the trade of Paisley about the year 1760, before which period the articles of manufacture were coarse chequered linen cloth, and fine linen handkerchiefs. These were succeeded by lawn, linen gauze, and that species of thread

* It should probably be a thousand.

which was first introduced into this neighbourhood from Holland by a lady of the Bargarron family, and is still one of the chief branches of manufacture. About the year 1760, the manufacture of silk gauze, similar to that of Spitalfields in London, was introduced, and succeeded far beyond expectation. It was soon brought to great perfection, and is now wrought in a great variety of patterns. It has been computed, that there have been no fewer than 5000 weavers employed in that branch in Paisley and the neighbourhood; and the number of winders, warpers, clippers, and others necessary in the other parts of the silk manufacture, has been computed to be nearly equal. Each loom is calculated to produce, on an average, upwards of 70l. Sterling *per annum*, so that the whole will be more than 350,000l. It appeared on the best calculation, that what could be made then, in the year 1784, the manufactures of Paisley in silk gauze, lawn and linen gauze, and white sewing thread, amounted to the annual value of 579,185l. 16s. 6d., and 26,484 persons were employed in carrying them on. At present, it is difficult to give an exact account of the state of their manufactures. The silk branch has greatly declined, but the muslin and thread have considerably increased, and the cotton manufacture has been carried on to an extent unknown before. Besides these principal manufactures, there are some others which ought not to be forgot; for instance, several tan-works, soap and candle works, and the manufacture of tape and ribbons. In 1789, the state of the different branches of trade was thus estimated:

	No. of hands	Annual
Manufactures.	employed.	produce.
Silk gauze, . . .	10,000	L. 350,000
Lawns, cambrics, thread gauze, and muslins, }	12084	.. 180,385
White thread, . . .	4800 70,000
Soap and candles,		48,000
Ribbons, &c.		2,000
Tan-works, &c.		10,000
Total yearly value of the manufactures of Paisley,		L. 660,385

Besides these extensive works in town, there are many others in the Abbey

parish of Paisley, which includes the suburbs, and is nearly equal in population with the town. In the various weaving branches there were employed at Whitsunday 1791, in the suburbs of Paisley, 1208 looms. The cotton-spinning is also carried on in the Abbey parish to a great extent: two of the mills contain 22,572 spindles, and employ nearly 1000 persons. There is also a calico-printing work, a copperas work, and several extensive bleachfields. In the suburbs also is a soap and candle work, which pays about 2000l. of duty *per annum* to government, and in 1792 paid 3000l.: a black soap manufacture also paid 4500l. in the same year. In its municipal capacity, Paisley is governed by three bailies, of which the oldest is commonly in the commission of the peace, a treasurer, town clerk, and 17 counsellors, who are annually elected. Its revenues are small, but have been lately increased in proportion to the increase of population. It enjoys all the privileges and powers necessary for government and police, without any of the burdens to which royal boroughs are subjected, and which always retard their prosperity. The freedom of the town is conferred on moderate terms. It received its first charter of erection from King James IV. in the year 1488, being then erected into a borough of barony, under the superiority of George Shaw, the abbot of the monastery of Paisley, and his successors, and, upon the reformation, it came into the power of the Hamilton family, now represented by the Marquis of Abercorn, who from it takes his second title of Baron Paisley. The country around the town is called the Parish of the Abbey of Paisley, the extent of which is about 9 miles in length, and from half a mile to 3 miles in breadth. The surface is irregular, swelling, particularly in the neighbourhood of the town, into gentle eminences. Towards the N. of the town it is remarkably level, having formerly been a morass, but now cultivated. On the opposite side of Paisley the ground is hilly, one of the eminences, called Stanleybrae, being 680 feet above the level of the sea at flood. The soil varies considerably, but is chiefly light loam, rendered tolerably productive by long

culture, but wet and cold, from having a bottom of close impervious till. This circumstance, and the vicinity to the Atlantic, renders the climate moist; and rheumatic, pulmonary, and other inflammatory disorders, are very prevalent. About 140 acres are covered with natural wood, which is all that remains of the extensive forest of Paisley, mentioned in many ancient papers. The whole district abounds with various useful and curious minerals. Coal, limestone, and freestone, are wrought in many places; and there is one quarry of a species of *lapis ollaris* called Osmund stone, which is fire proof, and highly on demand for hearths of ovens. In the limestone quarries are found fossil shells, and other marine exuviae, in great variety and abundance. Besides the shells natural to our seas, are found many foreign shells, as *anomia*, *gryphites*, *milliperes*, *fungites*, &c. Corals and shells have also been found in the coal shafts, in detached pieces of limestone and schistus, sometimes at the depth of not less than 160 feet. In the limestone there are often fine specimens of calcareous and rhomboidal spars. One bed of schistus contains considerable quantities of iron pyrites, and even native sulphate of iron, which is extracted from it by a company established in the neighbourhood for the manufacture of copperas. Some of the beds of schistus and freestone exhibit fine specimens of impressions of native and exotic plants. Population of the town and Abbey parish of Paisley in 1801, 31,179.

PALDIE or **PALDIEKIRK**; a small village in the parish of Fordoun, in Kincardineshire, noted for its three days fair. It is said to have received its name from St. Palladius, first bishop of the Scots, who was interred there.

PANBRIDE; a parish in Forfarshire, situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of the Frith of Tay. It is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 2 broad. The general appearance is flat, with a considerable declivity from the N. to the sea. The coast is flat and rocky, but has two open harbours at the East and West Havens, where small vessels may deliver their cargoes during the summer months. The soil varies

considerably, being sandy on the coast, loam or clay in the middle, and moory in its northern extremity. The parish is watered by a considerable stream, which runs at the bottom of a valley called Battie's den, over which is thrown a high bridge on the turnpike road from Dundee to Arbroath. There are several villages, viz. East and West Havens, Panbride, Skrine, and Muirdrum, at the latter of which is a post-office. In the northern part of the parish stands the house of Panmure, with its extensive inclosures and plantations, the property of the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule. Near the house are the vaults and foundations of the old castle of Panmure, long the seat of the Earls of that name. The ancestors of Hector Boethius or Boece were for several generations proprietors of the barony of Panbride, and it is generally reported that that historian was born in this parish. Population in 1801, 1583.

PANNANACH or **PANNANICH**; a village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Glenmuick, noted for its mineral waters. These waters issue from the N. side of the hill of Pannanich, and are said to resemble the Seltzer water in Germany, being strongly impregnated with the aerial acid. They are of great service in gravelly, scorbutic, and scrophulous affections. The wells are the property of Mr. Farquharson of Monaltrie, who has cleared the spring and covered them, and erected several houses for the accommodation of the water drinkers, and a public and private bath. He has also built a large and commodious house called Pannanach Lodge, on the banks of the Dee, about a mile from the wells.

PAPA-STOUR; a small island of Shetland, about a mile W. of the Mainland, lying in the parish of Walls and Sandness. It is about 2 miles long and 1 broad, flat, and extremely agreeable in summer. The soil is sandy, and in a warm summer, when well manured with sea weed, yields rich crops of bear, oats, and potatoes. The grass it produces is exceedingly rich. It possesses several small *voes* or harbours, which afford safe shelter to the fishing boats. The beaches are excellent for drying fish, which

have caused it to be resorted to by a great fishing company from England, who have erected convenient drying-houses upon it. There is a very remarkable cave, by which the sea flows a great way under the rocks of the island. It contains about 280 inhabitants.

PAPA-STRONSAY; a small island of Orkney, lying on the N. E. side of Stronsay, about half a mile distant from that island. It is about 3 miles in circumference, flat, and so fertile, that, under proper management, it might be made one continued corn field. It lies at the mouth of a creek or harbour of Stronsay, to which it gives the name of Papa Sound. There are two ruinous chapels on the island, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bride; and half way between these chapels is an eminence called the Earl's *Know*, which has a number of graves, containing human bones of a large size.

PAPA-WESTRAY; an island of Orkney, lying on the N. side of Westray, about 3 miles from that island, and 25 from Kirkwall, the head town of the stewartry. It is of an oval form, about 4 miles long and 1 broad. The soil is fertile, the island it is said containing the best arable and pasture land in the Orkneys. It is divided into 24 ploughgates of land, and contains about 240 inhabitants. On the shore are annually burnt about 70 tons of kelp.

PAPS OF JURA; four mountains in the island of Jura, which are conspicuous at a great distance. Their names are *Beinn-achaolais*, "the mountain of the sound;" *Beinn-an-oir*, "the mountain of gold;" *Beinn-sheunta*, "the sacred mountain;" and *Carra-bhein*, "the steep and rugged mountain." *Vide Jura*.

PARKHEAD; a village near Glasgow, containing about 678 inhabitants.

PARKHOUSE; a village near Glasgow, containing about 499 inhabitants.

PARTON; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of a square form, comprehending about 20 square miles. The ground is very unequal, but none of the eminences deserve the name of mountain. The surface is covered with heath, furze or broom,

except the cultivated lands on the banks of the Ken, which unites with the Dee about half a mile from the village. There are 7 small lakes, which are plentifully stored with trout. Near the church is a strong mineral spring, similar to the old well of Moffat. The pasture lands are stocked with about 1000 head of black cattle, and 3000 sheep. Several cairns and a druidical circle are here to be seen. Population in 1801, 426.

PATH of CONDIE; a small village in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire, containing about 90 inhabitants.

PATH-HEAD; a considerable village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Dysart, long famous for its manufacture of nails. It is situated on the face of a hill looking towards the Frith of Forth, on the road from the N. of Fife to Kirkaldy, and is divided into two districts, one called Dunnikier, on the estate of Mr. Oswald, and the other named Sinclairtown. Of late, the making of nails in this village has been in a great measure given up to follow the different branches of weaving; but in 1792 there were still 48 smiths, who made about 6 millions of nails annually, the value of which was upwards of 1000l. There is a great annual fair for woollen and linen cloths, held on the first Wednesday of August. It contains about 2090 inhabitants.

PAXTON; a village on the banks of the Tweed, in the parish of Hutton and county of Berwick, containing about 270 inhabitants.

PEATHS or PEESE; a vast chasm or ravine in the parish of Cockburnspath, in Berwickshire, on the road betwixt Berwick and Dunbar, over which an elegant bridge of 4 arches has been thrown. It is supposed to be the highest bridge in Britain, the height of the parapet from the surface of the water being 128 feet.

PEATLAW; a hill in the parish and county of Selkirk, elevated 1964 feet above the level of the sea.

PEEBLES-SHIRE or TWEED-DALE extends 36 miles in length, and in general 10 in breadth; in one place extending to 16. It is bounded on the E. and S. E. by Berwick and Selkirkshires; on the S. by Dumfriesshire; on the W. by Lanarkshire;

and on the N. by the county of Mid-Lothian. It is a hilly country, well watered by the rivers Tweed, Yarrow, Leithen, and a number of pure streams, on the banks of which the soil is fertile, and adapted for any kind of husbandry. But, upon the whole, it is better adapted for pasture, and the hills are covered with innumerable flocks of sheep, which are famous for the excellence of the wool they produce. All the rivers and small lakes contain salmon and trout; and a lake called the West Water loch swarms with eels in the greatest abundance. The county contains only one royal borough, viz. Peebles, which is the county town; several small villages, as Linton &c.; and is divided into 16 parishes, containing, in 1801, 8717 inhabitants. Being an agreeable pastoral country, it is adorned with numerous seats, particularly Nidpath Castle, the property of the Duke of Queensberry; Darnhall, a seat of Lord Elbank; Horseburgh Castle, the seat of Mr. Horseburgh; Stobo and Wheam, seats of Sir James Montgomery; Lamancha, Kirurd, New Cairnmuir, New Posso, &c. There are many highly esteemed mineral springs, and the county abounds with several valuable minerals. Coal, limestone, and marl, are particularly abundant; and ironstone is found in many places, especially in Newlands parish. Lead ore has been found in the parishes of Traquair and Tweedsmuir; and in the parish of Linton has been discovered a valuable stratum of fullers earth. The valued rent of the county is 51,937l. 18s. 10d. Scots, and the real rent is estimated at 29,820l. Sterling.

PEEBLES; a royal borough and county town of the county of Tweeddale, to which it gives its name. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed, over which there is an elegant bridge of 5 arches. The town is well built, in a beautiful and healthy opening, with a hilly country around. It is governed by a magistracy and town-council of 18 persons; and the burgesses enjoy many privileges and immunities, granted by the munificence of many monarchs, particularly James I, during whose reign it was a royal residence. It was in this town that royal author wrote his poem of

"Peebles to the Play," in which he describes a great festival of diversions, feasting, and music, with the humour peculiar to himself. At present Peebles has become a place of considerable consequence, from its woollen manufactures, and is noted for the excellence of the beer made at its brewery. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. It lies 22 miles S. of Edinburgh, and unites with Lanark, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, in sending a representative to parliament. The parish extends about 10 miles in length from N. to S., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ from E. to W., and contains 18,210 acres, watered by the Tweed and the Eddlestone or Peebles water, which runs into it, after dividing the town of Peebles into two parts, called the New and Old towns. The general aspect of the country is hilly; but upon the banks of the rivers the soil is highly fertile, and for the most part well cultivated. In the neighbourhood of the town the scenery is truly picturesque and beautiful. The castle of Nidpath, a seat of the Duke of Queensberry, embosomed with wood, stands proudly on an eminence towards the W. adjoining to the town. Its situation is thus accurately described by a native poet:

The noble Nidpath, Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge, and Tweed's meandering brooks;
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields around gives forth commands.
PENNYCUICK.

Towards the E. stands the castle of Horseburgh, also seated on an eminence; while the rich vale of Eddlestone water, ornamented with gentlemen's seats, varies the landscape to the N.; and on the S. the view is enlivened by the Tweed, winding through a variety of thriving plantations. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2088.

PEFFER; a river in Ross-shire, in the parish of Fodderty, which falls into the Frith of Cromarty.

PEFFER; a small rivulet, which rises in the parish of Athelstaneford, in Haddingtonshire; and falls into the Frith of Forth near the village of Aberlady.

PENCAITLAND; a parish in Haddingtonshire, of an oblong square form, 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The

soil is in general wet and clayey, and indifferently cultivated. About 300 acres are covered with forest trees, some of which are of great size. It is watered by the Tyne, which runs through its whole length, dividing it into two equal parts. There are 4 villages, viz. Easter and Wester Pencaitland, Winton, and Nisbet; each of which contains about 180 inhabitants. The principal seats are Fountain-Hall, Pencaitland, and Winton House, formerly the residence of the Countess of Winton, previous to the attainder of that family in 1715. Coal and limestone every where abound; and there is plenty of excellent freestone. There are also several mineral springs. Population in 1801, 925.

PENNELHEUGH; a hill in the parish of Crailing, in Roxburghshire, on the top of which are the remains of a strong encampment.

PENNINGHAM; a parish in Wigtonshire, situated at the N. eastern extremity of that county. It is about 16 miles long from N. to S., and from 5 to 6½ miles broad, intersected by the military road from Dumfries to Port-Patrick. The greater part of the parish is moory and uncultivated; but the whole is capable of being rendered fertile by diligent husbandry. The number of sheep is about 10,000. Upon the Cree, which bounds the parish on the E., stands the thriving village of Newton Douglas, formerly Newton Stewart, which, from a small beginning, has in 80 or 90 years become a very considerable town. There is a beautiful bridge thrown over the Cree at the N. end of the town, which connects the shire of Wigton with the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. There is an extent of morass, about 4 miles long, and 4 broad, called the moss of Cree, which seems to have been formerly an arm of the sea, to which it is connected at the S. end. Population in 1801, 2569.

PENNYCUICK; a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, lying about 9 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on the borders of the county of Peebles. It extends from 11 to 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, watered by the river Esk, which, rising in its western extremity, runs through its whole extent. Towards the N. border, the parish includes a considerable part of

the Pentland hills, upon which are fed great flocks of sheep, about 8000 being reared in this parish. The S. parts are more level; and the surface is exceedingly various, exhibiting every kind of soil, from clay and moss to the poorest gravelly loam. The village of Pennyquick is situated on the Esk, and has of late considerably increased in population and extent, by the erection of a large cotton mill in the vicinity, which employs upwards of 500 persons. At the E. end is the parish church of Pennyquick, a neat handsome building, with a portico supported by Doric pillars. Near the village is Pennyquick House, an elegant building, erected in 1761 by the late Sir James Clerk, Bart. Its situation is delightful, commanding a prospect of the valley in which the Esk runs, terminated by the western extremity of the Pentlands, and the ruins of Brunstone Castle. The library contains an excellent collection of books and paintings; and the proprietor has also collected a great number of Roman antiquities, principally from Antoninus's wall, and the Roman camp at Netherby. The pleasure grounds around are also highly ornamental. At the back of the house is an exact model of the celebrated Roman temple, which formerly stood on the banks of the Carron, which Buchanan termed *Templum Termini*, but is better known by the name of *Arthur's Oven*. On the opposite side of the river, to the S., is an obelisk raised to the memory of Allan Ramsay the poet, who frequently resided here, and is supposed to have laid the scene of the beautiful pastoral, "The Gentle Shepherd," on the borders of this parish and Glencross. In this parish also are the seats of New Hall and Spittal. There is abundance of coal and limestone; some specimens of the latter are so hard as to receive a polish like marble, exhibiting beautiful petrifications of shells, and sometimes of wood. The hills abound with freestone, ironstone, and the species of stone called *Petunse Pentlandica*. In the Carlops hill are found small quantities of lead ore; and about half a mile W., at the *Picket craig*, a vein of ore was for some time wrought, which yielded silver. In the bed of the Esk are often found fine

pebbles and bloodstones, which have been formed into seals and other ornaments. The remains of several encampments, both circular and rectangular, are pointed out in this neighbourhood. Population in 1801, 1705.

PENPONT; a parish in Dumfriesshire, of considerable extent, being upwards of 21 miles long, and on an average 5 broad. With a gentle ascent it rises from the S. E. towards the N. W., where its elevation is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The whole district is mountainous, and divided by 4 steep ridges, forming 3 narrow glens, in each of which run 3 large streams, of which the Scarr and the Shinnel are the most remarkable. Cairnkinnow is a lofty mountain, nearly in the middle of the parish; its exact height is not ascertained, but it is the highest land between the Solway Frith and the Frith of Clyde. The hills are mostly covered with rich pasture, and are interspersed with many fertile arable spots, of which the soil is light, early, and capable of great improvement. There are about 980 black cattle, and 1200 sheep pastured in the parish. One of the greatest natural curiosities of the S. of Scotland, is Glenquhargen craig, which rises almost perpendicularly to the height of 1000 feet. It is composed of a hard brownish basalt; and in one direction its two precipitous sides strike the eye, when no other rock is to be seen on either side. The village of Penpont contains about 120 inhabitants, and is the seat of a presbytery. A Roman causeway can be traced along the banks of the Scarr, and there distinct vestiges of an encampment. An old castle, said to have been erected by the Romans, is to be seen near the union of the Scarr and Nith, called Tiber's castle, probably a contraction from Tyber or Tiberius. Freestone and whinstone are abundant; and there are indications of lead, iron, and coals. Some rocks contain calcareous spar and rock crystals. Population in 1801, 966.

PENTLAND FRITH, sometimes named *Pictland Frith*; the strait which separates the Mainland of Scotland from the Orkney Isles. It is only 12 miles over, but in it the sea runs with such impetuous force by

the meetings of so many tides, that no wind is able to support a vessel against the current. The violence of the sea is felt even upon the dry land; for, in those places towards which the waves are forced by the storms, the sea dashes with such violence against the rocks, that the spray is carried some miles over land, and falls down like a shower of rain. In the Frith are several whirlpools, called the Wells of Swinna, near the island of Swinna; others near the island of Fiftala. The navigation is rendered more hazardous by the island of Stromma and the Pentland Skerries, which lie near its middle. Near the N. side of the former island there is an exceeding dangerous whirlpool, called the Swalchie of Stromma, by the force of which the sea is covered with a white foam to a considerable distance. At the S. side of the same isle is another dangerous place, in which the waves are dreadfully agitated, called the *Merry men of Mey*, from the Mey, a gentleman's seat on the opposite coast of Caithness. Notwithstanding these dangers, the Pentland Frith may be crossed and sailed through without great danger, if mariners are careful to enter it at the proper time; but, at no time is it possible to cast anchor in any part of it; and those who have attempted it have been obliged to cut their cables, or they would instantly have been overwhelmed with the fury of the waves. This dangerous strait is the great thoroughfare from the eastern to the western coasts of the kingdom, and is the terror of the boldest sailors, and the grave of thousands. When a W. or S. W. wind causes an increase of the current, scarce any vessel is able to withstand the tempestuous surge.

"White are the decks with foam, the
wind alouds
Howl o'er the masts, and sing through
every shroud;
Pale, trembling, tir'd, the sailors freeze
with fears,
And instant death in every wave appears."

To render the navigation rather more safe, a light-house is erected on the Pentland Skerries, which lie nearly in the middle of the E. end of the Frith. When the proposed canal from Inverness to Fort William shall be com-

pletely finished, this dangerous and circuitous navigation will be entirely unnecessary.

PENTLAND HILLS; a ridge of hills, which begin about 4 miles W. of Edinburgh, and extend a considerable way towards the western borders of Mid-Lothian. They are covered with rich pasture, affording excellent walks to numerous flocks of sheep. In the vallies between them run several romantic streams. Some of the hills are of considerable elevation; the most northerly, called the hill of Caerketan Craig, being 1450 feet above the level of the sea, and the hill of Capelaw, to the westward of it, is about 100 feet higher. The Logan-house hill, still farther W., and the highest range of the Pentlands, was found by geometrical measurement, and repeated barometrical observations, to be exactly 1700 feet above the level of the sea at Leith. The E. end of this hill is somewhat abrupt; and, on the N. side, the naked face of the rock appears of a lively white when seen at a distance, at the height of 1460 feet above the sea level. This stone has got the name of *Petunse Pentlandica*, from its resemblance to the materials which are employed in China for the manufacture of their porcelain. As it is the only example of this compound stone found in Britain, or even in Europe, a short description of it will not be considered as superfluous. Some specimens of it are white, some of a flesh colour, and others are of a cream colour, with small red spots. The pieces are in general of irregular forms; but it is also found in layers about three quarters of an inch thick, and bended in various directions. Nodules of the same substance, of the size of peas, are also found in different parts of the rock. It is composed of siliceous and argillaceous earth, in such proportions, that it may be manufactured into any sort of earthen ware, without any addition. The rest of the hills are mostly composed of granite, some of it capable of receiving a fine polish. Other minerals are found in considerable quantities, and there are many indications of metallic ores. The fountains from whence the city of Edinburgh is supplied with water, rise amongst these hills. The Braid

and Blackford hills are a continuation of the same ridge.

PENTLAND SKERRIES; certain small islands at the E. end of the Pentland Frith, on the largest of which is a light-house. *Vide* **PENTLAND FRITH**.

PERT; a parish in Forfarshire, united to Logie. *Vide* **LOGIE** and **PERT**.

PERTSHIRE is one of the largest counties of Scotland, extending 77 miles in a straight line, from Blairgowrie on the E., to the top of Benlooi on the W., and 68 miles betwixt the Frith of Forth, at Culross, on the S., and the boundary of the forest of Athol on the N., at the source of the Tilt. The square miles are 5000, which about to 3,200,000 Scots, or 4,068,640 English acres. It is bounded on the E. by the county of Forfar; on the S. E. by the Frith of Tay, and the counties of Kinross and Fife; on the S. by the Forth, and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling; on the S. W. by Dumbartonshire; on the W. by the county of Argyll; on the N. W. by the county of Inverness; and on the N. by a part of the same county, and that of Aberdeen. It comprehends the districts of Athol, Braidalbin, Monteath, Stratherne, Stormont, Balquhider, Gowrie, Rannoch, and Perth Proper; all which divisions, previous to the jurisdiction act of 1748, were stewartries, and under the hereditary jurisdiction of the great proprietors. Little attention is now paid to those divisions, and the country is divided more naturally into Highland and Lowland, the Grampian mountains forming the line of division. Some of the Ochils and Sidlaws, indeed, which lie S. of the Grampian ridge, are of great elevation, and might be ranked as Highland; but, as the manners and language of the inhabitants are different from those which inhabit the vallies N. of the Grampians, they are more properly ranked in the low country division. Eighteen parishes belong to the Highlands, while fifty-eight are included in the Lowlands. In so great an extent of surface, the appearance of the country must be greatly diversified; and perhaps no district in the world exhibits scenes of more rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with

more pleasant scenes of fertile and well cultivated fields in the immediate vicinity. The soil of Perthshire also consists of all the varieties known in Scotland; the carse and loamy being prevalent on the banks of the rivers, and sandy and tilly soil being prevalent on the sides of the hills. In many places are extensive mosses, particularly in Monteath, in which is situated the moss of Kincardine. Like all Highland countries, Perthshire abounds with lakes and rivers, which occupy extensive vallies, lying between lofty mountains. The two greatest rivers are the Tay and Forth, which collect many streams in their course to the German ocean. The Tay, after rising on the borders of Argyllshire, and forming Loch Tay, directs its course to the S. E. receiving the waters of the Lyon, the Garry, the Brañ, the Isla, the Almond, and the Erne. The Forth, after rising in Dumbartonshire, receives, in its course through Perthshire, the waters of the Teath, the Allan, and the Do- van. Besides these, the Endrick and the Blane, rising in Monteath, direct their course W. towards Loch Lomond. The principal lakes are Loch Tay, Loch Rannoch, Loch Erne, Loch Dochart, Loch Catherine, part of Loch Ericht, &c. Some of the highest mountains in Scotland rear their cloud-capt summits in this county. Benlawers, the third mountain in Britain, rises from the side of Loch Tay to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea; Benmore, at the head of Glendochart, is 3903 feet above that level; Shichallion, in Rannoch, 3564; Benledi, in Monteath, is 3009 feet above the same level; besides which Beinglo, Benchonzie, Benvoirlich, Torleum, &c. are of very considerable elevation. The climate of Perthshire must partake of the variety of the soil and surface. The vallies are in general warm and early, but are subject to the weeping climate, which is the constant curse of mountainous countries. No part of the flat ground is so cold as the countries N. of this county, nor so warm as the shires to the S.; but, being an inland district, it enjoys a more equable temperature than on the coast. The mildness of the climate may be inferred from a variety

of circumstances, of which the following are worthy of notice: in some of the vallies of the Grampians, barley has been reaped in good order 9 weeks after it was sown: in the year 1743, Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre had his sown grass in the rick upon the 18th day of May old style; and, upon the 29th of the same month, there were six Scots pluts of strawberries on his table, raised in the open garden. Horticulture is making rapid progress in Perthshire. There are many extensive orchards, particularly in the Carse of Gowrie, which has long been famous for fruit. In the vicinity of Perth, and in the district of Monteath, fruit is also raised in great quantities. In former times the greater part of this extensive county has been covered with wood, which the progress of agriculture has in many districts removed; but in every moss, in the flat land, in the vallies, or on the tops of the hills, roots and trunks of large trees are found. The fir wood of Rannoch is very extensive; and the proprietor, Mr. Robertson of Strowan, draws annually a considerable revenue from it. It covers 2566 acres. The detached woods of oak, birch, and alder, belonging to the same gentleman, cover 3869 acres. Besides these, in Athol, in Braidalbin, and in Monteath, there are extensive forests. Within the last 40 years, plantations have greatly increased, particularly of the larix, and different hard woods. Besides Perth, the county town, Perthshire contains another royal borough, viz. Culross; several towns which formerly enjoyed the privileges of royal boroughs, as Auchterderran, Abernethy, and Dumblane; several boroughs of barony, as Dunkeld, Crieff, Longforgan, Cupar, Alyth, &c. besides about 60 other considerable villages, as Kincardine, Callander, Muthil, Blairgowrie, Inchture, &c. Of the numerous seats of the nobility and gentry which ornament this county, we can only note a few of the most remarkable. Blair Castle in Athol, and Dunkeld House, seats of the Duke of Athol; Taymouth, the seat of the Earl of Braidalbin; Duplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul; Drummond Castle, the seat of the family of Perth; Ochertyre, the seat of Sir Patrick Mur-

ray; Duneira, a seat of Viscount Melville; and Blair-Drummond, the seat of Mr. Home. Besides these, Lawers, Methven Castle, Castle-Huntly, Lundie, Castle-Gray, Kinfauns, Drimmie, Culross Abbey, Valleyfield, and many others deserve notice, a list of which would even too far exceed our limits. The valuable minerals of Perthshire are few. Coal is found in the southern parts of it, in the neighbourhood of Culross, which town claims the invention of extracting pitch and naphtha from that mineral. Limestone is wrought in many parts of the Highland district, particularly in Rannoch, Glenlyon, Braidalbin, and the head of Strathern: in Monteath it is of the nature of marble, receiving a fine polish. The district of Stormont also possesses several limestone quarries. Slates are found in many parts, and especially in the parish of Aberfoyle. The mountains on the N. and W. are chiefly granite. Freestone of the best quality is abundant, and is wrought to a great extent at the Kingoodie quarry in Longforgan, and at the quarry of Longan-nat in the parish of Tulliallan. In Monteath there is a ridge of steatites or rock soap, 3 feet thick, which extends upwards of 4 miles in length; and a very valuable clay, similar to that wrought at Stourbridge in Worcestershire, has been discovered in great beds near Culross. There is plenty of ironstone near Tulliallan, but it is not of sufficient value to cause it to be wrought. A copper mine has been wrought in the parish of Logie, on the banks of the Forth; and a lead mine was carried on for some years near Tayndrum in Braidalbin, and another in Glenlyon. Some lead ore was lately discovered in the mountain of Benledi near Callander. It may be noticed, that this county seems to divide that part of Scotland on the S. which is generally adapted to the raising of grain, from that on the N. which, with a few exceptions, is more fitted for pasture. It is also singular, that Perthshire divides the country on the N., where firs abounded in former times, from that on the S. where oaks and a variety of deciduous trees, but no firs, flourished. This county, also, is the boundary between those parts of Britain where

coal has been discovered, and those where that mineral has not hitherto been found, or only in small quantities; that useful fossil, which is so necessary for the comfort of the southern districts, being less requisite in the northern, where extensive forests of pine, the best of all fuel, formerly grew, and still grow spontaneously. Here also is the division between the granite and the freestone; there being little or no freestone N. of Perthshire, and granite being more rare towards the S. Perthshire is divided into 76 parochial districts, which contained, in 1801, 136,366 inhabitants. The valued rent of this county is 339,818l. 5s. 8d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 230,900l. Sterling.

PERTH; the capital of the county of the same name, is a large, agreeable, and populous town, situated on the S. W. bank of the river Tay, about 28 English miles from the place where that river enters the German ocean. The streets and houses are for the greater part disposed in a regularity of plan which proves them not to be of the most remote antiquity. The level plain upon which the town is built being singularly favourable for regularity, might indeed from the first have given it this advantage over the other boroughs. Three of the principal streets run in a direction E. and W. from the river, which are intersected by others extending from N. to S. It would seem that in former times particular streets were inhabited each by a particular class of artizans. The Skinnergate was inhabited by the glovers and leather-dealers, and some of the other streets are named after the same manner. The houses of the street which runs next to, and parallel with the Tay, called the Watergate, are mostly old buildings, at the S. end of which is the palace of the Gowrie family, built by the Countess of Huntly about the year 1520, and now occupied as artillery barracks. This house is noted for an attempt said to have been made by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, on the 5th of August 1600, to assassinate James VI., who called for help out of a window, and was rescued by his attendants rushing into the room. Among all the doubtful facts which history has attempted to

develope, this is one of the most mysterious. Whether the Earl of Gowrie intended to assassinate the king, or that James intended to get rid of the Earl, or whether assassination was intended on any side, is equally doubtful. This event, however magnified and attested by contemporary writers, is made up of so many improbabilities, that Lord Hailes, in republishing the account printed by authority in the year 1600, preparatory to his further observations upon it, seems justified in discrediting a story which passed for problematical with so many persons at the very time. Dr. Robertson, who gives a very long and detailed account of the event, seems to make it appear that Gowrie wished to secure the king's person for political purposes. But Mr. Adamson, in the "Muses Threnodie," asserts, that it was James's wish to get rid of two popular characters, whose family had been long hostile to his measures. The Town-house and Tolbooth are situated at the foot of the High-street; but the rooms are small and inconvenient. The Guildhall is a large building, about the middle of the High-street. Several of the incorporated trades also have halls for their meetings, of which the Glovers is by far the most elegant. The church in which John Knox harangued when preaching the reformed religion in Perth, still stands, and is divided into three places of worship, named the East, West, and Middle Kirks, which have been lately modernised. At the head of the High-street, terminating it towards the W., is a Chapel of Ease, which is perhaps inferior to none in Scotland in point of elegance of design and execution. There are also chapels for the several dissenting congregations in almost every part of the town. A little to the S. and W. of the New Chapel is an old hospital, a considerable building, the foundation of which is ascribed to James VI. From the foot of the High-street a new street goes off in a northerly direction, called George's-street, leading towards the bridge, Charlotte-street, and the New Town. George's and Charlotte-street consist of houses built in a style of great neatness and elegance; and in the New Town, which was begun only in 1798, a

circus, and some streets of elegant houses, are already built. The New Town is built on feus from Mr. Anderson, on the ground where once stood the monastery of Black Friars, in which James I. was murdered by the Earl of Athol and his accomplices. The town was formerly provided with a wooden bridge over the river; but this being very unsuitable to the depth and width of the river, and the throng of passengers that had occasion to pass it, a new and very fine one of stone was lately built, the most beautiful structure of the kind in N. Britain, which was designed by Mr. Smeaton, and executed under his direction by Mess. Gwyn, Morton, and Jamieson. The bridge consists of 10 arches, one of which is a land arch. The clear water-way is 589 feet 9 inches; the extent of the arches 730 feet 9 inches; the wing walls 176 feet; so that the whole length of the bridge is 906 feet 9 inches; its breadth is 22 feet within the parapets. The piers are founded 10 feet beneath the bed of the river, upon oaken and beechen piles, and the stones laid in puzzalane, and cramped with iron. This noble work, which opens a communication with the different roads of the kingdom, was completed in 1771, at the expence of 26,000*l.* Sterling. Of this sum, the commissioners of forfeited estates, by his Majesty's permission, gave 13,800*l.*; the magistrates of Perth 2000*l.*; the convention of royal boroughs 500*l.*; and about 5000*l.* was collected by subscription. But this great work would have met with a check for want of money, had not the late Earl of Kinnoul, with his characteristic public spirit, advanced the remaining sum, and taken the security of the tolls, with the hazard only to himself. The whole expence has now been defrayed, and the toll is abolished. At the E. end of the bridge is the borough of barony of Kinnoul, commonly called Bridge-end. (*Vide KINNOUL.*) A little to the N. W. of the New Town large and convenient cavalry barracks have been lately erected, where generally about half a regiment of horse is stationed. The scenery around Perth is truly delightful; but most of the estates in the neighbourhood being entailed, there are few seats. The

only houses of note are the castle of Balhousie, an ancient seat of the Earls of Kinnoul; Pittheveless, an ancient seat of the Lords Oliphant; and Fewe House, the seat of Mr. Marshall of Hillcairney. On the opposite side of the Tay, indeed, in the parish of Kinnoul, there are many elegant villas, particularly Bellewood and Woodend. Besides the Tay, Perth is watered by a part of the waters of the Almond, brought by a canal to drive the mills, and to afford water to the town. The town divides a spacious plain into what are called the North and South Inches, each of which is about a mile and an half in circumference. These fields are level, and are used partly for pasturing cattle belonging to the inhabitants, and partly for walking, the exercise of the *golf*, and other recreations. Both the Inches are furnished with seats, and the South Inch is surrounded with an avenue of large trees. The town is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been in existence at the time when the Romans extended their arms to the banks of the Tay; though it may be presumed, from the rude state of the arts, and the wandering manner of life led by the inhabitants, that it could consist of nothing more than an irregular collection of huts, scarce deserving the name of a town. It would appear from the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, that there were three Roman towns in this neighbourhood, called "Alauna, Lindum, and Victoria or Perth, the last of which was built by Agricola on the river Tay, 28 miles from the exit of that river into the sea." Mr. Henry Adamson, in his "Muses Threnodie," or "Metrical History of Perth," relates the same in these words: "When Agricola and his army first saw the river Tay, and the adjacent plain on which Perth is now situated, they cried out with one consent, *ecce Tiber! ecce campus Martius!* Behold the Tiber! behold the field of Mars! comparing what they saw to their own river, and to the extensive plain in the neighbourhood of Rome. The Italians, many ages after, were in use to give to the Tay the name of New Tiber, and Verdun gave the name Tibermore, (now Tibbermuir) to an extensive moor which lies W. from the town

of Perth. As the field at Rome was, by the early Romans, consecrated to Mars, so their descendents found, in the field adjoining the Tay, an old temple, which, say the British and Welch historians, was built many ages before by one of the British kings, and dedicated to Mars. The Romans performed worship here to that heathen deity, in hopes of their expedition's being favoured in the new country into which they were come. Agricola pitched his camp in the middle of that field, on the spot where Perth stands. He proposed to make it a winter camp, and afterwards built what he intended to be a colonial town. He fortified it with walls, and with a strong castle, and supplied the ditches with water by an aqueduct from the Almond. Also, with much labour to his soldiers, and probably to the poor natives, a large wooden bridge was constructed over the river at Perth." The Picts, after their conversion to Christianity, consecrated the church they had built in Perth to St. John the Baptist, whom they chose as the tutelary saint of the town, which from this circumstance received the name of St. John's-town. Boethius and his follower Buchanan relate, that Perth (at that time called *Bertha*) was formerly situated higher up the Tay, and was swept away by a flood in the year 1210; and that it was afterwards rebuilt on the spot where it now stands, and received its charter of erection into a royal borough from William the Lion in that year; but there is every reason to reject their accounts as fabulous. It is true that in 1210 King William renewed the charter of Perth at Stirling, on the 10th of October; and therein it is expressly said, that he confirms the privileges which the borough enjoyed in the time of his grandfather King David, who died in 1153, and adds to it new privileges; and besides, there are many charters extant, concerning the town, from the year 1106 to the year 1210, which confute the account given by Boethius, some of them expressly describing the present situation. At that period it was strongly fortified, and was reckoned the capital city of the Scottish kingdom. It now holds next in priority to Edinburgh and Glas-

gow. In several of the public writs, particularly about the time of James VI, it is called the city of Perth, and still bears that title. Prior to the reign of the Stewart family, it was the usual residence of the Scottish monarch; and the Parliament House, and many of the houses of the nobility, still remain, modernized and converted, as well as they possibly could, into dwelling-houses. There were formerly a great many religious houses and establishments, which were mostly destroyed at the Reformation. Among these may be enumerated the following: 1st, the Dominican or Black Friars' monastery, founded in 1231 by Alexander II.; 2nd, the monastery of the Carmelites or white Friars, founded in the reign of Alexander III.; 3d, the Charter-house or monastery of the Carthusians, founded by James I. in 1429; 4th, the Franciscan or Grey Friars monastery, founded by Lord Oliphant in 1460; besides a number of chapels and nunneries, which shared the fate of the monasteries during the Reformation. It appears from the old records, that a company of Players were in Perth in June 1589; and they obtained liberty from the consistory of the church to perform, on "condition that no swearing, bawling, nor one scurrility shall be spoken." The quays are very convenient for unloading the vessels which come up to Perth; but the largest vessels belonging to the town are obliged to unload at Newburgh, the Tay being rather shallow for large vessels above that port. In early times, Perth was a place of great trade. Alexander Neckham, an English author, who died in 1227, takes notice of Perth in the following distich, quoted in Camden's Britannia:

*"Transis ample Toti, per rura, per op-
pida, per PERTH
Regnum sustentant, illius urbis opes,"*

Thus Englished in Bishop Gibson's translation of Camden's book:

"Great Tay thro' PERTH, thro' towns,
thro' country flies,
PERTH, the whole kingdom with her
wealth supplies."

An extensive commerce was long carried on between Perth and the Netherlands; and many German merchants

or Flemings, as they were called, after trading with Perth for a considerable time, seem to have settled there. Perth was considerably benefited also by the civil wars; for a great number of Cromwell's officers and soldiers settled in it, and taught the citizens of Perth to improve their modes of life by the English arts, and excited amongst them a spirit of industry. The salmon fishery on the Tay, near Perth, is very extensive, and the annual rent may be estimated at about 7000*l.* of which the community of Perth draws about 1000*l.* The salmon are sent to London, packed in ice or pickled; a smack sailing every third or fourth day during the season. The staple manufacture of Perth is linen; but of late, a considerable quantity of cotton goods has been manufactured; which last branch is daily increasing. There are upwards of 1500 looms employed in the town, which manufacture linen and cotton goods annually to the amount of 100,000*l.* Sterling. Besides this, there is at least 120,000*l.* more in value of linen manufactured in the neighbourhood, which is purchased in the Perth market by the dealers. This estimate is taken from the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the commerce of the town, dated 10th June 1794; but, since that time, both the linen and cotton manufactures have greatly increased. Besides these, there are extensive manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, and gloves, the value of which is estimated at upwards of 20,000*l.* The printing business has also been carried on to a very considerable extent by the Morisons, who have printed some neat, though not very correct editions of the Scottish poets, and other excellent works. In a town of so great opulence, it may naturally be concluded that it would be well provided with Banks. A respectable banking company, under the title of the Perth Bank, has been established for many years; and there is also a branch of the Bank of Scotland. But, while so much attention has been paid to commerce and trade, the important business of education has not been neglected. The Grammar-School of Perth has long been accounted one of the best in Scotland, and has produced many &c.

minent statesmen and scholars; of these we may only mention the admirable Crichton, and the late Earl of Mansfield. There is also an Academy, upon an excellent plan, where every branch of natural philosophy, drawing, the French and Italian languages, are taught. A Literary and Antiquarian Society has also been established for some time, and has made a considerable collection of books, manuscripts, &c. connected with the institution. The manners of Perth are gay, and the inhabitants have their players, their regular assemblies, and other places of amusement. The Perth Hunt have their meetings here, and fill the town with bustle during the continuance of the meeting. In its municipal capacity Perth is a royal borough, and joins with Dundee, Forfar, Cupar-Fife, and St. Andrews, in sending a member to the imperial parliament. It is governed by a provost, who exercises the office of sheriff and coroner within the town; three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and town council, the greater part of which is elected from the trades. The funds of the town are very considerable, and have been laid out with great judgment in making the different improvements. There are several villages in the neighbourhood of Perth, at which there are considerable bleach-fields, printfields, and spinning-machinery. Of these, however, only Tulloch, Craigie-mill, and Muirtown of Balhousie, are in the parish of Perth. Perth formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Drummond, which is now forfeited. James Drummond, the 4th Earl, was created Duke of Perth by James II. of England, for adhering to whose interests he was outlawed. His two sons were attainted in 1745. The British title of Lord Perth has, however, been lately revived in a loyal branch of the Drummond family. Population of Perth in 1801, 24,878.

PETERCULTER; a parish in Aberdeenshire, of an irregular figure, about 8 miles long, and in many places 5 or 6 broad. The surface is rugged and uneven, with hills and vallies, rocky eminences, and marshy flats interspersed. The arable land, which is of small extent, lies on the banks of the Dee, and the rivers which join

their waters to it. The ground farther removed from the river is moory, covered with short heath, broom, and furze, abounding with partridges and other game. The arable soil varies from a light loam to clay, with a mixture of peat moss, in general pretty fertile. There is a considerable extent of wood, both natural and planted. The pasture grounds feed about 2400 sheep, and 1000 head of black cattle. The principal branch of manufacture carried on is that of paper, which is conducted with great success. There are several mansion-houses, viz. Countess-wells, Bingle, Mains of Murtle, and Culter. On the summit of the hill of Old-town are the remains of a rectangular encampment. Population in 1801, 871.

PETERHEAD; a considerable sea port town and parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Buchan. The town is situated on a peninsula, about one mile S. of the mouth of the river Ugie, and is the most easterly point of land in Scotland, the latitude being $57^{\circ} 30' 33''$ N., and the longitude $1^{\circ} 39'$ W. from London. The peninsula on which the town is built, is connected with the country on the N. W. by an isthmus only 800 yards broad. The town is built nearly in the form of a cross, and is divided into 4 districts, which are connected with each other by continued streets; these districts are called the Kirktown, Ronheads, Keith Inch, and the town properly called Peterhead. The houses are not magnificent, but most of them are commodious and elegant, being built of the finest granite, which is dressed so as to have a most agreeable appearance, and is not liable to be affected by the weather. Near the head of the principal street is an elegant town-house, 60 feet long, and 40 feet wide, with a spire 110 feet high, with a fine clock: the whole building cost upwards of 2000l. Sterling. The Keith Inch divides the harbour into a N. and S. haven. This point of land was formerly at stream tides separated from the town, the tide flowing between the two harbours; but this is now prevented by a pier, which is raised so high as never to be overflowed by the sea. The N. harbour has a pier of large rough stones, and is chiefly used for laying up ves-

sels for the winter, and for receiving the large fishing boats from the Moray Frith. It has 11 feet water at stream tides. The S. harbour is more commodious, having a depth of 13 or 14 feet water, at stream tides, and a most capacious bason, capable of containing 60 sail of vessels, well sheltered by two piers, on the S. and S. W., and by the Keith Inch on the N. The piers have lately been greatly improved, at the expence of 5000*l.* It has been proposed to cut the narrow neck of land which connects the Inch to the town, by which the harbour would be made still more commodious; and vessels might be enabled to go out of the harbour, either towards the S. or the N., according to the direction of the wind. Upon the Keith Inch there are many elegant houses; and on the S. side an old castle, built in the beginning of the 16th century, by George Earl Marischal. Near it is a small fort and guard-house, with a battery of four 12, and four 18-pounders, erected during the American war, after the attempts of Fall upon several sea ports on the eastern coast. Peterhead has been long a place of considerable trade; and, at an early period, had vessels belonging to it navigating to the Baltic, Levant, and America. In 1727, it had only 6 vessels belonging to it, but, in 1795, the number was 28; amounting in all to upwards of 3000 tons. It is only of late that any attention has been bestowed to the fisheries and manufactures: much remains yet to be done; but, from the exertions which have been made, and still continue with increasing ardour, it is to be hoped that it soon will be one of the most thriving towns on the E. coast of Scotland. The manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and of cotton, have been established for some time, and are carried on to a considerable extent. By a calculation in 1793, it was estimated that the trade of this town is upwards 100,000*l.* *per annum.* In its municipal capacity, Peterhead is a borough of barony, holding of the governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh as superiors. The government is vested in a bailie and 8 counsellors. The bailie is named by the superiors, and has his commission

from them. The counsellors are chosen annually by the feuers, at a general meeting called for that purpose; 4 of these are chosen from among the merchants; 2 from the ship-masters; and 2 from the trades. The revenue of the town is about 250*l.* Sterling *per annum.* The town, with the lands, formerly belonged to the abbey of Deer; and, when that abbacy was erected into a temporal lordship in the family of Keith, the superiority of the town fell to the Earl Marischal, who, in 1593, erected it into a borough of barony, under the name of Keith Inch, and began to give feus of ground for building. After the forfeiture of that earldom, in 1715, the town and lands adjacent were purchased by a fishing company in England, which failing in 1726, the property was purchased by the governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh, at the price of 3000*l.* Sterling. At that period the rent was about 245*l.* Sterling, but in 1794, it had increased to 1040*l.* besides the money arising from feus. The name of Peterhead seems to have been generally given about the year 1640. Upon the whole, Peterhead is a gay place, and is much frequented in summer for its opportunities of sea-bathing, and the mineral well, which has long been justly famed. This well is situated to the S. of the town, and is called the Wine Well, from the water sparkling in the glass like Champagne. An analysis of its water has been published by Dr. Laing, who found that 12 lb. weight avoirdupoise of water contained the following mineralizers:

Muriate of iron,	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	} grains.
Carbonate of iron, . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Muriate of lime,	7	
Siliceous earth,	2	
Sulphate of lime, . . .	2	
Do. : of soda, . .	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Muriate of do.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	}
Carbonic acid gas, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	cubic inches.	

This water has been long deservedly esteemed for general debility, disorders of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, and female complaints. It has also been used with advantage in leucophlegmatic habits; and Dr. Laing has recommended it greatly in cases of scrophula. Perhaps its prin-

cipal effect is tonic, produced by the iron it contains, assisted and increased by the use of the sea-bathing, and the amusements common at watering-places. Great exertions have been made to accommodate the company who resort thither for their health; and persons of every rank may find convenient lodgings. During the season there are assemblies every fortnight. The parish of Peterhead extends around the town to the S. of the Ugie, comprehending about 7000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, and 2000 moor or moss. The sea coast extends about 4 miles, and comprehends the two bays of Peterhead and Invernettie; and the three promontories of Satie's-head, Boddom-head, and Keith Inch; the latter of which is unquestionably the easternmost point of land in Scotland, and ought to be termed Buchanness, though that name is more generally given to Boddom-head. The parish in general is flat, varied with small eminences, and interspersed with small plantations, which give it a pleasant appearance. The Ugie also varies the landscape on the N. with its windings and fertile haughs. The arable soil is of great variety, from a sandy loam to a rich black earth or strong clay, producing excellent crops. Besides the fishers who reside in the town of Peterhead, there is a considerable fishing village at Boddom, at which place the fishery is prosecuted with great diligence. There are two old castles, viz. Old Craig or Raven's Craig, formerly, and for a long series of years, the seat of a branch of the Marischal family, and Boddom-castle, situated on a peninsulated rock, perpendicular to the sea, which washes its base. There are inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite, which admits of a fine polish. Some specimens of beautiful crystals have been found lodged in the rocks of granite. Fossil shells are found in considerable quantities, 20 or 30 feet above the level of the sea; some of them of a much larger size than are to be seen at present. A great variety of pebbles are found on the sea shore; many of them very beautiful in their colours and polish. A large piece of amber was lately cast ashore; but the piece of that substance, mentioned by Cam-

den as being thrown ashore at this place, is of so great a size as almost to stagger belief. Sir Walter Farquhar, well known for his medical practice in the higher circles of the kingdom, was a native of this parish. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 4491.

PETTINAIN; a parish in Lanarkshire, of a rectangular figure, 3 miles long by 2 broad, lying on the banks of the Clyde. About 1700 acres are arable, and the remainder is hilly, and fit only for pasture. The highest eminences are called the Pettinain and Westraw hills; the latter of which is elevated 500 feet above the level of the Clyde, or 1000 above the level of the sea. The haughs or meadows on the banks of the Clyde are very extensive; and, enriched by the mud and slime deposited from that river by its frequent inundations, are exceedingly rich and fertile. The village of Pettinain, which contains about 100 inhabitants, lies on the Clyde, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. of Lanark, and 7 from Biggar. On the confines of the parish on the S., the vestiges of a strong military station are distinctly visible; it contains about 6 acres, and some brazen vessels were lately dug up in its area. The only mansion of note or antiquity is the house of Westraw or Westerhall, formerly a seat of the family of Johnstone of Westerhall, but now belonging to the Earl of Hyndford. Population in 1801, 430.

PETTY; a parish in Invernessshire, lying on the S. side of the Moray Frith, about 8 miles long, and 4 broad. The greater part is flat and level, but rises by a gentle slope towards the S. The appearance is agreeable, the scene being diversified with cultivated fields, small rivulets, and clumps of trees. The arable soil, which is nearly two-thirds of the parish, is in general light and sandy, but easily improvable; the old mode of agriculture, however, which impoverishes the land by incessant cropping, is generally followed. The pasture lands contain only 2500 sheep. There is an ancient castle on the estate of the Earl of Moray, called Castle-Stuart, which was once designed for the family-seat; but for many years it has fallen into disrepair. In dif-

ferent parts of the parish are vestiges of druidical circles, and there are two small artificial mounds, said to have been the places for administering justice. They are called in Gaelic *Tom' mh'oit*, that is, "the court hill." The military road from Stirling to Fort George passes through this parish. Population in 1801, 1585.

PETTYCUR; a harbour in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, about a mile W. from Kinghorn. It is the usual landing-place of the passage-boats from Leith, and has an excellent inn for the accommodation of passengers. A safe harbour and basin was lately constructed here by a Captain Rudyard of the Royal Engineers.

PHILLAN'S (ST.) or FORGAN; a parish in Fifeshire. *Vide FORGAN.*

PIERSHILL BARRACKS. *Vide Jock's LODGE.*

PITCAIRN-GREEN; a new village in the parish of Redgorton, in Perthshire, lately built upon the estate of Colonel Graham of Balgowan. It is yet in its infancy; but the ma-

nufactures and population are rapidly increasing. Mrs. Cowley, in her elegant poem on this rising village, predicts it will one day rival Manchester in its extent and trade.

PITCAIRN (NEW); a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Dunning, lately built on the estate of Mr. Graham of Orchill.

PITCAITHLY or PITKEATHLY; a village in the parish of Dumbarny, in Perthshire, noted for its mineral waters. It is situated in a sequestered corner of the vale of Strath-erne, surrounded with rich and fertile fields, and may truly be termed a rural watering-place. The accommodations for the invalids are good, and the mineral waters have been long famed in scrophulous, herpetic, and those which are commonly termed scorbutic complaints. There are 5 springs, all of the same quality but of different degrees of strength. The following is an accurate analysis of the waters, as made by Mr. Stodart, a chemist in Perth:

TABLE, shewing the contents in a wine gallon of each of the mineral waters of the estates of Pitcaithly and Dumbarny.

Names of the Waters.

	East Well.	West Well.	Spout Well.	Dumbarny Well.	Southpark Well.	
Atmospheric air, ..	4	4	4	4	4	} cubic inch.
Carbonic acid gas, .	8	8	6	5	5	
Carbonate of lime, .	5	5½	5	5½	5	
Sulphate of lime, ..	5½	5	3½	3	3	
Muriate of { soda, .	100	92	82	57	44	} grains
{ lime, .	180	168	146	102	84	
Specific gravity of a gallon of each, more than distilled water,	216	198	172	124	98	

PITLOCHRY; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Moulin, situated on the great military road from Perth to Inverness, about 6 miles from the famous pass of Killicrankie. It contains about 30 families, or 160 inhabitants.

PITSLIGO; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 3½ miles long, and 3 broad, lying along the coast of the Moray Frith, beginning about 2 miles W. of Kinnaird's-head. The face of

the country is level, none of the eminences deserving the name of hills: neither is it watered by any considerable stream. The soil is partly clay, and partly a light loam, both extremely fertile. The farmers use the seaweed as a manure, and they have also the advantage of an inexhaustible bank of shell-sand, which extends along the whole coast. There are two fishing villages, viz. Pittaly, the property of Sir William Forbes, and Rosehear-

ty, the property of Mr. Garden of Gardenston. The general appearance is naked of wood, it being the generally received opinion that trees will not thrive near the spray of the sea; but it is certain that the greater part of the country has been covered with wood, as appears from the roots of very large oaks which are dug from the mosses on the verge of the sea, and Sir William Forbes has lately planted a considerable number of various kinds of forest trees, which are thriving well. Pitsligo Castle, formerly the seat of the Lords Pitsligo, a title in the Forbes family attained in 1745, is an ancient building, surrounded with extensive gardens. There is no particular branch of manufacture, but the making of kelp and the fishery employs a number of hands. Several large cairns, which tradition says are the burial-places of the hostile invaders from Denmark or Norway, are to be seen in the parish. Population in 1801, 1256.

PITTALY; a fishing village on the coast of the Moray Frith, in the parish of Pitsligo, containing about 120 inhabitants.

PITTENCRIEF; a village in Fifeshire, near Dunfermline, to which town it is joined by a handsome bridge.

PITTENWEEM; a royal borough and sea port in Fifeshire, seated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, between the towns of St. Monance and Anstruther Wester. It was constituted a royal borough in 1547, by a charter from King James V. who, as well as his successor, paid the town particular marks of distinction. After its erection into a royal borough, it seems to have been a place of considerable note, and had a great number of vessels belonging to it; but, between the years 1639 and 1645, the town suffered greatly, and it appears that not fewer than 13 sail of large vessels were either taken by the enemy or wrecked. It was also a great fishing station; but, since the failure of that branch of employment, it decreased considerably. Of late, however, by the working of the coal pits and the salt works, its trade and population have begun to revive. The parish is about a mile and a quarter long, and half a mile broad. The

surface is flat, and the soil a fertile black loam. The whole lies on a continued field of excellent coal, which has been wrought for many years. There is a considerable marl loch, which is much used for manure. About 8 tons of kelp are annually made in the parish. Near the borough there is a remarkable cove or *weem*, which communicates by a subterraneous passage with the ruins of an old priory. The subterraneous passage is about 150 feet in length. Pittenweem is the birth-place of Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury. It joins with Anstruther Easter and Wester, Crail, and Kilrenny, in sending a member to the British parliament. Population in 1801, 1072.

PLADDA; a small island on the E. side of the island of Arran, about a mile distant, upon which a light-house has been lately erected with two lights, to distinguish it in the night from those on the Mulls of Kintyre and Galloway, and the isle of Cambray.

POLGAVIE or **POWGAVIE**; a village in the parish of Inchtute, in the Carse of Gowrie, seated on the Tay, having a good harbour and pier lately erected. It is the property of Lord Kinnaird, who in 1797 built here a large granary, which will contain 6000 bolls of victual.

POLLOCKSHAWs; a populous village in Renfrewshire, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glasgow, on the road leading from that city to Paisley. It is situated in a fine valley, interspersed with plantations, and watered by the river Cart and Auldhouse burn. On one side lie several extensive bleachfields and printfields; on the other fertile fields and well cultivated inclosures, affording a delightful prospect of a manufacturing and rural village.

POLMONT; a parish in Stirlingshire, disjoined from Falkirk in 1724. It is about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, bounded on the N. by the Forth, by the Aven on the E., and intersected by the great canal. A considerable extent of the parish is rich carse ground, rising, however, towards the S., but all, except a small moor and a common, is under culture. There are several coal works, which employ 250 persons, and ironstone is found in great abundance. The freestone is

of excellent quality, and is wrought to a considerable extent. The village of Polmont contains about 250 inhabitants, and gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Hamilton. Population in 1801, 2194.

POLWARTH; a parish in Berwickshire, of a triangular form, each side of which is about three miles in length. The soil is mostly clay, lying on a cold impervious tilly bed; but there is a considerable extent of gravelly and sandy soil. The greater part is inclosed. The principal crops are oats and barley, a few pease, and sometimes a little wheat. There are several extensive woods and plantations. The village of Polwarth, which contains about 200 inhabitants, is situated on a very wet and swampy piece of ground. In the middle of it are two old thorn trees, at about 6 yards distant from each other, around which it was formerly the custom for every new married pair, with their company, to dance in a ring: from hence the old song of "Polwarth on the Green." But this custom has fallen greatly into disuse. Population in 1801, 291.

POMONA or **MAINLAND**; the largest of the Orkney islands, being 30 miles long, and from 8 to 10 broad, but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The soil is in general fertile, but unsheltered either by plantations or inclosures, and the slovenly mode of husbandry described under the article Orkney, is generally followed. It has one royal borough, viz. Kirkwall, the head town of the stewartry, and the large village of Stromness, at both of which places are safe harbours. There are also safe places of anchorage at many places, particularly at Deer Sound, Holme Sound, and Cairston. It is divided into 9 parochial districts. There are many antiquities, some of which are supposed to have been places for the worship of the Scandinavian deities, from their names and the figured stones which are found there. There are several druidical circles, one of great size in the parish of Sandwick, and two others in the parish of Stenness. The minerals are few, and these of small value. Freestone and slates are abundant, but neither are of a fine quality. In the parish of Orphir are some ex-

cellent iron ore, and some indications of coal.

PONICLE; a small river in Lanarkshire, which falls into the Douglas, a few miles above its junction with the Clyde.

PORT or **PORT** of **MONTEITH**; a parish in Perthshire, situated in the district from which it takes its name. In the northern parts the surface is rocky and mountainous, and covered with heath, but the southern parts are more level, and towards the banks of the Forth exceedingly fertile. There are several extensive lakes, of which the loch of Monteith and Loch Venachoir are noted for their romantic scenery. Cardross, the seat of Mr. Erskine, and Gartmore, the seat of Mr. Graham, are beautiful residences, surrounded with large and thriving plantations. Population in 1801, 1569.

PORT-ALLAN; a small village and harbour in the parish of Sorbie, in the county of Wigton.

PORT-DUNDAS; a village in Lanarkshire, 3 miles from Glasgow, seated upon the great canal, and so named in honour of Lord Dundas, by whose exertions the canal, in a great measure, owes its completion.

PORTEASY; a fishing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Rathven, about 2 miles E. from Buckie, containing about 180 inhabitants.

PORT-GLASGOW. *Vide* **NEW PORT-GLASGOW**.

PORT-KESSOCK; a small port on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, where there formerly was a great pier, now fallen to ruin by neglect.

PORT-LEITHEN; a small fishing village in Kincardineshire, near the promontory of Girdleness.

PORT-MA-HALMACK; a small harbour in Ross-shire, in the parish of Tarbat, where a great pier was formerly built by the Earls of Cromarty, now fallen to ruin by neglect.

PORTMOAK; a parish in Kinross-shire, of an irregular figure, 7 miles long, and in some places 5 broad, containing about 6404 Scots acres, of which 4054 are arable, 300 moss, 300 meadow, 1400 hill pasture and plantation, and 350 moor. The surface presents an agreeable variety of prospect to the eye, of fertile fields,

craggy mountains, rich meadows, and thriving plantations, lying around the beautiful expanse of water Loch Leven. The arable soil, which mostly lies at the eastern extremity of the lake, and on the banks of the river Leven, which issues from it, is light, early, and exceedingly fertile. The pasture lands usually maintain 1300 head of black cattle, and about 1400 sheep. Limestone and freestone are abundant in the district. There are two villages, viz. Portmoak and Kinnesswood; the former containing about 300, and the latter 170 inhabitants. On the banks of the lake, near the mouth of the river, stands the ruinous monastery of Portmoak; and, on St. Serf's isle, in Loch Leven, belonging to this parish, are the ruins of a priory, dedicated to St. Servanus. At the foot of one of the Lomond hills are the ruins of the hospital *Fontis Scotiæ*, or Scotland's Well, founded in the 11th century by William Malvoisine Bishop of St. Andrews; and so named from a copious spring of excellent water which there issues from the hill. Near this place also are to be seen the remains of the bank or mound, raised by the English army in 1385, during the siege of Loch Leven Castle, when they expected, by damming up the water, to force the besieged to evacuate the fortress. The event, which was fatal to the English army, is mentioned under the article LEVEN (Loch). Andrew Winton, Prior of Loch Leven in the reign of James I. was a native of this parish. He wrote "The Loch Leven Chronicle," or "A History of the World, from its Creation to the Captivity of James I." in Scottish verse, a copy of which is preserved in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh, and is frequently consulted by later writers. John Douglas, the first protestant Archbishop of St. Andrews, was also a native of Portmoak. Michael Bruce the poet was born at Kinnesswood, in this parish, on 27th March 1746. His youth was distinguished by his superior genius, which his parents, though in indigent circumstances, endeavoured to improve by every means in their power. He received an university education at Edinburgh, being intended for the church; but not succeeding for want of patronage, he taught a small school,

first at Forest-hill, in the parish of Dunfermline; and afterwards at Gairney-bridge, near Loch Leven. Here the delightful scenery inspired his muse, and produced several beautiful poetic effusions. Being of a delicate constitution, he was attacked with consumptive complaints, which carried him off in the 21st year of his age. His principal poems are, "Loch Leven," "Daphnis," and "The Mousiad;" with Elegies, Pastorals, and Odes, which were collected after his death, and published by one of his friends. In the 37th number of "The Mirror," is an essay on his poems, with the life of the author, written by Lord Craig. Population in 1801, 1151.

PORT-NA-HAVEN; a fishing village in the island of Ilay, in the parish of Kilchoman.

PORTNOCKIE; a fishing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Rathven, about 4 miles E. from Porteasay, containing about 240 inhabitants.

PORTO-BELLO and **BRICK-FIELD**; two thriving villages, about 3 miles S. E. of Edinburgh, on the coast of the Frith of Forth. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in making salt, stone-ware, and tiles; and a number of neat and commodious dwellings have been erected for bathing quarters, for which the agreeable softness of the adjacent sandy beach, the purity of the air, and the convenience of the road from Edinburgh to Musselburgh, are obvious recommendations. A subscription was lately set on foot for erecting hot and cold baths at this place; and in consequence some of these have been finished in an elegant and commodious manner.

PORT-PATRICK; a town and parish in Wigtonshire, situated on the coast of the Irish sea, being the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, and the best place for crossing from one kingdom to the other, the distance being only 21 miles. The parish is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles square, and the greater part is moory, and abounding with extensive mosses. The surface is uneven and hilly, the highest eminence, the Cairnpat, being elevated 800 feet above the sea level. The town of Port-Patrick is delightfully situated, with a fine southern exposure, and

surrounded on the other side by a ridge of small hills in the form of an amphitheatre. It is an excellent bathing quarter, and is much frequented during the summer months. Formerly the harbour was small and incommensurable, being a mere inlet between the two ridges of rock that projected into the sea; and the vessels were so much exposed, that to shelter them from the waves it was necessary to draw them by great exertions up the beach. There is now one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-house; four packet-boats regularly sail between this port and Donaghadee, on the Irish side, with the mail and passengers; and mail-coaches are now established from Edinburgh and London to Port-Patrick, and from Dublin to Donaghadee. Since the erection of the harbour, and the establishment of the regular passage-boats, the town and its commerce have greatly increased. Not more than 40 years ago, the number of inhabitants was only about 100; but in 1790 there were 512; and, instead of a few small sloops and fishing boats, a number of considerable trading vessels belong to the town. The principal trade carried on is the importation of black cattle and horses from Ireland; and, by the average of the last 5 years ending 1790, it is computed that about 11,000 head of black cattle, and 2000 horses are annually imported at this harbour. The great improvements of the town and harbour are chiefly to be attributed to the exertions of the late Sir James Hunter Blair. The castle of Dunskey, the property of Sir David Hunter Blair, stands on the brink of a tremendous precipice on the coast of the Irish sea, and has been secured on the land side by a ditch and draw-bridge, the remains of which are still visible. Before the invention of artillery it must have been impregnable. Population in 1801, 1090.

PORTREE; a parish in Inverness-shire, in the island of Sky, including the islands of Raasay and Ronay. It extends about 9 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, containing an area of about 41,900 square acres. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills, vallies, and plains. The coast, on the sound which separates Sky from the

mainland, is very rugged, and nearly perpendicular, rising, particularly towards the N., to a stupendous height. The principal hill is called *Ait suidha Fuin*, "Fingal's sitting-place," which rises in a conical shape to a great elevation. There are several fresh water lakes, particularly Loch Fad and Loch Leathan give rise to two small rivulets, which abound with salmon, the water of Loch Leathan forming a beautiful cascade when it issues from the lake. In the rocks are many caves of great extent, some of which are covered with stalactical incrustations. The greater part of this parish is better adapted for pasture than tillage; but a considerable extent is capable of being rendered fertile, were it not for the slovenly mode of agriculture which universally prevails in the Highlands. The plough is but little used; the *cascroim* or crooked spade being the only instrument used by the ordinary class of tenants. The town of Portree is small, but thriving, and admirably adapted for trade and prosecuting the fisheries. It has two fairs for cattle, in May and July, which are the best attended of any in the Highlands. Its harbour is capacious, with excellent anchorage, and sheltered at its mouth by the island of Raasay. Near the village are very flattering appearance of coals, and limestone abounds in many parts of the hills. The island of Raasay is famous for its millstone quarries. Castle Broichin, on the N. end of this island, is a well known land mark to mariners. Population in 1801, 2246.

PORTSBURGH; a suburb of Edinburgh, without the royalty, but under the civil jurisdiction of the magistrates and council of the city, who appoint a baron-bailie and 2 resident bailies for its government.

PORTSETON; a sea port village in Haddingtonshire, on the Frith of Forth, lying between Prestonpans and Musselburgh. It is connected with the barony of Cockenny or Cockenzie, which together contained 430 inhabitants in 1792. Portseton received its name from the family of Seton Earls of Winton, who were proprietors of the estate on which it is built.

PORT-SKERRY; a village and harbour on the N. coast of Sutherland, in the parish of Reay.

PORTSOY; a considerable sea port town in Banffshire, in the parish of Fordyce, about 6 miles from Cullen, and 7 from Banff. It is situated on a point of land projecting into the Moray Frith, which forms a safe harbour for vessels of considerable size. Besides sending out a number of vessels to the fishing, it carries on a considerable manufacture of thread and fine linens for the London and Nottingham markets. It contains about 1000 inhabitants. Near it is a fine vein of serpentine, commonly called Portsoy marble. It is a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, and is wrought into tea-cups, vases, sleeve-buttons, and other small ornaments, but is too brittle and hard to be wrought into chimney-pieces. There are also, in the neighbourhood, singular specimens of micaceous schistus, and a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth. But the most remarkable mineral production is a granite of a flesh colour, and found nowhere else in Europe. It contains a quantity of feldspar, and shews a brilliancy like the Labrador spar: when viewed in a particular light, it shews a purple and bluish tint: when polished, the figures upon it assume the appearance of Arabic characters, which has caused it to receive the title of Moses's tables. This species of stone was originally found in Arabia; and except at Portsoy, it has been found in no other place of the world. Dr. James Hutton, in the first volume of the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, has given a very interesting and particular description of this singular stone.

PORT-WILLIAM; a small but thriving village in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Mochrum, founded about 35 years ago by Sir William Maxwell of Monreath. It is regularly built, and has a small barrack for the accommodation of a party of military, and the custom-house officers, who occasionally reside in it for the prevention of contraband trade. Port-William contains about 220 inhabitants.

PORT-YARROCK; a harbour in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Whitehorn, near Burgh-head.

POTTECH (LOCH); an arm of

the sea on the W. coast of the isle of Sky.

PREMNAY; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, lying on the N. side of the hill of Bennochie, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad; comprehending (exclusive of Bennochie), about 3000 acres, of which 2000 are arable, and the remainder inclosed and planted. The soil on the banks of the Gadie is a sandy loam, exceedingly fertile; but towards the foot of the mountain it becomes moory and unproductive. The great obstacle to improvement is the distance from lime; Aberdeen, the nearest port, being distant 24 miles. Population in 1301, 486.

PRESS; a village in Berwickshire, and a stage on the great east road from Edinburgh to England; 14 miles S. of Dunbar, and 12 N. of Berwick.

PRESTICK, or PRIESTWICK; a borough of barony in the county of Ayr, and the parish of Montown, to which the parish of Prestick was lately annexed. The charter erecting it into a borough of barony was renewed and confirmed by James VI. at Holyroodhouse, 19th June 1600. The narrative of this charter expressly says, that it was known to have been a free borough of barony beyond the memory of man, for the space of 617 years previous to its renewal. By the charter of James, it is privileged to elect annually a provost, 2 bailies, with counsellors, and to grant franchises for several trades, and to hold a weekly market, and a fair on the 6th of November. But many of these rights have fallen into disuse. In 1793, the borough contained about 260 inhabitants.

PRESTON; a parish in Berwickshire, united to Bonkle. *Vide BONKLE and PRESTON.*

PRESTON; a decayed village in the parish of Kirkbean, in Kirkcubrightshire, formerly a borough of regality, under the superiority of the regent Morton. The cross, and the annual markets, are the only remains of its ancient privileges.

PRESTON; a decayed village in the parish of Prestorpan, in Haddingtonshire, which, in 1793, contained 114 inhabitants. It was formerly noted for a fair held on the se,

cond Thursday of October, called St. Jerome's fair, at which there was a general meeting of the travelling chapmen or pedlars of the three Lothians, to elect their office-bearers for the ensuing year, that class of merchants having formed themselves into a regular society.

PRESTON-KIRK (formerly **PRESTON-HAUGH**); a parish in the county of East-Lothian, situated nearly in the centre of the shire, equally distant from the royal boroughs of Haddington and Dunbar. It extends about 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing 4498 Scots acres, and watered by the river Tyne. The surface of the ground is agreeably varied, and the soil is exceedingly fertile, and well cultivated. The only considerable eminence is Traprane Law, elevated 700 feet above the sea level. Smeaton House is an elegant and commodious building, lately rebuilt, and surrounded with extensive plantations. Hailes Castle is a large building, now in ruins. Population in 1801, 1741.

PRESTONPANS: a town and parish in Haddingtonshire, seated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, at the eastern extremity of that county, being separated from Mid-Lothian by the burn of Ravenshaugh. The parish is about 3 miles long, and 1 broad, containing about 954 Scots acres. The surface is level, and the soil loamy, partly on a clay, and partly on a gravelly bottom. The greater part is inclosed, and well cultivated, producing good crops of all kinds of grain. The town of Prestonpans, named Salt Preston in the beginning of the last century, is a borough of barony, and a port of the custom-house. It received its charter of erection in 1617, in favour of Sir John Hamilton of Preston, by which the village of Preston, about a mile distant, is included in its privileges. It is noted for its extensive manufactures, particularly of salt, stone and earthen ware, and brick and tile. A manufacture of oil of vitriol, aquafortis, and spirit of salt, has also been carried on; and the same company manufactures great quantities of Glauber's salts. The chief fishery is that of oysters, which has long been an object of importance: of late a great many have

been sent to England, which has almost destroyed the oyster scalps by over-dredging. The oysters of Prestonpans have been long esteemed, particularly those dredged near the doors of the salt pans; and from that circumstance named *Pandoor oysters*. The harbour of Prestonpans, called Morison's Haven, is situated a little to the W. of the town. It has about 10 feet water at spring tides, but might be deepened so as to draw 12: it is esteemed one of the safest harbours in the Frith. Near the ancient village of Preston is the field where the battle of Preston was fought, in September 1745, with so great success on the part of the rebel army. The principal seats are Preston Grange, Drummorie, and Northfield. Preston Tower, formerly the seat of the Hamiltons of Preston, is in ruins; and near it the house of Preston is occupied as an hospital, founded in 1784 by the late James Schaw, Esq. the proprietor of the estate of Preston. At Dolphinston also, the property of the Earl of Hyndford, are the ruins of an ancient family mansion. Amongst the eminent men who have been connected with this parish, may be mentioned the Hon. James Erskine of Grange, brother to the Earl of Mar, Lord Justice-Clerk in the reign of Queen Anne, who resigned his seat on the bench, that he might go into parliament to oppose the corrupt measures of Sir Robert Walpole; Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Drummorie; and William Grant of Preston Grange, Lord Advocate in 1745, and who conducted the criminal prosecutions of that turbulent period with much honour and fidelity. He was afterwards created a Lord of Session, and one of the commissioners of Justiciary. Sir Robert Murray Keith, lately created Lord Keith, well known for his diplomatic talents, particularly in the affair of the Queen of Denmark, received his education in the school of Prestonpans. The parish abounds with coal; but, owing to the cheap supplies from the neighbourhood, none has been wrought for these 45 years. Population in 1801, 1964.

PRIMROSE, or **CARRINGTON**; a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 2 broad. It

is bounded on the S. and S. E. by the South Esk river, from which the surface rises with a smooth ascent to the Pentland hills, which bound it on the N. The soil is various, being fertile on the banks of the Esk, and degenerating into a cold and wet moor towards the N. and W. extremities. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, and pease; but the greatest proportion is under wheat. The village of Primrose is pleasantly situated, and contains about 150 inhabitants. It gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Roseberry. There is abundance of coal,

the whole parish lying on that mineral, in different strata, one of which is of a very superior quality, and another 11 feet thick. There are also strong indications of ironstone. Population in 1801, 409.

PROSEN, or PROSSIN; a river in Angus-shire, which takes its rise in the N. W. extremity of the parish of Kirriemuir, and joins the Carity about half a mile from the castle of Invercarity, where the Carity falls into the Esk. The Prosen gives the name of Glenprosen to the district through which it runs.

Q U A

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Q U E

QUAIR; a stream in the county of Peebles, which rises, and has its whole course in the parish of Traquair, probably a contraction of Strathquair, the valley of that river. It is a rapid stream, and, after a course of about 5 miles, pours a considerable body of water into the Tweed.

QUARFF; a parish in Shetland, on the Mainland, united to the islands of Bressay, Burra, Haveray, House, and Noss, in forming a parochial district. This parish, in 1801, contained 1330 inhabitants, of which about 200 resided in Quarff.

QUARRELTOWN; a village in the neighbourhood of Paisley, in Renfrewshire, noted for its coal mines, there being 5 distinct strata of that mineral, the thickness of which taken together is upwards of 50 feet.

QUARRY-HEAD; a promontory on the N. E. coast of Aberdeenshire.

QUEENISH; a small village, recently established on the island of Mull, on the estate of Mr. Maclean of Cadbole, who grants leases for 99 years.

QUEENSBERRY HILL, in the parish of Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, is elevated to the height of 2000 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is distant 20 miles. It

gives title of Duke to the family of Douglas.

QUEENSFERRY, sometimes called South Queensferry; a royal borough in Linlithgowshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, about 9 miles W. of Edinburgh. It received its name from Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who frequented the passage of the Frith at this place, and was the great patroness of the town. It is a small borough, consisting of one regular street, with small houses, chiefly inhabited by seafaring people. The principal manufacture is soap, which commenced in 1770, and has since been carried on with various success; from the year 1783 to 1789, it was a flourishing and extensive trade: there were at that time 4 large works, which employed about 30 hands, and paid an excise duty from 8,000 to 10,000*l.* Sterling *per annum*. In the year 1789, that trade received a great check; but, of late, it has again revived, and is now carried on to a greater extent than ever. The shipping of the port has greatly declined; and, at present, it seems to derive its sole consequence from the ferry over the Frith of Forth, which is much frequented. The breadth of this passage is about 2 miles: there are convenient landing-places, both

here and on the Fife side, at the N. Ferry. The passage is safe and expeditious, and may be had at all times, excepting in a very few cases; and this only happens from high winds, together with particular and unfavourable times of the tide. Queensferry is a royal borough, and unites with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Culross, in sending a member to the imperial parliament. It is governed by a provost, 1 land-bailie, 2 sea-bailies, a dean of guild, and a town council; who, like most of the other counsellors of royal boroughs, are self-elected. The parish of Queensferry is of small extent, being confined to the borough. It is an erection in the parish of Dalmeny, which took place in the year 1636. Population in 1801, 454.

QUEENSFERRY (NORTH); the small village on the opposite coast of the Frith of Forth, where the passage-boats land from South Queensferry. *Vide* NORTH FERRY.

QUEENSIDE LOCH; a small lake in the parish of Lochwinnoch, in Renfrewshire.

QUEICH LOCH; a small lake in Inverness-shire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name into Loch Garry.

QUEICH or QUEEGH (NORTH and SOUTH); two small rivulets of Kinross-shire, which discharge themselves into Loch Leven.

QUENDAL VOE; a safe harbour near the southern extremity of the mainland of Shetland. Latitude $59^{\circ} 49' N.$; longitude, $1^{\circ} 34' E.$ of Edinburgh.

QUINZIE; a small *burn* in Stirlingshire, which joins the Kelvin in the parish of Kilsyth.

QUIVOX (Str.); a parish in Ayrshire, containing 3500 acres, all of which is arable, except some part of the banks of the river Ayr, which are steep, and covered with natural wood and plantations. The soil on the sea coast is sandy; on the eastern border it is clayey; and the middle part is a light gravelly soil, with a dry bottom. The whole is well inclosed with ditches and hedge-rows. In this parish is the thriving village of Wallace-town, which contains about 960 inhabitants. There are two elegant modern mansion-houses, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ayr. Population in 1801, 2070.

QUOTHQUON; a parish in Lanarkshire, united in 1660 to the parish of Libberton. *Vide* LIBBERTON.

QUOTHQUON LAW or Couthboan law; a hill in the parish of Libberton, in Lanarkshire, elevated 60 feet above the level of the Clyde. On it is Wallace's chair, a large rough stone, hollowed in the middle, where it is said that hero had his abode, and held conferences with his followers before the battle of Biggar.

R

R A A

RA or BEINN REAY; a mountain in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Reay, elevated about a mile above the level of the sea.

RAASAY or RAAZA; a considerable island of the Hebrides, lying between the mainland of Scotland and the isle of Sky. It is about 12 miles long, and from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The coast on the W. side rises with a gentle ascent to a great height above the sea, but on the E. side it is high, steep, and nearly perpendicular. The

R A A

general aspect of the island is hilly, and better adapted for pasture than tillage; but there are several spots of very fertile and well cultivated land. There are inexhaustible quarries of excellent freestone, and plenty of lime-stone: near a quarry of the latter is a calcareous petrifying spring. There are several old chapels, one of which, in the Kirktown of Raasay, is surrounded with a plantation of trees. At the N. end, on the E. coast, stands Castle-Broichin, a well known land-

mark to sailors. The rock on which it stands is nearly round, covering an area of little more than 70 feet square. It is 40 feet high, except at the place where the stair leads up to it: the base of the rock is about 60 feet above the sea level. The rock itself is composed of burnt stone, lime, and shells, which appear to have been jumbled together by some volcanic eruption. There are several rocks of the same kind in the island, one of which rises near the castle in the appearance of an old and ruinous wall, in most places covered with ivy. This rock was called *Broichin* from its decayed appearance, and from it the castle received its name. The castle is built of stone and lime, and appears to have been as strongly fortified by art as its situation rendered it almost impregnable by nature. It was the chief seat of the ancestors of the Lairds of Raasay, who are cadets of the family of Macleod. The island is annexed to the parish of Portree and the county of Inverness.

RAFFORD; a parish in Elginshire, about 8 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, lying on the E. bank of the river Findhorn. The face of the country is much diversified, part of it being low, flat, and fertile, part of it elevated, moory, and rocky. The soil, too, varies according to the locality of its situation, from a deep and rich clay to a hot blowing sand or moorish gravel. The hills, none of which are remarkable for their height, are covered with heath, furze, broom, or juniper shrubs. They yield plenty of peat and turf for fuel, and afford excellent pasturage for sheep and black cattle, the former of which are very numerous. The chief mansions in the parish are Blervie, Altyre, and Burgee. The Earl of Moray is proprietor of the extensive and beautiful estates of Tarras and Cluny, but has no residence in this parish. There are two valuable quarries; one of excellent freestone, and the other of slate, both of which are deemed inexhaustible. The only piece of antiquity worthy of remark is the standing pillar near Forres, commonly called *Saueo's stone*. It is allowed by all tourists who have viewed it to surpass in elegance and grandeur all the other obelisks in Scotland, and is

said to be the finest monument of the Gothic kind to be seen in Europe. Mr. Pennant thus describes it: "It is," says he, "3 feet 10 inches broad, and 1 foot 3 inches thick; the height above ground is 23 feet; below, as it is said, 12 or 15. On one side are numbers of rude figures of animals and armed men, with colours flying; some of the men seem bound like captives. On the opposite side was a cross, included in a circle, and raised above the surface of the stone. At the foot of the cross are two gigantic figures, and on one of the sides is some elegant fret-work." The late Rev. Mr. Cordiner of Banff, in his letters to Mr. Pennant on the antiquities and scenery of the north of Scotland, has exhibited a fine drawing of this monument, with excellent remarks. He supposes it to have been erected in memory of the peace concluded between Malcolm and Canute, in 1012, upon the final retreat of the Danes from the province of Moray, of which they had long had possession. Some years ago, when the monument threatened to fall, Lady Anne Campbell, late countess of Moray, caused it to be set upright, and supported with several steps of freestone. Population in 1801, 1030.

RAIN; a parish in Aberdeenshire. *Vide* RAYNE.

RAIT; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Kilspindie, half way on the old road from Perth to Dundee.

RAMASA; a small island in Argyllshire, in Loch Linnhe, near Lismore.

RANALDSHAY. *Vide* RONALDSHAY.

RANNOCH; a mountainous district in Perthshire, lying betwixt Athol and Braidalbin, famous for the extensive fir wood of Rannoch, belonging to Robertson of Strowan.

RANNOCH (LOCH); a lake in the district of Rannoch, about 12 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It receives the waters of the Gaur at its western extremity, and discharges itself by the Tummel, which passes through the district of Athol, and falls into the Tay at Logierait.

RANSA (LOCH); a safe harbour on the N. E. coast of the isle of Arran.

R A S A Y; a small river in Ross-shire, which discharges itself into the

Conon, in the parish of Contin, about 3 miles before that river discharges itself into the Frith of Cromarty.

RATHEN; a parish in Aberdeen-shire, about 3 miles distant from the town of Fraserburgh. It is about 7 miles long, and at a medium 2 broad. The high ground, in which is a part of the Mormond hill, is bleak and barren; but the low grounds, chiefly on the rivulet of Rathen or Philorth, are in general tolerably productive. The sea coast is partly flat and sandy, and partly low rocks. It possesses two creeks, on which are built two fishing villages, each of which contains about 200 inhabitants. There are two old castles, both in ruins, at Cairabuilg and Inverallochie, which seem to have been places of considerable strength. There is no natural wood, but large trunks of oak trees are dug up in all the mosses. Population in 1801, 1588.

RATHO; a parish in Mid-Lothian, about 4 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, lying in the middle between the Pentland hills and the Frith of Forth. The E. part is flat and fertile, but the parish rises gradually towards the W. The soil is generally a light loam, with a mixture of sand, but towards the eastern border it inclines to clay. The mode of agriculture has been for many years in a progressive state of improvement, and the vicinity to the capital, which is only 5 miles distant, furnishes an ample supply of manure. The scenery with which the parish abounds is truly delightful, and the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, in passing through it, exhibits for more than 2 miles an uninterrupted scene of the most valuable plantations, comprehending the pleasure grounds of Addiston, Ratho, Dalmahoy, Hatton, and Bonnington. All these are elegant residences; but Dalmahoy, the seat of the Earl of Morton, holds a pre-eminent rank. Hatton, formerly a seat of the Earls of Lauderdale, is also a venerable building, with extensive gardens and pleasure grounds. The rocks which compose the rising grounds on the N. are chiefly whinstone, but the hills of Dalmahoy and Kaims on the S. are composed of freestone. About a quarter of a mile W. from the church is a quarry of whetstone, which is wrought for no

other purpose than to lay on the high roads. Dr. William Wilkie, author of the *Epigoniad*, was for some time minister of this parish. Population in 1801, 987.

RATHVEN; a parish in Banffshire, extending 10 miles in length along the Moray Frith, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. It is computed to contain 27,000 Scots acres, of which 4700 are arable, 1600 meadow and pasture, 16,200 hills, moors, and mosses, and 4500 covered with planting. In such an extent of surface, there must be a great variety of soils, and indeed there are few kinds which are not to be found here. The surface is variegated with hills and eminences, streams of water, and fertile plains. The Bin-hill, in the S. E., is planted with trees, and affords a good landmark at sea, being distinctly seen at 12 leagues distance. The mode of agriculture is improving daily, and inclosures are very general. There are four considerable fishing villages, viz. Buckie, Porteousy, Findochtie, and Portnockie, the 3 last of which are the property of the Earl of Findlater. From the number of fishing towns, it is evident that the fishery is the chief employment in the parish. There is a bed-house or hospital for 6 old men, founded about the year 1226, the presentation to which is in the gift of the Earl of Findlater. There are several quarries of limestone, of freestone, and of slate. There are also several mineral springs, both chalybeate and containing neutral salts. There are many remains of antiquity, particularly druidical fanes, tumuli, and cairns. One of the latter is said to point out the grave of King Indulphus, who, after gaining a great victory over the Danish invaders in 967, was here unfortunately killed on the spot where the cairn lies. Population in 1801, 3901.

RATTRAY; a parish in Perthshire, about 4 miles long and 2 broad, lying on the N. bank of the river Ericht. The surface is much diversified, the land by the Ericht being arable and pretty fertile, and the higher grounds being fit only for pasture. The village of Rattray is pleasantly situated on the Ericht, and contains about 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of

coarse linen cloth. To the S. E. of the village, on a rising ground called the Castle-hill, are the vestiges of the ancient castle of Rattray, the residence of the ancient family of that name. About 2 miles N. of the village is Craighall, seated on a rock 100 feet perpendicular, peninsulated by the Ericht. There are also the remains of a druidical temple. Population in 1801, 880.

RATTRAY-HEAD; a dangerous promontory in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Crimond, which is very low, and stretches a considerable way into the sea. It lies about 7 miles E. from Kinnaird's-head, upon which a lighthouse has some time ago been erected, which will probably render shipwreck upon this promontory less frequent. Near it formerly stood the borough of Rattray, which, in the 16th century, possessed all the privileges of a royal borough except that of sending a member to parliament. There are now no remains of this ancient borough, except the chapel around which it was built.

RAYNE or RAIN; a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, of nearly a square figure, each side of which is about 2 miles. Except a small eminence covered with heath, on the N. side of the parish, the surface is flat, with a few gently rising spots. The soil is in general a rich clay, producing considerable crops of oats and barley. There is an extensive peat moss, in which are found large trees of various kinds of hard wood. The parish is watered by the river Ury, on the banks of which are several thriving plantations. The chief residences are Freefield and Logie-Elphinstone. There are two druidical temples, and several cairns. Population in 1801, 1228.

RAYNE or RAIN (OLD); a small post town in the parish of Rayne, in Aberdeenshire, on the road from Aberdeen to Huntly, 23 miles from Aberdeen, and 9 from Inverury. It has a great fair on the second Tuesday of August, and a weekly market. In it are the remains of a house where formerly the bishop of Aberdeen had his residence.

REAY; a parish situated partly in the county of Sutherland, but the greater part lies in the county of

Caithness. It is of an irregular figure, computed to be 17 miles in length, and from 8 to 9 in breadth. The general aspect is hilly; but there is a considerable extent of flat land next the sea. It is watered by the rivers Halladale and Forse, the former giving the name of Strathalladale to that district which lies in Sutherland. The extent of sea coast is about 9 miles, comprehending the bays and harbours of Sandside, Bighouse, Portskerry, and Halladale, and the promontory of Fresgo-head. The chief hill is Beinn-Reay, pronounced Bin-ra, the elevation of which is computed to be nearly a mile perpendicular. The hills afford excellent pasture, and, on a moderate computation, there are 3442 head of cattle, 8110 sheep, and 982 horses fed in the parish. There is abundance of limestone, moorstone, freestone, and granite; marl is found in small quantities in the lakes; a slender vein of lead ore was some time ago discovered, and there is great plenty of ironstone. This district gives the title of Baron to the family of Mackay. Population in 1801, 2406.

REDGORTON or REGORTON; a parish in Perthshire, about 6 miles long, and on an average 2 broad, extending in an irregular figure along the rivers Tay and Almond. The surface is rather hilly; but the high grounds are neither steep nor of great elevation, but rise and fall gently towards the rivers, on the banks of which the surface is flat and fertile. The soil is in general a light loam, but there are many places with a rich deep clay. Besides the Almond and the Tay, there is a small river called Shochie, and several rivulets, which are employed in driving the extensive machinery erected in the parish. This is entirely a manufacturing district, several branches being carried on to a great extent. Cromwell-Park is a cotton work and printfield; Pitcairn-Green and Battleby, two villages employed in the weaving of cotton; Luncarty, an extensive bleachfield; and part of the village of Stanley, noted for its cotton mill, are in this parish. In this district the famous battle of Luncarty was fought, at the end of the 10th century, betwixt the Scots and the Danes, in which the

latter were completely defeated, chiefly by the bravery of a countryman of the name of Hay, and his two sons, who were in consequence ennobled under the title of Earls of Errol. Numbers of pieces of ancient armour have been dug up in the field of battle; and within these few years some tumuli were demolished, which were found to contain human bones and pieces of armour. Population in 1801, 2009.

RED-HEAD; a remarkable promontory in Angus-shire, in the parish of Inverkeilor, which rises on the W. side of Lunan bay, to the height of 250 feet perpendicular to the sea. Previous to the year 1793, this promontory was remarkable for being the point beyond which coal was not permitted to be carried northward, without paying a very heavy duty; an oppressive tax, which was lately taken off by a commutation duty on spirits. Near it is Ethie House, the seat of the Earl of Northesk, formerly one of the country residences of Cardinal Beaton.

RENDALL; a parish in Orkney, united to Evie, situated on the Mainland. *Vide EVIE and RENDALL.*

RENFREWSHIRE, sometimes termed Strathgryfe, from the river Gryfe, extends about 28 miles in length from E. to W., and is from 10 to 24 broad. It is bounded on the E. by Lanarkshire; on the S. by the county of Ayr; and on the remaining sides it is washed by the Frith of Clyde, which, sweeping round its extremity, forms several beautiful creeks and bays, on three of which are situated the sea port towns of Greenock, Gourock, and Port-Glasgow. The face of the country is varied with hill and dale, wood and water; but the greater part of the soil is barren, and inclining to moor: the S. and W. quarters are particularly so; but along the Clyde the soil is more fertile, and well adapted for pasture, as it is noted for the excellence of its natural grass. The inhabitants are much devoted to trade, and in a particular manner to the different branches of the weaving manufacture, almost all the towns and villages being engaged in the prosecution of the linen or cotton trade. Besides the Gryfe, the county is watered by the

White and Black Carts, which three rivers unite at Inchinnan bridge, about 3 miles from Paisley. The scenery on the road from Paisley to Greenock is truly delightful, and is well described by a late tourist. "Our road," says Mr. Lettice, "for some miles displayed marks of its vicinity to Paisley, in a succession of beautiful villas, and a country abounding with corn, diversified with gentle hills, and frequently covered with patches of wood. After some time, the Clyde broke in upon our view, now become a noble river, and widening its channel at every step of our progress. Although this stream does not flow in varied curves, and rarely breaks into romantic bays and recesses, overhung with wood or rocks, which render the course of many rivers interesting to landscape painters, it every where forms a splendid and exhilarating object, is every where the boast of commerce, the main organ of social comfort, and of elegance of life, to the western and southern regions of Scotland. The Clyde, though not picturesque in itself, soon becomes so in its accessories: its farther shore presented to our view the mountains of Dumbarton and Argyllshires, rising on the sides of Loch Lomond, with lively green vallies opening between them, till the eye, lost in their long perspectives, or unable to pursue their turns amongst the mountains, experienced in the distant scenery that sort of effect which is so highly piquant to the imagination. At length an abrupt and insulated rock, with two lofty conical crags, unequally spring out of it; the whole seemingly impending over the water, exhibited between them the castle of Dumbarton overlooking the Leven and the Clyde, from as singular and bold a situation as ever occurred to my sight. Travelling upon high ground, on the left shore of the Clyde, opposite to the castle on the left, then about 2 miles distant from us, we could discover the town of Dumbarton nearly behind the vast castle rock, placed in security under its protection. The whole scene, with its back ground of mountains, whose distant summits were hid in clouds, was indeed marked by no ordinary degree of sublimity. Two or three miles further, we passed the residence

of the Earl of Glencairn, a modern house, with its groves hanging over the Clyde. After crossing a succession of steep hills, we commanded an extensive reach of the river; and, at some considerable distance, a brilliant sunset view of the town of Port-Glasgow, and of Greenock, not far beyond it, with their harbours at the head of the Frith." Renfrewshire contains one royal borough, viz. Renfrew, the county town; several large towns, as Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow; and a number of villages, of which the largest are Gourock, Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, Daff, and Eastwood. It contains many residences of nobility and gentry: amongst others, the Earls of Glencairn and Elphinstone, Lords Blantyre and Semple, possess elegant seats. The minerals are similar to those found in the county of Lanark (*vide* LANARKSHIRE); and there are many petrifications and impressions of plants, of such animals and vegetables as are nowhere to be found now in Scotland, in a recent state. The county is divided into 17 parochial districts, which, in 1801, contained 78,056 inhabitants. The valued rent of Renfrewshire is 68,076*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Scots, and the real land rent may be estimated at rather more than 63,950*l.* Sterling. Renfrewshire is often denominated, by way of eminence, the barony of Renfrew, because it was the ancient inheritance of the royal family of Stuart, and because it gives title of Baron to the heir apparent of the crown.

RENFREW; the county town of Renfrewshire, is pleasantly situated on the river Cart, about 5 miles W. of Glasgow, and 3 N. from Paisley. It consists of one narrow street, about half a mile in length, with bye-lanes. The commerce of the town is very inconsiderable; although in regard to its local situation it is well adapted for trade, and not inferior to any place in the neighbourhood. In the course of the 17th century, the town stood upon the banks of the Clyde, and vessels of considerable burden could unload at the town; but the Clyde having changed its course, a plain of considerable extent was left between the town and the river. To obviate this, and afford the town the

advantage of shipping, a large canal has been made in the old bed of the river, by which vessels of 200 tons may come up to the town at spring tides. The principal branch of trade is the thread, but there are also extensive soap and candle works. There are about 120 looms employed in the silk and muslin weaving, chiefly on account of the manufacturers of Paisley. The town is of great antiquity; for mention is made of it in the original chartularies of the abbeys of Dunfermline and Paisley. In the year 1164, it was noted for a battle which took place near it, between Somerled Thane of Argyll, and Gilchrist Earl of Angus, in which the former was defeated. It was erected into a royal borough by King Robert II, who had a palace there. From that prince a charter was obtained, which ratifies and confirms all the privileges granted by his predecessors; and subsequent charters have been granted by James VI. of Scotland, and by Queen Anne. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 16 counsellors, who have the management of a revenue of about 360*l.* *per annum*, arising from the lands, fishings, &c. belonging to the borough. In conjunction with Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, it elects a member of the British legislature. It contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The parish of Renfrew is of an irregular figure, extending 3 or 4 miles in length in every direction. The soil is partly clay, partly sand, and partly a rich loam, but the latter is most prevalent. A part of the parish lies on the N. side of the Clyde. All the lands are inclosed, and well cultivated. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2031.

RENINGAY; a small island near the W. coast of the isle of Mull.

RENTOWN; a large manufacturing village in Dumbartonshire, in the parish of Cardross, containing about 1200 inhabitants.

RERRICK; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 10 miles long, and 6 broad, lying on the coast of the Solway Frith, at the mouth of the river Urr. The surface is very rugged and uneven. On the N. stands Bencairn, a lofty mountain, surrounded with smaller ones, which are covered with heath; the rest of the pa-

risk is arable, except 3 mosses, one of which covers 300 acres, and the others about 40 each. The sea coast forms a safe and commodious bay for small vessels, sheltered from the sea by the small island of Heston, which stands high out of the water, and affords excellent sheep pasture. The soil of the parish is in general wet and spongy, but, by being drained and well cultivated, produces good crops. In the northern parts, the grounds are chiefly fitted for pasture; and the live stock of the parish in 1793 was estimated thus: oxen 2150, cows, 382, horses 190, sheep 2383. There are 2 small villages, one at the Abbey, and the other at Heston bay, the inhabitants of which are employed in the cotton manufacture. There are many remains of antiquity, both Saxon and Roman, military and religious; but the most remarkable is the old abbey of Dundrennan, founded in 1142, by Fergus first Lord of Gallo-way, for monks of the Cistercian order; a minute description of which, with engravings of its ruins, are given by M. de Cardonell, and Captain Grose. In the lands of Lord Macartney, there is a rich iron mine, which was opened and wrought for some time by an English company: free-stone of excellent quality is abundant. Upon the property of Mr. Douglas of Orchardtown is a small stream, in which are found beautiful rock crystals, some of which are of an amethystine colour, and are much esteemed by lapidaries. The great disadvantage this district labours under is the want of coal, of which, however, there are many indications, but no search after it has been successful. There are several elegant seats, particularly on the estates of Dundrennan, Orchardtown, and Balcarray. Population in 1801, 1166.

RESCOBIE; a parish in Forfarshire, of an irregular figure, comprehending about 16 or 18 square miles, mostly in cultivation, with some thriving fir plantations, and very little waste ground. The soil is various; being partly rich and fertile, and partly poor and unproductive; but, of late, has been greatly improved by the use of marl, which is found not only in the lake of Rescobie, which occupies the middle part of the pa-

rish, but also in the lakes of Balgavies and Restenet, one of which bounds it on the N. E., and the other on the S. W. The lake of Rescobie is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, and is one of the lakes formed by the river Lunan, in its course towards the bay of Lunan, where it discharges itself into the ocean. The only mansion of any note is the house of Turin, the seat of Mr. Watson. The surface is much diversified. The hills of Turin and Pitscandbie are of considerable elevation, rising rapidly from the borders of the lakes: both these hills contains various mineral substances; but the freestone of Turin hill is particularly excellent. On the top of the same hill are the remains of a strong castle or citadel, called the Kemp or Camp-castle, concerning which even tradition does not tell a lie. Population in 1801, 870.

RESORT (LOCH); an extensive arm of the sea, on the W. coast of the island of Lewis, forming the division between Lewis and Harris.

RESTALRIG; an ancient barony and parish in Mid-Lothian, now united to South Leith. The ruinous church of Restalrig stands in a hollow plain, about a mile E. of the city of Edinburgh. The only remains are a beautiful Gothic window, and part of the N. wall. In the church-yard is a spacious vaulted aisle, the burying-place of the family of Stuart Earl of Moray.

RESTENET (LOCH); a small lake in the county of Angus, in the parish of Forfar, the property of George Dempster, Esq. of Dunnichen, who has lately caused it to be drained for the inexhaustible quantity of marl which it contains. On its banks are the remains of a priory and church, said to have been dependent on the monastery of Jedburgh, where their valuable papers and effects were lodged as a place of safety from the depredations of the English borderers.

RHOE (MICKLE); one of the Shetland isles, situated on the S. of the Mainland, and belonging to the parochial district of Delting. It is about 24 miles in circumference, containing 14 families, or 83 inhabitants, who live on a few spots which have been brought into cultivation within these 65 years. The other parts of

the island are covered with a fine kind of heath, which affords good pasture to sheep and black cattle, of the former of which a great number are annually reared.

RHOE (LITTLE) lies in the neighbourhood of Mickle Rhoe, and contains 12 or 14 inhabitants, solely employed in the prosecution of the fisheries.

RHONHOUSE, or RONEHOUSE; a village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the parish of Kelton. It owes its origin to a great market or fair, held annually on the 17th day of June, O. S. in its immediate neighbourhood. This fair is known among the horse and cattle-dealers by the name of the Kelton-hill fair, and has long been one of the most considerable in the S. of Scotland. In this village also is held a weekly cattle market on Monday, from October to January every year.

RHYND. *Vide RYND.*

RHYNIE and ESSIE; an united parish in Aberdeenshire, of nearly a square form, comprehending a superficies of 30 square miles. It lies in the district of Strathbogie, being watered by the river which gives name to that lordship; and the soil varies from a rich loam to a barren moor, as we recede from the banks of the river. The surface is irregular, but there is only one eminence, the hill of Noth, which deserves the name of a mountain. The number of horses is about 172, of black cattle 882, and of sheep 2255. The only antiquity in the parish deserving of notice, is a vitrified fort on the top of the hill of Noth. Population in 1801, 676.

RHYNS, or RINNS of GALLO-WAY; is a term applied to that peninsula of Wigtonshire; formed by the approximation of the bays of Loch Ryan and Glenluce. It is named by Ptolemy, and the ancient geographers, *Gheronesum Novantum*, from the *Novantæ* or *Novantes*, the inhabitants.

RICCARTON; a small village in West-Lothian, about 8 miles S. from the town of Linlithgow.

RICCARTOUN; a parish and village in Ayrshire. The parish is about 6 miles long, and 2 broad. The surface is level, and the soil in general is a deep clay: the whole is arable and well inclosed, except a moss of 250

acres. It is watered by the Irvine river, and by a small tributary branch, called the Cessnock. Limestone is found in great quantities, and the parish is well supplied with coal. The village of Riccartoun is within a mile of the market-place of Kilmarnock, being only separated from that town by the Irvine. In the immediate vicinity of the village is one of those artificial mounds of earth, where our ancestors formerly met for distributing justice. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 1364.

RIGG or HUNTERS BAY; a small bay, on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Sorbie.

RINARY; a small island on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

ROAG (LOCH); an extensive arm of the sea, on the W. coast of the island of Lewis. It is 6 miles broad at the entry, and runs in a S. E. direction 18 miles through the island. It is covered with islands, particularly the Greater and Lesser Berneras, the former of which is 12 miles long. The whole of this arm of the sea abounds with safe places of anchorage, sufficient for the whole British navy.

ROAN. *Vide EALAN NAN ROANS.*

ROAN or ROHN (LOCH); a small lake in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and parish of Crossmichael. It covers about 40 acres, and is situated in the highest part of the country, having no outlet for its water, nor any stream running into it. Its depth is from 10 to 22 fathoms, and it seldom freezes, even during the severest winters.

ROBERTON; a parish in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, situated at the western extremities of these shires, where they march with that of Dumfries. It is estimated to extend 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, watered by the little river Borthwick, and the river Ale, besides several small lakes which give rise to these streams. The general appearance is hilly; but none of the eminences are of extraordinary elevation. From the banks of the rivers the surface rises by a gentle ascent; and the low grounds, except where beautified with planting, are in a state of cultivation. The higher grounds afford excellent pasture, interspersed with considerable patches of moss. The

soil, locally varying, is in general of a good quality: the greater part lies on a hard gravelly or rocky bottom, which renders it more proper for sheep pasture. The number of cattle is computed to be 18,000 sheep, 358 black cattle, and 127 horses. There are several remains of encampments and fortifications: one large square encampment, well fortified, bears the name of Africa, communicating with one of a semicircular form. Population in 1801, 618.

ROBERTOUN; a parish in Lanarkshire, united to Wistoun in 1792. *Vide WISTOUN.*

ROBERTOUN; a village in that parish, on the W. bank of the Clyde, containing about 160 inhabitants.

RODONNO; the former name of the parish of Megget, in Peebles-shire, now united to Lyne. *Vide LYNE* and **MEGGET.**

ROGART; a parish in the county of Sutherland, of an irregular square form, about 10 miles in extent in every direction. The surface is very irregular, being composed of two valleys, viz. Strathfleet and Strathbrora, about 5 miles distant from each other, the interjacent space being a group of rocky hills, some of which are of great elevation. The sides of the hills and the *straths* or vallies afford small patches of shallow arable land, of a thin and gravelly soil, which in the latter is often washed away by the overflowing of the rivers. Almost every part exhibits traces of encampments, tumuli, and the remains of Pictish buildings. Population in 1801, 2022.

RONA; a small island in the northern ocean, supposed to be the farthest to the N. W. of any part of Europe, being situated 16 leagues N. W. from the Butt of Lewis. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, and is inhabited by one family who pay about 4l. Sterling of rent. It belongs to the parish of Barvas, in the isle of Sky. Near the centre of it is a chapel dedicated to St. Ronan.

RONA; a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Benbecula and North Uist.

RONA; a mountain in Shetland, on the Mainland, in the parish of Northmaven, which was found by ac-

curate geometrical mensuration to be 3944 feet above the level of the sea.

RONALDSHAY (NORTH); a small island of the Orkneys, about 2 miles long, and 1 broad, 2 leagues N. of the isle of Sanday. The surface is low and flat, and the soil sandy, with a mixture of clay in some places. The shores are flat and rocky, affording a considerable quantity of seaweed, from which 120 tons of kelp are sometimes made in a year. There are some coarse slates found at the N. E. extremity. It belongs to the parochial charge of Cross and Bunness. It contains about 420 inhabitants.

RONALDSHAY (SOUTH); the most southern of the Orkney islands, is 6 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is pretty level, and the soil, though various, is in general tolerably fertile. It possesses several excellent harbours, particularly Widewall bay, on the W. side, and St. Margaret's Hope at the northern extremity. The shore is extremely rugged, and at three places forms lofty promontories, each of which are at least 250 feet perpendicular to the sea. At the harbour of St. Margaret's Hope there is a considerable village of the same name. South Ronaldshay contains about 1600 inhabitants.

RONALDSHAY (SOUTH) and **BURRAY**; an united parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of South Ronaldshay, Burray, and Swinna, besides 3 uninhabited islets, viz. Glimsholm, Horda, and the Pentland Skerry. Population in 1801, 1881.

RONAY; an island of the Hebrides, lying between the mainland of Scotland and the isle of Sky, belonging to the parish of Portree. It is about 4 miles long and 2 broad. The surface is pretty level, and the soil is tolerably fertile. It has a good harbour. Around the coast are extensive caves, some of which afford fine specimens of stalactytes.

ROSEHEARTY; a fishing village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Pitligo, 4 miles W. from Fraserburgh, containing about 200 inhabitants. It has a tolerable harbour, where vessels may deliver their cargoes during the summer months. The late Lord Gardenstone, who was proprietor, left a

considerable sum of money towards improving the harbour.

ROSEMARKIE; a parish in Ross-shire, about 6 miles long and 3 broad, lying on the shore of the Frith of Cromarty. The coast is bold and rocky, abounding with romantic views and frightful precipices. The cliffs are covered with ivy, affording shelter to the wild pigeons, and

"Low brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deep;"

many of which are hollowed into extensive cavities, one of which runs upwards of 50 yards under the land. From the coast the surface rises gradually to the N., and is for the most part arable; in summer covered with verdure, and producing early and rich crops. The soil is various, being a good loam in the neighbourhood of the town; but in the other parts it is a strong loam, on a clay bottom. In former times the country was covered with wood; but, except a few plantations, there is none at present. The town of Rosemarkie was erected into a royal borough by Alexander II. King of Scotland; but it was united to the town of Chanonry, about a mile distant, by a charter of King James II., in 1444, under the common name of Fortross or Fortrose. (*Vide* FORTROSE.) Above Rosemarkie is a circular artificial hill, level on the top, called the *Court hill*. A small part of the ancient cathedral of Rosemarkie still remains. A bell which belonged to it, and which is now hung in a small modern spire, bears to have been "dedicated to the most holy Mary and the blessed Boniface, *Anno Domini* 1460." Population in 1801, 1289.

ROSENEATH; the most westerly parish of Dumbartonshire, being a peninsula, nearly in the form of a parallelogram, about 7 miles long and 2 broad, formed by Loch Long on the W., by the Frith of Clyde on the S., by Loch Gair on the E., and united on the land side to the parish of Row. Its surface exhibits a continued ridge of rising ground, without hill or mountain, although some parts are rocky. The soil is various, and on the coasts well cultivated, but the higher grounds are covered with heath. The coast is partly sandy, partly rocky, and a-

bounds with fish. There are two bays, Callwattie and Campsoil, the latter of which affords anchorage to vessels of almost any burden. The Duke of Argyll had a large and elegant castle here, which, in the beginning of the year 1802, was burnt to the ground. Upon the property of that nobleman there is a valuable slate quarry. Population in 1801, 632.

ROSLIN or **ROSKELYN**; a village in Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Lasswade, remarkable for an ancient chapel and castle. The chapel was founded in 1446 by St. Clair Prince of Orkney and Duke of Oldenburgh, for a provost, 6 prebendaries, and 2 singing boys. The outside is ornamented with a variety of ludicrous sculpture. The inside is 69 feet long by 34 broad, supported by two rows of clustered pillars, about 8 feet high, with an aisle on each side: the arches are Saxo-Gothic, and are extended across the aisles; but the centre of the church is one continued arch, elegantly divided into compartments, and finely sculptured. The capitals of the pillars are enriched with foliage, and a variety of figures; and, amidst a heavenly concert, appears a cherubim blowing the Highland bagpipe! Roslin Castle (well known by the beautiful song which bears its name,) is seated on a peninsulated rock, on a deep glen, and is accessible only by a bridge of great height. It appears to have been the favourite seat of the family of St. Clair. Near this place the English army under John de Le Grave, the English regent in Scotland, in 1302, received three defeats in one day from the Scottish army under the chiefs Cumyn and Fraser. Roslin was some time ago created a British earldom in the person of the late Lord Loughborough.

ROSS-SHIRE is one of the most extensive counties of Scotland, being 80 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth, extending from the eastern to the western seas, taking in the whole breadth of the island, and having the insular district of Lewis politically annexed to it. It is bounded by the county of Sutherland on the N.; by the ocean, and the small county of Cromarty on the E.; by Inverness-shire on the S.; and by the ocean on the W. It comprehends the

districts of Gairloch, Kintail, Glen-shiel, Lochalsh, Lochcarron, Glen-elchaig, &c. Its form is very irregular, being much indented by numerous lakes and friths, particularly the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch on the E. coast, and by Loch Carron, Loch Broom, &c. on the W. The whole aspect of the country is rugged and mountainous, some of the mountains, particularly Benuaish, whose top is almost constantly covered with snow, being scarcely inferior in point of elevation to the highest mountain in Britain. On the banks of the *lochs* and friths, however, there are many spots which admit of culture, and produce tolerable crops of corn. In this county agriculture is far behind, and the chief employment of the farmer is the management of the sheep. There are many lakes of considerable extent in the vallies between the hills, the chief of which are Loch Mari, Loch Fannich, Loch Morrar, Loch Lichart, &c. which give rise to numerous rivers, which, while they fertilize the vallies, afford plenty of salmon and other fish to the inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Conon, the Orrin, the Beaully, which forms its boundary with Inverness-shire, and the Ockel, which is the boundary with Sutherland. The vallies or *straths* are mostly covered with wood; indeed the whole country seems to have been an immense forest, the most considerable remain of which is the forest of Alfrag, which is nearly 20 miles in length. Great numbers of horses, black-cattle, sheep, and goats, are fed on the hills, which also abound with game; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, teem with fish and water-fowl. The lochs, especially on the western coast, are finely adapted for fishing stations, as they are visited regularly by a shoal of herrings. This has induced the British Society for the encouragement of the fisheries to erect one of their towns (Ullapool) on the coast of Loch Broom. The middle part of Ross-shire, called Ardrross, is exceedingly mountainous, and scarcely inhabited; but upon the coast there are many considerable towns and villages. This county contains 3 royal boroughs, viz. Dingwall, Tain, and Rosemarkie, which last was by James II. united to Chanonry under

the common name of Fortrose. It is divided into 30 parochial districts, (including the island of Lewis,) which in 1801 contained 53,525 inhabitants. The Mackenzies, the Rosses, the Frasers, the Mackays, the Macraes, and the Munroes, are the chief clans, who speak Gaelic, and wear the Highland garb. The count the Earl of Seaforth their head, as being the lineal descendant of Mackenzie Lord Seaforth, who was attainted in 1719 for his concern in the rebellion. Ross-shire sends one member to parliament, and gives the Irish title of Earl to the family of Gore. The minerals hitherto discovered are freestone, limestone, often of the nature of marble, and marl. Ironstone is also abundant; and there is a tradition that it was smelted some hundred years ago on the banks of the arm of the sea called Loch Eu. A rich vein of silver and lead ore was lately discovered in the parish of Alness, on the estate of Munro of Lealdie. Attempts have been made for the discovery of coal, and the appearances are so flattering, that great hopes are entertained that that inestimable mineral may be found in this district. The valued rent of Ross-shire is 75,010l. 10s. 3d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 38,711l. Sterling.

ROSS; the former name of the greater part of the island of Mull, which was named the parish of Ross; but about 1720 it was divided into two parishes, viz. Torosay, and Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen. *Vide TOROSAY and KILFINICHEN.*

ROSSIE; a parish in Perthshire, united to that of Inchture in 1670. *Vide INCHTURE.*

ROSSKEEN; a parish in Ross-shire, the inhabited part of which extends about 10 miles in length from the coast of the Frith of Cromarty, and about 6 miles in breadth; but the mountainous district extends much farther. The soil upon the coast is partly gravelly and partly loam; above this it becomes clay and wet; and the interior is only fit for pasture. Agricultural improvements are yet in their infancy, but might be prosecuted to great advantage, as a bed of excellent shell marl, of 70 acres extent, has lately been discovered. There are some extensive woods and planta-

tions, particularly around the house of Ardross, Invergordon Castle, and Milncraig. There is a considerable village at the Ness of Invergordon, from whence there are regular ferry-boats over the Frith to Cromarty. It has a dry harbour, where vessels with safety may receive or deliver their cargoes at most seasons of the year. Population in 1801, 2074.

ROTHES; a parish in Morayshire, lying on the N. bank of the Spey. The soil is in general dry and sandy, degenerating into moor in the northern parts of the parish. The crops are chiefly barley and oats, the culture of green crops being little practised. The village of Rothes is lately built on the Spey, and contains about 300 inhabitants. The chief seat is Orton, the seat of the Hon. Arthur Duff. There are the ruins of an old castle, which gives the title of Earl to the family of Leslie, and was formerly the seat of the Duke of Rothes, from whom the noble family of Leslie is descended. It is now the property of the Earl of Findlater. On the side of a hill near the church of Rothes is a quantity of fine agate, of elegant red and white colours. It is very hard, heavy, of a smooth uniform texture, and of considerable brightness, in which the red is remarkably clear, and finely shaded through the stone. Mr. Williams the mineralogist says, it is the largest and most beautiful agate rock he ever saw, and is so fine and hard, as to be capable of the highest lustre in polishing. Population in 1801, 1521.

ROTHESAY or **ROTHSAY**; a royal borough and parish in the island and county of Bute. The town is excellently situated for trade, having a fine harbour at the bottom of an extensive bay on the N. W. side of the island, in which there is safe anchorage. About 45 years ago the town was in a state of indigence, and possessed only one decked vessel, and that of inconsiderable burden. Under the auspices, however, of the late Earl of Bute, the industry and emulation of the inhabitants of Rothesay were excited, and their vigorous perseverance has wrought a most remarkable change. Within the short period before mentioned, they had accumulated shipping to the amount

of 4246 tons in 1790. Sixty busses, amounting to 3104 tons, manned by 715 hands, were in that year fitted out from this port for the herring fishery. The borough of Rothesay was enfranchised by King Robert III. in the year 1400, when its castle was the royal residence. At that time it was a considerable town; but in succeeding years it greatly declined, and in 1762 many of the houses lay in ruins. Since that period these houses have been rebuilt, and several new streets have been added. But the flourishing state of the town is not solely owing to the herring fishery: the establishment of a large cotton mill in 1778 has given the inhabitants a knowledge in that species of manufacture, and caused others to prosecute the same branch. Rothesay, as a royal borough, unites with Ayr, Irvine, Inveraray, and Campbelltown, in sending a member to the British parliament. The parish of Rothesay is about 10 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, occupying the N. end of the island of Bute, and indented with 4 bays, viz. Rothesay, Kaimes, Keils, and St. Ninians, all of which afford safe anchorage. The surface is hilly, but there are some small vallies which are exceedingly fertile. The only relic of antiquity worth notice is the castle, the ruin of which is so completely covered with ivy, that very little of its walls can be seen. Here are still pointed out the bed-chambers and banqueting-rooms of Robert II. and III., the last Scottish monarchs who inhabited this venerable pile. This castle was, in succeeding ages, the principal residence of the Stuarts, ancestors of the present family of Bute, long the hereditary constables of the kingdom. It continued their residence until it was burned by the Duke of Argyll in the troubles of 1685. It is now fast mouldering away with age; but the Earl of Bute has the title of hereditary keeper of the palace. Rothesay gives the Scottish title of Duke to the heir apparent of the crown. Population in 1801, 5231.

ROTHESHOLM or **RODNUM-HEAD**: a promontory on the S. W. coast of Stronsay island.

ROTHIEMAY; a parish in Banffshire, about 8 miles long, and from 3

to 6' broad, watered by the Deveron, which runs through it. Towards the eastern extremity, the surface is agreeably diversified with woods and corn fields; but towards the N. the appearance is more barren and hilly. The house of Rothiemay, the property of the Earl of Fife, is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Deveron and the Isla, and there is an elegant residence on the estate of Mayer. About a furlong N. of the house of Rothiemay is a pretty entire druidical temple. The celebrated astronomer James Ferguson, was a native of this parish. Population in 1801, 1061.

ROTHIEMURCHUS; a parish in Inverness-shire, united to the parish of Dathil in Morayshire. *Vide DUTHIL* and **ROTHIEMURCHUS**.

ROUCAN; a small village of Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Torthorwald, containing about 140 inhabitants.

ROUSAY; one of the Orkney islands, about 9 miles long, and 4 broad, lying to the N. W. of the Mainland. It is altogether a range of hills, with some stripes of arable land on the coast. The soil is good; and, if well cultivated, would yield abundant crops; the hilly ground is covered with heath, and abounds with game. There are several small lakes, from which a number of rivulets take their rise. It is, upon the whole, one of the most pleasant of the Orkney isles. Around it there are safe harbours for shipping; and the inhabitants prosecute the fisheries with great diligence. It contains about 770 inhabitants.

ROUSAY and **GLISHAY**; an united parish of the Orkneys, comprehending the islands Rousay, Eglisay, Weir, and Inhallow, with 2 small holms or uninhabited islets. These are situated about three leagues N. W. of the county town Kirkwall, and lie contiguous to each other. Rousay, the largest of these islands, is one continued range of hills. The hill ground is covered with heath; but the soil in the low ground is good, and might produce plentiful returns were it well cultivated. All around the island is safe anchorage for ships of any burden. Eglisay is a pleasant low lying island with a small Gothic

church in the W. part of it, dedicated to St. Magnus. Weir is smaller than Eglisay; and Inhallow is still less than either. The inhabitants of these islands are principally engaged in the fishing; and about 44 small boats belong to the parish. Population in 1801, 1061.

ROW; a parish in Dumbartonshire, lying upon Loch Gair, and the Frith of Clyde. It is about 14 miles long, and 3 broad; and the surface is in general hilly, the ground rising gradually from the E. The soil is mostly light, and, when properly cultivated, abundantly fertile. The hills are green, and afford good pasture to upwards of 5000 sheep. Population in 1801, 970.

ROXBURGHSHIRE is of an irregular figure, the greatest extent of which, in every direction, is about 30 miles. It is bounded on the N. by Berwickshire; on the E. and S. by the English border; and on the W. by Dumfries and Selkirkshires. It comprehends the ancient districts of Teviotdale and Liddisdale; so named from the rivers Teviot and Liddal, which run through them. The N. and W. divisions of the county are mountainous; but the E. and S. are upon the whole flat and fertile. The whole abounds with the most romantic scenery; exhibiting in every part the rough appearance of hills, mosses, and mountains, interspersed, however, with narrow vallies, in which run numerous streams, long since familiar from poetical description. Besides the Tweed, the Teviot and the Liddal, it is watered by the Ale, the Jed, the Slittrick, the Rule, and the Kail, which discharge themselves into the Tweed; and the Hermitage, Tweeden, Tinnis, Kershope, and Blackburn, which, with the Liddal, discharge themselves into the head of the Solway Frith. In this county also arise the rivers Tyne and Coquet, which, entering the English lands, falls into the sea, the one at Tynemouth, and the other near Coquet isle. The chief mountains are the Cheviot and Cockraw, which are situated in the "*Debateable land*;" the property of which was formerly disputed by the Scots and English borderers, but adjudged to Scotland at the Union. Roxburghshire contains one royal borough, viz.

Jedburgh; and several considerable towns, as Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, Castletown, and the small but ancient town of Roxburgh, which is the seat of the courts; though its privileges as a royal borough have long since been transferred to Jedburgh. Roxburghshire is divided into 31 parochial districts, which, by the returns made in 1801, contained 33,712 inhabitants. But it is only of late that the population has increased; for, before the union, this shire was much more populous, and, on account of the sort of predatory war carried on between the Scots and English, it rendered them inured to military discipline; and, it is said that they were so alert, that this and the neighbouring shire of Berwick could, in 24 hours, produce 10,000 men on horseback, well armed and accoutred. But the union, as observed by the Rev. Mr. Somerville of Jedburgh, has in some respects produced an effect very different from what might have been expected from it. Instead of promoting the increase, it has contributed to the diminution of the people on the borders. Besides the influence of various natural propensities, which induce men to flock to the scene where active talents were constantly employed, honour acquired, and the strongest natural antipathies gratified, there were obvious considerations of interest, which rendered the situation of the borders more eligible, after violence and hostility were repressed by the union of the two crowns, and the consequent interposition of the legislature of both the kingdoms. The inhabitants of the borders, while the taxes and commercial regulations of the two kingdoms were different, enjoyed the opportunity of carrying on a very advantageous contraband trade, without danger to their persons or fortunes. Into England they imported salt, skins, and malt, which, till the union, paid no duties in Scotland; and from England they carried back wool, which was exported from the Frith of Forth to France, with great profit. The vestiges of 40 malt barns and kilns are to be seen in the town of Jedburgh alone, while at present there are only 3 in actual occupation. The proprietors of estates upon the borders were well aware of the detri-

ment which their property would suffer by the incorporating union, and very strenuously opposed it; and the commissioners for carrying on that treaty were so sensible of the loss they would sustain, that they agreed, (according to De Foe in his "History of the Union,") to appropriate part of the equivalent money, as it was called, to their indemnification and benefit. The Union has also been the cause of the depopulation of the border country, by enlarging the sphere, and facilitating the means of emigration. While the two countries were in a hostile state, there was neither inducement nor opportunity to move from the one to the other. The inhabitants often made inroads upon one another; but, when the incursion was over, they returned to their own homes. Their antipathy and resentments were a rampart, which excluded all social intercourse and mixture of inhabitants. In this situation, misconduct and infamy at home were the only motives to emigration; and, while this was the case, the exchange of inhabitants would be nearly at a par: but, after the union of the two kingdoms, and the decline and extinction of natural antipathies, the balance arising from the interchange of inhabitants would run much in favour of the more wealthy country. Artificers and labourers would naturally resort where wages were higher, and all the accommodations of life more plentiful, especially if this could be effected without the unpleasing idea of relinquishing home. To pass from the borders of Scotland into Northumberland, was rather like going into another parish than into another kingdom." But of late the border country of Scotland is becoming richer and better cultivated; and, by the attention of the inhabitants to their natural riches, viz. their sheep and woollen manufacture, the population is greatly on the increase. Roxburghshire, like other pastoral countries, is ornamented with many seats of the nobility and gentry. Of these, the chief are Fleurs, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh; Dryburgh Abbey, a seat of the Earl of Buchan; Mount-Teviot, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian; Springwood-Park, Ancrum, Harden, Minto, and Stobbs. There

are many old castles and fortifications, which had been in use in the border wars; and the Roman way, commonly called the rugged causeway, can be traced all the way from Hounam to the Tweed. There is no coal, and but little limestone has been hitherto wrought in this district; neither have any other minerals of consequence as yet been discovered, except freestone and marl. Roxburgh sends one member to parliament, and gives title of Duke to the noble family of Kerr. The valued rent of the county is 315,594l. 14s. 6d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 102,350l. Sterling.

ROXBURGH; a parish and village in Roxburghshire. The parish is about 8 miles long, and 4 broad at its extremities, comprehending an area of 7000 acres. The general appearance is flat and sloping; and the soil is mostly a rich loam, well calculated either for wheat or turnip husbandry. It is watered by the Tweed and Teviot, the banks of which are covered with beautiful plantations. The greater part is inclosed, and in a state of high cultivation. The old city of Roxburgh stood over against Kelso, on a rising ground, at the W. end of a fertile plain peninsulated by the Tweed and Teviot, where these rivers flow in all their glory, and unite their waters. On the S. angle of the land, formed by a curvature of the Teviot, stood the magnificent friary of the Cistercian monks, founded by King David I. Near it stood the town, and at the point of the peninsula stood the castle of Roxburgh, so often the scene of mortal contention between the Scots and English, and before which King James II. unfortunately perished by the bursting of a cannon. "The S. walls of the castle," says Mr. Penant, "impended over the Teviot, a part of whose waters were directed by a dam thrown obliquely across the stream, at the W. end of the castle, into a deep fosse, which defended the fortress on the W. and N. emptying itself into the river at the E. end thereof." Over this ditch, at the gateway from the town, was thrown a draw-bridge, the remains of which were but lately removed. The castle, which was formerly the rendezvous of some of the

greatest military and political characters which Europe had to boast of, and where state councils were held with a splendour and magnificence becoming the dignity of assemblies in whose decisions many nations felt themselves highly interested, is now entirely a ruin. Like the castle, the ancient city of Roxburgh, once the first of Scotland for opulence and magnificence, has decayed; and the plough has now almost obliterated the few remains of streets and houses which were evident within the last century. About 2 miles W. from the castle stands the present village of Roxburgh, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Teviot, on a declivity, with a fine S. exposure. It is divided by a small rivulet into the Upper and Nether Towns, which had formerly been of considerable extent, though they now contain only about 200 inhabitants. In almost every corner of the parish, the eye is presented with objects that nature and art seem vying how best to adorn. The following description is given by the Rev. Mr. Andrew Bell, in addition to the description of Dr. Douglas, before quoted in the account of Kelso. "The beauties of the scenery which surround the site of the ancient city of Roxburgh exceed all description. A little to the W. of this, the public road lies along the top of a precipice lined with trees, through which the traveller perceives the Tweed rolling 'dark, drumly and deep,' far below him: at a little distance, on the other hand, he sees the Teviot meandering round a large plain, and bounded by a rocky woody bank. While contemplating these rivers, truly beautiful in low water, and grand while in flood, the spectator suddenly loses sight of them, and every thing else but the wood, which overshadows him in a hollow of the way. In this gloomy path he goes only a few paces, until a most enchanting scene opens upon him all at once; the prominent features whereof are the Duke of Roxburgh's seat at Fleurs; Sir George Douglas's at Springwood-Park; the Teviot on the right, and the Tweed on the left hand; 2 beautiful bridges over these, and Kelso in all its glory, full in the traveller's eye as he passes eastward.—From a particular spot in

the village of Roxburgh, there is also a very magnificent view. Under the spectator's eye the parish of Roxburgh lies fully displayed like a map, and forms a beautiful landscape; the Tweed washing its border on the N., and the Teviot partly on the S. There is an observatory or summer-house, built on the top of Dun's Law (one of the highest hills), by the late Hon. Baron Rutherford of Fairnington, which commands a prospect too vast and too crowded with objects for particular or critical description. From this spot the eye contemplates, at one view, lofty mountains, verdant hills, fruitful plains, beautiful rivers, populous towns, extensive woods, renowned castles, and a peep of the German ocean." There are several caves of considerable extent on the banks of the Teviot, which had formerly been used as concealments; and, like every part of the county, there are many old towers and encampments. There is a remarkably large hawthorn tree in the garden of the *manse*, measuring 7 feet in circumference, and overshadowing an area of upwards of 30 feet diameter. There are 2 springs near the Tweed which have a remarkable petrifying quality. Population in 1801, 949.

RUAIL; a river in Argyllshire, in Cowal, which discharges its waters into Loch Long. It was formerly named the Black water; but, in consequence of a great slaughter of the Norwegian invaders on its banks, it received its present name, which signifies "red blood." From it the parish of Kilmadan is sometimes called Glendruail, pronounced Glenderwell.

RU-ARDNAMURCHAN; a promontory of Argyllshire, the most western point of the mainland of Scotland. Latitude $56^{\circ} 58' N.$, longitude $3^{\circ} 26' W.$ from the meridian of Edinburgh.

RUBERSLAW; a hill in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Bedrule, elevated 1419 feet above the level of the sea.

RUCHIL; a river in Perthshire, which rises in the hill of Glenairtny, above Stratherne, and falls into the Erne, at the house of Aberuchil, near the village of Comrie.

RUDANAY; a small rocky island on the W. coast of the isle of Mull.

RUGLEN. *Vide RUTHERGLEN.*
RU HUNISH. *Vide HUNISH.*

RULE; a river in Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of the parish of Southdean and England, and, after a course of about 20 miles, falls into the Teviot at the parish of Cavers. It abounds with excellent trout.

RUM; an island of the Hebrides, about 7 miles W. of the island of Eigg, lying in the parish of Small Isles, and politically annexed to the county of Argyll. It is about 8 miles long, and nearly the same broad, containing a superficies of above 22,000 square acres. Its surface is in general hilly, mountainous, and rocky; much better fitted for pasture than tillage. The hills are of very considerable elevation, but the height has never been measured: their summits are entirely barren. A considerable number of sheep are reared upon it, of a peculiar kind, but they are exceedingly small; their flesh, however, is delicious, and their wool is soft and valuable. This island was once stocked with great numbers of deer: there was also a copse of wood, which afforded shelter to the young fawns from the birds of prey, particularly from the eagle. While the wood throve, the deer also throve: now that the wood is destroyed, the deer are extirpated. It would appear, indeed, that, in former times, the island was a vast forest; for the inhabitants, even now, term it in the Gaelic language, *Rioghachd na Forraiste Fìadhaich*, i. e. "the kingdom of the Wild Forest." There is abundance of coarse freestone. Upon the shore pebbles and rock crystals are found, of small size, but of beautiful appearance, and capable of receiving a high polish. The only harbour is Loch Sersort, on the E. coast: it is spacious, with good anchorage in 5 and 7 fathom water. In 1793, the number of inhabitants was 443.

RU STOIR; a promontory in Sutherlandshire, in Assint. Latitude $58^{\circ} 13' N.$, longitude $2^{\circ} 4' W.$ from Edinburgh.

RUTHERGLEN, contracted **RUGLEN**; a royal borough in Lanarkshire, situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. of Glasgow, and 9 W. of Hamilton. Few towns of Scotland can lay claim

to greater antiquity than this small borough. Maitland, in his "History of the Antiquities of Scotland," tells us, that it was founded by a king called Reuther, from whom it derives its name; and a tradition of the same import prevails among the inhabitants. But, without laying any stress upon the authority of tradition, which is often false, and always doubtful, we find, from several original charters still extant, that it was erected into a royal borough by King David I. in 1126. The territory under the jurisdiction of the borough was extensive, and the inhabitants enjoyed many distinguished privileges, which were, however, gradually wrested from it by the superior political influence of Glasgow, which, in later times, rose into greater consequence from its trade and manufactures. The ancient size of Rutherglen is now unknown; but in the fields towards the E. the foundation of houses and streets are frequently dug up. It is now of very reduced size, consisting only of one principal street, and a few lanes. One of the lanes is called Din's Dikes, a place which, from a circumstance which befel the unfortunate Queen Mary, has ever since been characterized with an indelible mark of opprobrium. Her Majesty, during the battle of Langside, in which her forces were routed, stood on a rising ground about a mile from Rutherglen. When the rout became general, she also took to flight, and attempted to proceed through this lane. Two rustics, who were at work hard by, seeing her Majesty flying in haste, rudely intercepted her, and threatened to treat her with great brutality if she presumed to proceed a step farther. Neither her beauty nor her high rank could secure her from insult. Some of her adherents, however, were at hand, and soon relieved her from farther insult. Adjoining to that lane formerly stood the castle of Rutherglen, originally built at a period coeval with the foundation of the town, and celebrated for its sieges during the troublesome age of Robert Bruce. It was demolished by the regent's party after the battle of Langside. The church of Rutherglen, an ancient Gothic building, was also pulled down in 1794, and a new one built in its

stead. Probably no borough in Britain possesses a political constitution or *sett* more free or unembarrassed than Rutherglen. It was anciently under the direction of a self-elected magistracy, many of whom lived at a distance, and continued in office a long time without interruption. Negligence, on the one hand, and an undue influence of power on the other, had brought the borough into that state; that the inhabitants were excited, about the middle of the 17th century, to remedy the evil. The community, by the charters, were empowered to elect their magistracy; but through lapse of time the right had almost become obsolete. Great opposition was made to the reform; but the plan adopted by the burgeses was wisely laid out, and was prosecuted with unremitting assiduity. They were proof against the influence and bribery of the party for continuing the old practice; and, having at length surmounted every difficulty, they formed a new constitution or *sett* of the borough, upon the most liberal principles, which in 1671 was approved of by all the inhabitants of the town, and by the convention of royal boroughs. Rutherglen, in conjunction with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, elects a member of the British legislature. It gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Queensberry. The fairs of this town have long been famous for a great shew of horses, of the Lanarkshire breed, which are esteemed the best draught-horses in Scotland. It contains about 1630 inhabitants. The parish of Rutherglen is one of the most beautiful districts of Scotland. It extends on the S. bank of the Clyde 3 miles in length and 1 in breadth. The surface is level, the soil fertile, and the whole is inclosed and well cultivated. The beautiful mansions of Shawfield, Hamilton farm, and Rosebank, with their pleasure grounds, add greatly to its fertile appearance. Coal, freestone, and ironstone, are abundant, and of the best quality: there are also many stones with vegetable impressions. For a more particular account of this district the reader is referred to the "History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride," by the late Rev. Mr. David Ure, a work replete with much use-

and curious information, and which we have frequently quoted with the greatest pleasure. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2437.

RUTHVEN; a parish in Forfarshire, pleasantly situated on the N. side of the valley of Strathmore, near the foot of the Grampian mountains. It is of small extent, containing only 1700 acres, of which 300 are covered with wood, 80 with heath, capable of plantation, 80 of marl-pits, and 16 of peat-moss. The remainder is arable, and tolerably fertile, having a light soil on a gravelly bottom. The river Isla runs through it, forming in its course some remarkable cascades. The beautiful modern house of Isla-Bank, the seat of Mr. Ogilvie, is situated near the site of the old castle of Ruthven, which was pulled down some years ago. There are the remains of some ancient encampments, and two druidical fanes. There are several chalybeate springs, and marl is abundant. Population in 1801, 211.

RUTHVEN; a small river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Blackford, near the house of Glen-eagles, and falls into the Erne near the village of Auchterarder. From it formerly a parochial district got the name of Aber-ruthven, now united to Auchterarder.

RUTHWELL; a parish in Dumfriesshire, extending about 6 miles in length along the Solway Frith, and 3 miles where broadest. The ground enjoys a fine S. exposure, and the soil is in general, when properly managed and manured, sufficiently fertile, and the crops are early. The sea has receded above a mile from its former coast, and many green fields now appear, where not above 70 or 80 years ago the tides flowed over a surface of sand. The village of Ruthwell, formerly a long straggling and dirty place, has been lately rebuilt on both sides of the road from Port-Patrick to England, at the expence of the Earl of Mansfield, who, as Lord Viscount Stormont, is the proprietor of the greater part of the parish. The town is a barony, privileged to hold markets and fairs. The inhabitants of this parish, in consequence of an old charter or grant from one of the kings of Scotland, are privileged to make

salt duty free, which they do in considerable quantities, by collecting the sand, when in summer strongly impregnated with the salt, and after washing and filtering it, boiling the liquor in proper vessels. Comlongan Castle, a seat of the Earl of Mansfield, is a venerable building, surrounded with extensive parks and plantations. There are also vestiges of an old castle at Cockpool, likewise a seat of the Murray family. In the church-yard are the remains of obelisk, which appears to have been 18 feet high, and ornamented at the base with scripture histories, done in bas relief, of which a correct drawing is given in "Pennant's Tour," and in Gordon's "Itinerarium Septentrionale." At Brow, within tide-mark, is a chalybeate spring, which seems also to contain sulphurated hydrogen gas, much famed in stomachic complaints. Coal has not yet been discovered; but, as the upper strata are perfectly similar to those on the opposite coast of Cumberland, where coal is plenty, it is probable that the want of success may proceed from the inefficacy of the trials, or to the knavery or ignorance of those employed in making them. Limestone was accidentally discovered some time ago, and is wrought to a considerable extent, and to the great advantage of the neighbourhood. Population in 1801, 996.

RYAN (LOCH); a considerable bay in Wigtonshire, which extends in a S. E. direction from the Atlantic, forming, by its approximation to the bay of Luce, the peninsula called the Rinns of Galloway. It extends about 10 miles in length, and is about 2 miles broad at its entrance, and continues of the same breadth for about 3 miles: it then spreads out in a circular form about 4 miles in breadth. The whole bay affords excellent anchorage, particularly opposite to the village of Cairn, in the parish of Kirkcolum, at Portmore, the Wig, the bay of Soleburn, the bay of Dalmennoch, and the harbour of Stranraer.

RYND; a parish in Perthshire, about 4 miles long and 1 broad, situated at the confluence of the Erne with the Tay. The surface in general is flat, and the soil exceedingly fertile, being either a rich loam or clay. The ruins of a nunnery remain at

Orchard Nook, about a mile W. from the castle of Elcho, close to the Tay. It is said to have been founded by an ancestor of the Earls of Crawford, and to have been a dependency to the monastery of Dunfermline. The ruins

are situated in the midst of a large orchard, and from the ground which they occupy, the building would appear to have been pretty extensive. Population in 1801, 408.

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SAARTAY; a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

SADDEL and **SKIPNESS**; an united parish in Argyllshire, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is about 25 miles long, and on an average 2 broad. The surface is in general rough and hilly, and better adapted for pasture than tillage; but on the sea coast, and in the glens, there are considerable fields of arable land, of a good soil, and tolerably fertile. The ruinous abbey of Saddle has been a large and magnificent building, erected in 1160 by Somerled Lord of Kintyre and the Isles, for monks of the Cistercian order. Near the point of Skipness stands the castle of the same name, a building of great size and antiquity, though even yet it can scarcely be called a ruin. Upon every point of land are to be seen small Danish *duns* or forts, the most considerable of which is the Aird of Carradel, upon a high precipitous rock. Near it is a small island, on which are the vestiges of a vitrified fort. Population in 1801, 1767.

SAGAY; a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SAINT ABBS, **St. ANDREWS**, **St. FERGUS**, **St. MADOIS**, &c. *Vide* **ABBS (St.)**, **ANDREWS (St.)**, **FERGUS (St.)**, **MADOIS (St.)**, &c.

SALINE; a parish in Fifeshire, about 7 miles long from E. to W., and 6 broad at the middle, gradually becoming narrower towards the extremities. Towards the E. it is hilly and marshy, and the W. half is very level. The soil is in general thin, on a tilly bottom, and the parish is but little inclosed. The village of Saline is a neat rural place, containing about

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300 inhabitants, and lying on the road from Dunfermline to Auchterarder. The whole parish lies upon coal, which, though of good quality, is little wrought, on account of the neighbourhood to the pits of Blairingone. Population in 1801, 945.

SALISBURY CRAIG; a remarkable rock lying on the E. side of the city of Edinburgh, being part of the hill of Arthur's-seat. It is noted chiefly for its steep precipitous front of solid rock, which it presents on the W. side towards the city, in the form of an amphitheatre, the summit of which is 550 feet in height. But, independent of the singular appearance of the rock itself, it is no less interesting to the naturalist, from the materials of which it is composed, and the arrangement of the strata. The great mass of whinstone or basalt is incumbent on freestone and clay. In one of the freestone quarries are found beautiful specimens of radiated hæmatites, intermixed with steatites, green fibrous ore of iron, and calcareous spar, forming altogether an uncommon mass. Veins of calcareous spar are also met with in many places, and fine specimens of talc, zeolite, and amethystine quartz crystals.

SALTCOATS; a considerable seaport town in Ayrshire, about 5 miles N. W. from Irvine, situated partly in the parish of Stevenston, and partly in that of Ardrossan. The harbour is excellent, admitting vessels of 220 tons, and could easily be rendered more commodious. It has only of late years become a place of any note, it being certain that, not more than 140 years ago, there were only 4 small houses, the inhabitants of which ear-

ed a scanty livelihood by preparing salt in their little pans and kettles. About the year 1700, the place becoming the property of Sir Robert Cunningham, he began to work the valuable coal strata in the neighbourhood, and erected a harbour at Saltcoats to facilitate the exportation. He also built several large pans for the manufacture of salt, of which there is now made on an average upwards of 3000 bolls *per annum*. The trade of ship-building was also carried on with success; and in 25 years, ending in 1790, there were built not fewer than 64 vessels, of the total tonnage of 7095, value upwards of 70,000*l*. Sterling. The number of vessels belonging to this harbour in 1792 was 41, of 4300 tons burden, and navigated by 320 men. There are no magistrates, nor any local police in Saltcoats; no weekly market, and only one inconsiderable fair. No tonnage is paid for vessels; a shore bailiff levies the small anchorage dues, and carries into execution such regulations as are necessary for the loading and sailing of the vessels, which regulations the owners or masters of vessels come under a written obligation to submit to. Saltcoats contains about 2330 inhabitants.

SALTERNESS; a sea port village in the parish of Kirkbean, in Kirkcudbright stewartry, built on the estate of Mr. Oswald of Auchincruive. It is much resorted to as a bathing quarter. The point on which it is situated, and from which it takes its name, is considered by many to be the southernmost point of Scotland, being in 54° 55' N. latitude, supposed to be the *Caerbunterigum* of the geographer Ptolomy.

SALTON; a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 4 miles S. W. of the county town, comprehending a superficies of about 2000 acres. It is bounded on the W. by the rivers Salton and Tyne, which here unite and separate the parish from that of Pencaitland. From the banks of the rivers the land rises by a gentle ascent to the S. E., exhibiting a rich, regular, and well cultivated surface. The soil is of great variety, loam, light sand, clayey loam, and deep rich clay, of which, however, the latter is the most prevalent. There are two small villages,

named from their relative situation East and West Salton, the former containing 281 inhabitants, and the latter 127 inhabitants. Salton-Hall was formerly a place of considerable strength, being regularly fortified. It has been highly improved and modernized by its late proprietor. The lawn is much admired, and the pleasure ground is extensive, and affords a variety of romantic scenery, interspersed with aged trees, and enlivened by the meanderings of Salton water. Near it is Hermiston or Herdmonston, the property of Lord Sinclair, also an ancient and fortified building. The celebrated Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, and author of a "History of his own times," was sometime rector of this parish, and bequeathed a considerable sum for the establishment of schools, and the education and maintenance of 30 poor children. In the beginning of the last century, the art of making *pot-barley*, and of weaving that kind of linen cloth called *Hollands*, was introduced into this parish, and exclusively practised, to the great emolument of the inhabitants, who for several years supplied the whole of Scotland with these important articles. The introduction of these arts was owing to the patriotism of the lady of Henry Fletcher of Salton, who, animated with a desire to increase the manufactures of her country, travelled into Holland with two expert mechanics disguised as her servants; and visiting the work-houses to which her rank procured her easy access, the mechanics got models of the machinery, and the secrets of the manufacture. About the year 1750, too, the first bleachfield of the British Linen Company was formed in this place, under the patronage of Lord Milton. But of these branches of manufacture there are now no remains, except a small bleachfield, a starch-work, and a paper mill. This parish has had the honour of giving birth or affording residence to many distinguished characters. William Dunbar the poet, often named the Scottish Horace, was born here in the year 1465. "The Golden Terge," and "The Thistle and the Rose," are the most admired pieces of his production. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury,

was not a native, but was rector of the parish before he was called to the divinity chair in Glasgow. The celebrated Andrew Fletcher, the patriotic and independent statesman, was born in this parish, as was also Lord Milton, the nephew of that great man, who held the office of Lord Justice-Clerk during the rebellion of 1745, and to whom his country was so much indebted during that troublesome crisis. Limestone and coal are abundant, and there are several quarries of excellent freestone. Near Salton-Hall there is a mineral spring, somewhat resembling the Bristol wells. Population in 1801, 786.

S A N D A ; a small island on the coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, near the Mull of Kintyre, and belonging to the parish of Southend. It is about a mile and an half in length, and half a mile in breadth, and is famed for having been the place of rendezvous for the Danish fleets during their expeditions to the western coast. From that circumstance it received the appellation of *Avona Porticosa*, and is still sometimes called *Avon*. There are two small islands on the E. side, well calculated for sheep pasture; and about a league to the S. of it is a dangerous sunk rock, about a mile in circumference, called Pater-son's rock. Upon Sanda are the remains of an old chapel, dedicated to St. Columba.

SANDA ; a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Small isles. It lies about half a mile from Can-na, and possesses a good harbour.

S A N D A Y ; one of the Orkney isles, the extent of which is 12 miles in length, varying in breadth from 1 mile or less in some places, to 2 or 3 in others. Its form is very irregular, having many extended points with bays running a considerable way inland. It lies to the N. E. of the isles of Eday and Stronsay, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 3 miles broad. The surface is low and flat, particularly on the E. coast, which not only renders the coast dangerous to mariners, but subjects the island to inundation from a spring tide, with a gale of easterly wind. The soil is every where mixed with sand, and, when well manured with sea-ware, produces as good crops as

any island of the Orkneys. The making of kelp is the chief employment of the people during the summer; and no island of the Orkneys, of the same extent of sea coast, produces an equal quantity with this island. It generally produces 500 or 600 tons; and 620 tons have been made in a season. The two principal harbours are Kettletoft on the S., and Otterswick on the N. side of the island, both pretty safe and commodious. The number of sheep is 4200, of black cattle 1314, of horses 856, and of swine 140. The island is divided into two parishes, viz. the united parish of Cross, Burness, and North Ronaldshay, and the parish of Ladykirk. Population in 1801, including the small island of North Ronaldshay, 2148.

SANDEND ; a small sea port village in the parish of Fordyce, in Banffshire, about 4 miles from the town of Portsoy.

SANDERAY ; a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Barray, annexed to the county of Inverness. It is about 5 miles distant from Barray; is 2 miles long, and 2 broad; and contains 9 families, or 50 inhabitants. There is a very large Danish *dun* on the E. coast of the island.

SANDNESS ; a parish in the western parts of the Mainland of Shetland, united with Walls, Papastour, and Fowla, in forming a parochial district. (*Vide* WALLS and SANDNESS). Sandness contains 533 inhabitants.

SANDSTING ; a parish of Shetland, united to that of Aithsting. *Vide* AITHSTING.

SANDWICK ; a parish in Shetland, united to Dunrossness and Cunningsburgh in forming a parochial charge. The united parish lies at the southern extremity of the Mainland, and, in 1801, contained 3201 inhabitants.

SANDWICK and STROMNESS ; an united parish in Orkney, situated at the W. end of the island of Pomona, about 9 miles long, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, containing about 32 square miles, or 20,160 square acres, of which 2146 are arable, 2400 grass and meadow lands, 500 covered with moss, 640 occupied by 2 small lakes, and the remainder hilly and uncultivated. The live stock is computed

follows: horses 858, black cattle 1794, sheep 2100, and swine 500. The surface, like most of the Orkney islands, is bleak and barren, interspersed with cultivated fields; but the appearance of the S. border of this parish is rather more agreeable, and the prospect is so extensive, as long since to have induced the Bishops of the Orkneys to make this parish their place of residence. The coast, which is about 18 miles in extent, is bold and rocky, but possesses a safe harbour at the town of Stromness, which is situated at the S. W. part of the parish. (*Vide* STROMNESS). There is a slate quarry, from which about 40,000 slates are annually sold; and there is plenty of limestone. Lead and iron ores are found near the village of Stromness; the former of which has been attempted to be wrought, but was found of too little value to defray the expence. There are several tumuli; some of which were opened in presence of, and at the desire of Sir Joseph Banks, and other gentlemen, on their return from Iceland, in 1772: they were found to contain human bones and ashes. Population in 1801, 3193.

SANDYHILLS; a village near Glasgow, in the Barony parish, containing about 340 inhabitants.

SANQUHAR; a royal borough and parish in Dumfries-shire. The town is seated on the river Nith, on the borders of Ayrshire, about 27 miles distant from Dumfries, and 33 from Ayr; and nearly equidistant from the Solway Frith and the Atlantic ocean. It has only one principal street, about a quarter of a mile in length, but is rapidly increasing in extent and population. It has long been famous for its woollen manufactures. Prior to the year 1777, its chief trade consisted in the making of woollen stockings for exportation, and was carried on to such an extent, that one person, for a number of years, sent to a single house in Glasgow 48000 pairs of stockings annually. This manufacture received a great check from the American war; but is still carried on, though to no great extent, the carpet manufacture having supplied its place. Sanquhar was erected into a borough of barony in 1484; prior to which period it had been a bo-

rough of the same kind from time immemorial. At the instance of Robert Crichton Lord of Sanquhar, it was erected into a royalty in 1596, by King James VI. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 11 counsellors. Its revenue, exclusive of an extensive uncultivated common, is about 50l. Sterling *per annum*. It joins with the boroughs of Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in electing a representative to parliament.—The parish of Sanquhar is of an irregular figure, extending about 15 miles in length, and from 9 to 10 in breadth. The general appearance is rugged and mountainous, and may be reckoned the highest land in the S. of Scotland, the surface rising with a gradual slope from the S. to the elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The hills are partly green, and partly covered with heath, and pastured with about 19,000 or 20,000 sheep. The soil at the foot of the hills is partly mossy, and partly a deep clay, affording only a scanty crop, and a precarious and late harvest. On the banks of the Nith, indeed, which intersects the parish from one end to the other, and the small rivulets which are its tributaries, there are considerable fields of a light loam, tolerably early and productive, when properly cultivated. Upon the whole, however, not more than 600 or 700 acres are under culture. But, while the mountains exhibit so rugged and barren an exterior, they contain immense riches in their bowels. Besides inexhaustible quarries of limestone and coal, the mines contain great abundance of lead ore, which is wrought by the miners in the village of Wanlock-head. The variety of limestone is considerable; some approaches to the hardness of marble; other specimens are soft, and of a bluish colour, in plates, having the surface covered with petrified shells adhering to it, chiefly of the cockle species. The argillaceous strata, which are incumbent on the limestone, exhibit many specimens of vegetable impressions; and in the coal shafts are found frequent specimens of petrified wood. There is one stratum of coal, of a singular kind, about 40 inches thick, of a close texture, which contains a considerable quantity of spl,

phur and iron. When burnt in a common fire, the ashes are of a red colour, resembling ochre; but when burnt in a hot furnace, the iron melts, and runs through the grate in a fluid state, combined with the sulphur, forming a sulphuret of iron. The old castle of Sanquhar, at a small distance from the town, has been a building of considerable extent and strength; and about a mile from it is the house of Ellilock, noted as claiming the birth of the Admirable Crichton. The great road from Dumfries to Ayr passes through the town of Sanquhar. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2350.

SANSTING. *Vide SANDSTING.*

SARK; a small river in Dumfriesshire, which discharges itself into the Solway Frith, about a mile from the place where the Esk runs into that arm of the sea.

SARKFOOT; a small village in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Graitney, at the mouth of the river Sark. It has a good harbour, which admits vessels of 120 tons burden.

SATIE'S HEAD; a promontory of Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

SCALLOWAY; a small town on the Mainland of Shetland, lying on the S. coast, with an excellent harbour, in $60^{\circ} 9' N.$ latitude and $31' W.$ longitude. Near it is the ancient castle of Scalloway, built by one of the Earls of Orkney.

SCALPA; a small island of the Hebrides, lying in the sound between the isle of Sky and the Mainland, about 5 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad. The surface is rocky and barren. In the highest part of the island is a petrified rock of moss, in which are a variety of shells; and in many of the high grounds are found great quantities of shells, several feet under ground.

SCALPA; a small island of the Orkneys, near the Mainland of Orkney.

SCALPA FLOW; a large expanse of water amongst the Orkney isles, resembling a small Mediterranean, about 50 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by 12 different islands, through which are several outlets to the Pentland Frith, and to the Atlantic and German oceans. In time of war it is the great thoroughfare for ves-

sels coming north about; and it abounds with numerous safe roadsteads and harbours for vessels of the largest size. The principal entrance from the E. is through Holme Sound, and from the W. through Hoymouth. The tide, at its entrance into Scalpa Flow, is remarkable rapid; but it soon subsides, and becomes scarcely perceptible.

SCALPAY; one of the Harris isles. It is a low, heath-covered island, much intersected by arms of the sea jutting through it in various directions: its extreme points may be about 3 miles distant. On the eastern extremity a light-house was erected in 1788; and near its western extremity are two of the best harbours in the Hebrides.

SCARABINE; a mountain in Caithness, in the parish of Latheron.

SCARBA or **SKARBA;** a small island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, and the district of Jura and Colonsay, lying at the N. end of the island of Jura. In the sound between them lies the much dreaded Coryvreckan, or Gulf of Breacan, the Scylla and Charybdis of the navigators of the western seas. Scarba is about 3 miles long, and nearly as broad, exceedingly rugged and mountainous, and contains 14 families, or 50 inhabitants.

SCARP; one of the Harris isles, is a high conical rocky island; a solid mountain, of which, at the base, the diameter is about 3 miles.

SCARR; a river in Dumfriesshire, which rises on the borders of Ayrshire, and, after a course of about 25 miles through the parishes of Penpont, Tynron and Kier, unites with the Nith near the church of Kier.

SCARVAY; a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SCONSER; a small village in the isle of Sky, 8 miles S. of Portree, where there is a post-office.

SCOON, or **SCONE;** a parish in Perthshire, of an irregular figure, approaching to a square of three miles, containing 4600 Scots acres, of which 3000 are under culture, 700 planted, 500 of common, and the remainder moor. It lies on the banks of the Tay, above Perth; and the whole parish has a beautiful appearance. The soil, near the river, is a rich strong clay; but in the other parts it is part-

ly light and gravelly, and partly a rich loam. Besides the village of Scone, there are several small villages, and a considerable bleachfield at Stormont-field. The village of Scone lies nearly in the center of the parish, about a mile N. of the town of Perth, on the E. bank of the Tay. It is noted for its palace, anciently the residence of the Scottish kings, the place of their coronation, and the scene of many splendid actions. Here formerly stood an abbey, founded by Alexander I. in the year 1114, and dedicated by him to the holy Trinity and St. Michael. It is said to have been originally a seat of the Culdees, but was afterwards filled with monks of the order of St. Augustine. It was, like the rest of the monastic establishments, burnt to the ground at the Reformation. Long before the foundation of this abbey, Scone appears to have been a place of note. Some writers call it the ancient capital of the Picts; and it was certainly the chief seat of the Scottish monarchs as early as the time of Kenneth II. In the church of the abbey was preserved the famous stone, which was said to have served Jacob as his pillow! and was afterwards transported to Spain, where it was used as a seat of justice by Gathelus, a contemporary of Moses! It afterwards found its way to the palace of Dunstaffnage, and continued there as the coronation chair of the Pictish kings, until Kenneth II. removed it to Scone, where it was used as the coronation seat of every Scottish monarch, till the year 1296, when Edward I. carried it to England; and it continues one of the appendages to royalty in Westminster abbey. The following prophetic distich is said to have been the cause of its removal, and to have reconciled many of the Scottish bigots to the Union:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque loca-
tum,
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibi-
dem.*

Unless old prophecies and wierds are vain,
Where'er this stone is found, the Scots
shall reign.

And the prediction was considered as verified when James VI. ascended the English throne. It is not certain whe-

ther the present palace, which is a seat of the Earl of Mansfield, as Lord Viscount Stormont, stands on the foundation of the former palace; though, from the following lines in Adamson's "Muses Threnodie," and other circumstances, it is probable it does.

"And as we talk'd, our barge did sweetly
pass
By Scone's fair palace, sometime abbey
was."

It is pleasantly situated on an extensive lawn, sloping gently to the Tay, and surrounded by fine plantations. It is in the style of building which prevailed about two centuries ago, and which is more remarkable for its strength than elegance: it is built around two courts, and contains many spacious apartments: the dining-room is large and handsome, with a magnificent chimney-piece with the royal arms; and beneath, those of the family of Stormont, with this motto,

*Nobis hæc invicta, miserunt centum sex
proavi.*

In the drawing-room is some good old tapestry, with an excellent figure of Mercury. In one of the bed-rooms is a scripture-piece in needle-work, the production of Queen Mary during her confinement in Loch Leven-castle. The gallery is 155 feet long, and 18 broad, with the ceiling arched, and covered with paintings in water colours. About 70 yards N. of the palace, is a small eminence, commonly called Boot-hill, and by many writers *omnis terræ tumulus*, "the mount of every man's land." The common tradition concerning this eminence is, that at the coronation of a king, every man who assisted brought so much earth in his boots, that each person could see the king crowned standing upon his own land; and that, after the ceremony, they cast the earth out of their boots upon this hill, on which account it received the name of *omnis terræ*. Another tradition ascribes its formation to Kenneth, who, from this place promulgated his edicts, called the Macalpine laws; and, it is probable that Boot-hill is a corruption of Mote-hill, "the hill of meeting." In the Gaelic it is named *Tom-a-mhoid*, "the hill where justice is

administered." Upon this hill was erected a fine parish church, now taken down, except the aisle, which is used as the burying-place of the family, and contains a fine marble monument to David first Viscount Stormont, and an urn of white marble, of beautiful workmanship, containing the embalmed heart of Lady Stormont, first wife of the Earl of Mansfield. The village of Scone is regularly built, having two broad streets with bye-lanes, and containing 446 inhabitants. Besides the palace and other antiquities connected with it, this parish exhibits several remains of encampments and military stations. Population in 1801, 1670.

SCOONIE; a parish in Fifeshire, otherwise called Leven, from the principal village, which is situated at the mouth of the river Leven. The parish is about 5 miles long from N. to S., and 2 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth, from which the surface rises gently to the northern extremity. The greater part of the parish is inclosed with hedges and ditches. There are no hills, but several swells and rising grounds, which, with belts and clumps of planting, compose a finely variegated landscape. Of the whole parish, about 10 acres only are unarable, and the soil varies according to the distance from the Frith, from a dry sharp soil to a rich heavy loam or clay. The only seats are Durie and Kilmaux, both of which are delightfully situated, and command an extensive prospect. There are several rich seams of coal, two of which are wrought at present. The village of Leven is situated upon the E. bank of the river, where it runs into the sea. The harbour is good, and it carries on a considerable trade. An extensive bleachfield is established in the neighbourhood of the village, and a rope-work is carried on to a considerable extent. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 1681.

SCRAPE; a high hill in the county of Peebles, and parish of Manor, elevated 2800 feet above the level of the sea.

SEAFORTH (LOCH); an arm of the sea on the S. side of the island of Lewis, which separates Lewis (properly so called) from Harris.

SEAMMADALE (LOCH); a small lake in Argyllshire, in the parish of Kilninver, about a mile and a half long and a mile broad, giving rise to the small river Euchar, which falls into the sound of Mull.

SEATON; a fishing village in Ross-shire, on the coast of the Moray Frith. It contains about 380 inhabitants.

SEIL; one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire. It is about 3 miles long, and 2' broad, separated from the Mainland by a narrow strait, over which a bridge is thrown. The island is in general flat, but possesses a few eminences, from the tops of which is a pleasant view of the many islands scattered over the ocean, and the distant mountains of Jura and Mull. The greater part of the island consists of stratified rocks of micaceous schistus and ardesia: basaltic veins are also very frequent, traversing both kinds of strata; and, when the stratified matter is washed away, or has fallen down by decomposition, the vertical veins appear like basaltic crags or perpendicular primary strata. There are also veins of quartz, and small quantities of iron pyrites. Some quarries of slate are wrought; but the principal attention is turned to the quarries in the neighbouring island of Easdale, which are far more valuable.

SELKIRKSHIRE is of an irregular figure, extending 20 miles in length, and 10 at its greatest breadth, bounded on the N. by Peebles-shire; on the E. by Berwickshire; on the S. E. and S. by Roxburghshire; on the S. W. by Dumfries-shire; and on the W. by Peebles. This county was formerly named the sheriffdom of Etterick forest, being covered with an extensive wood, which was stocked by great herds of red and fallow deer kept by the Scottish princes for the chase, who had houses for themselves and their train in different parts of the country. The wood is now almost entirely cut down, and the county is stocked with great flocks of sheep. The county is mountainous, and intersected by numerous streams, on the banks of which those plaintive airs were produced, the natural simplicity of which is the pride of the Scots and the admiration of strangers. Besides the Tweed, it is watered by the Etterick

and Yarrow, two pastoral streams, the beauties of which are celebrated in Scottish song. For several miles above the junction of the Etterick with the Tweed, the banks of the latter river are covered with wood, the remains of the great forest: the Yarrow, also, before its junction with the Etterick, exhibits a bold and striking aspect; its native woods still remain, through which the stream has cut its turbid course, deeply gulfed amidst its rugged and rocky banks. Here certainly in a flood stood the descriptive Thomson, when he saw it

"Work and boil, and foam, and thunder through."

Upon a peninsula cut out by the surrounding stream, in the middle of this fantastically wild scene of grandeur and of beauty, stands the ruinous castle of Newark, the supposed birth-place of "*Mary Scot, the flower of Yarrow*." Many plantations have been lately made out, which will probably again induce the Muses to revisit their native groves. But, to restore this country to its former state of respectability as well as beauty, it must be indebted to the proprietors of the soil, not only for restoring the woods, but also the inhabitants, which the impolitic practice of adding farm to farm has compelled to leave their native homes. It is painful to see one person rent a property, on which, in former times, 100 inhabitants were reared to the state, and found a comfortable subsistence. It adds to the bleakness of the scene, to see a few shepherds strolling over the face of a country which was once the nurse of heroes, who were justly accounted the bulwark of their native soil, being ever ready to brave danger in its defence. Of this we have a memorable proof in the pathetic lamentations of their wives and daughters, after the disastrous battle of Flowden,

"When their brave foresters were a' wed away."

Selkirkshire contains two towns, viz. Selkirk, which is a royal borough, and Galashiels. In the division of parochial districts it is very irregular, only 2 parishes lying entirely within its bounds, while 5 or 6 lie partly in it, and partly in the neighbouring shires.

It contained, in 1801, 5,070 inhabitants. There are many agreeable seats, belonging chiefly to the families of Ker, Scot, and Pringle. Selkirkshire elects one member of the British parliament. The valued rent of the county is 80,307l. 15s. 6d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 26,320l. Sterling.

SELKIRK; a royal borough, and the county town of that district of Tweeddale to which it gives its name, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, on the banks of the Etterick, commanding an extensive prospect in every direction. The town is but poorly built, and does not convey an idea of its former importance. It is well situated for the establishment of a woollen manufacture; but, as yet, little has been attempted in that line. The citizens of this borough, like the other inhabitants of the sheriffdom of Etterick forest, rendered themselves famous by adhering to the fortune of their sovereign James IV. Of 100 citizens, who followed that monarch to the plains of Flowden, a few only returned loaded with spoils taken from the English. Of the trophies of that day, there yet remains in the possession of the corporation of weavers, a standard taken by a member of that body. It may also be mentioned, that the sword of William Brydone, the town-clerk, who led the citizens to the battle, and was knighted for his valour, still remains in the possession of John Brydone, a citizen of Selkirk, his lineal descendant. The desperate valour of the citizens, however, so exasperated the English, that they reduced their defenceless town to ashes; but their grateful sovereign James V. shewed his sense of their services by a grant of an extensive tract of Etterick forest, the trees for building their houses, and the property as a reward of their heroism. Selkirk is a royal borough, uniting with Lanark, Linlithgow, and Peebles, in sending a member to parliament. It is governed by 2 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 10 counsellors. The revenue of the town is upwards of 250l. Sterling *per annum*. It contains about 1000 inhabitants. The extent of the parish is a square of about 10 miles, and it lies partly in Selkirk, and partly in Roxburgh-

shires. It is mostly hilly, and much better adapted for pasturage than tillage. The highest hills are Peatlaw and Three Brethren; the former elevated 1964, and the latter 1978 feet above the level of the sea. The number of sheep pastured is computed to be 22,000, of horses 265, and of black cattle 735. Besides Newark Castle, mentioned in the account of Selkirkshire, there is an elegant mansion at Haining, about a mile from the town, the seat of the Pringles, one of whom, Andrew Lord Alemoor, was a distinguished judge and eminent scholar. Selkirk gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglas. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2098.

SELLAY; a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris, about 2 miles N. from Pabbay. It is about a mile in circumference, and yields excellent pasture for sheep.

SELLER-HEAD; a promontory on the E. coast of the isle of Lewis, near Stornaway.

SERF'S (ST.) ISLE; a small island of Loch Leven, on which are the ruins of a priory, dedicated to the saint whose name it bears.

SETON or PORT-SETON; a sea port village in Haddingtonshire. *Vide* PORT-SETON.

SHAINT or HOLY ISLES; three small islands of the Hebrides, lying in the channel betwixt the isles of Lewis and Sky, and in the district of the former. One is called *Ilaan Moair*, or St. Mary's island, and has a chapel on it, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. These isles are famous for pasturing sheep and black cattle. One family resides on the largest of them for the purpose of tending the cattle.

SHAPINSHAY; one of the Orkney islands, about 3 miles N. of the Mainland. It is about 7 miles long, and 5 broad, somewhat in the form of a cross. Around the whole island the shores are low, and, to a considerable distance inland, pretty level, and covered with rich fields of grass and corn. Towards the middle, the land is considerably higher; and, as the hand of industry has never separated the turf from its native bed, nor the plough ever broken its surface since the creation, it exhibits the appearance

of a barren waste, fit only for sheep pasture. The state of agriculture is wretched, exhausting the soil by alternate crops of oats and barley, and denying it the advantage of rest or summer-fallow. The *Standing stone* of Shapinshay, and the *black stone* of Odin, are supposed to be the remains of places of Scandinavian worship. A small bay bears the name of *Grucula*, which tradition reports is owing to a Roman vessel, one of Agricola's ships, in his celebrated voyage round the island of Britain, being here stranded in a violent storm. This tradition is rendered more probable from some Roman coins having been found lately near the place. There are several of those subterraneous habitations called Picts houses. The harbour of Elwick is the only one of the island. About 120 tons of kelp are annually burnt on the shores. Shapinshay forms a parochial district of itself, which contained, in 1801, 744 inhabitants.

SHECHALLION or THICHALLIN; a mountain in Perthshire, in Rannoch. It rises in a conical form, from a broad and circular base, to the height of 3564 feet. Although its sides are extremely barren, presenting little to the eye except solid rock, with small tufts of heath, Shechallion has acquired great celebrity, from having been made choice of by Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer royal at Greenwich, for ascertaining the power of mountains in attracting the pendulum, thereby establishing the Newtonian principle of gravitation.

SHEIL (LOCH). *Vide* SHIEL (LOCH).

SHERIFF MUIR; a place in the parish of Dunblane, in Perthshire, lying between the Ochil and Grampian mountains, the scene of a bloody but indecisive battle, sometimes called the battle of Dunblane, fought in 1715, between the royal army under the Duke of Argyll, and the rebel forces under the command of the Earl of Marr.

SHETLAND or ZETLAND ISLES; the northern division of the Scottish Northern Isles, lie about 15 leagues N. of the Orkneys. The nearest part of the continent of Europe is Bergen in Norway, from which they lie 44 leagues W. The southern promontory of the Mainland (as the lat-

gest of the Shetland islands is termed) lies in $59^{\circ} 59'$ of N. latitude, and the northern extremity of Unst, the most remote of them all, in the latitude of $61^{\circ} 15'$. The meridian of London passes through this last island. The islands belonging to this division are about 86 in number, of which 40 are inhabited, and the others small holms or rocky islets, used only for pasturage. The principal inhabited islands are the Mainland, Yell, Unst, Whalsay, Bressay, Burray, House, Trondray, Fetlar, Papa Stour, Mickle and Little Rhoe, Skerries, Noss, &c. with the small islands of Foula and Fair Isle, which lie in the strait between the clusters of Orkney and Shetland. Though these islands are generally deemed very inconsiderable, and have been much neglected, it is certain that they contain much more land than the Orkneys. The climate in these islands is far from being agreeable, and yet they are by no means so miserable habitations as they have been represented. The longest day in the island of Unst is 19 hours and 15 minutes; and of consequence the shortest day is 4 hours and 45 minutes. The spring is late, the summer is very short, and the autumn is wet and foggy. The winter sets in about the end of October, and lasts till April. During that season they have frequent storms, and almost constant rain, but little frost or snow. The sea swells and rages in such a manner, that for 5 or 6 months their ports are almost inaccessible, and of course, during that space, the people have very little communication with the rest of the world. In that gloomy season, however, they have the same advantage as other countries in high northern latitudes; from the *Aurora Borealis*, the incessant corruscations of which afford a light nearly equal to that of a full moon. The coasts present numerous bays and harbours for the vessels employed in the fisheries; and no part in the world is better adapted for the prosecution of the herring-fishery, though it has unaccountably been neglected by the British nation, who have allowed the Dutch almost to monopolize that branch in the Shetland seas. That industrious nation annually fit out a great number of busses for the fishery,

which rendezvous in Bressay Sound, where at one time 800 sail belonging to Holland have been numbered. The inhabitants, indeed, export considerable quantities of dried ling and tusk, but by no means to the extent they might. The total remission of the duties on salt would be an inestimable boon to Shetland, and would not be perceptibly felt in the amount of the revenue. The greater part of the coasts is high and rocky; but many of the bays are flat and sandy, affording safe anchorage, and abounding with shell-fish. They have also great numbers of sea-otters and seals; add to these sponges, ambergris, amber, &c. mentioned under the article Orkney, the spoils of the ocean, which are found upon their coasts. The soil in the interior parts of the larger islands, for the most part, is moorish and boggy, with high mountains, so as to render the surface almost impassable, there being no roads in Shetland. Near the coast there are sometimes, for miles together, pleasant flat spots, very fertile both in pasture and corn. The inhabitants might easily bring more of their country into cultivation; but from the fishery, and the indolent habits which they indulge, with the little necessity they feel for having recourse to husbandry for subsistence, they are content to let at least two parts out of three of their lands remain in a state of nature. Their little fields are pretty fertile, even under the worst practice of husbandry. In the kitchen-gardens, red cabbage, savoys, leeks, with artichokes, thrive exceedingly. In the whole country there is scarce the vestige of a tree, and hardly any shrubs, except juniper; but it is probable that the country was formerly overgrown with woods, as roots of large trees have been, and still are dug up in many parts; and in some, and those too almost inaccessible places, the mountain-ash is still found growing wild. That this defect, viz. the want of wood, does not arise entirely either from the soil or climate, appears from several late experiments; some gentlemen having raised ash, maple, horse-chesnuts, &c. in their gardens on the Mainland. There is great plenty of peat and turf for fuel. The black cattle in Shetland are in general of a

larger size than in Orkney, owing to their more extensive pastures. Their horses are very small, (well known by the name of *Shelties*), but stout and well shaped, live hardy, and to a great age: the breed of sheep is also small, but exceedingly delicate, and affording excellent wool. There are no hares nor foxes, and in general few wild or ravenous creatures of any kind, except rats and mice, which are found on a few of the islands. Though there is great abundance of heath, there are no *moorfoal* i. e. red grouse; but the lakes and bays abound with many sorts of water-fowl, particularly the dunter-goose, claik-goose, solan-goose, swans, teal, whaaps, *foists*, or Greenland doves, *lyries* or shearwaters, kittiweaks, gulls, cormorants, &c. Eagles, hawks, ravens, hooded crows, and other land birds abound, particularly the first; insomuch, that every person that kills an eagle, is entitled to a crown from the commissioners of supply of the stewartry. All the islands are well supplied with water. They have indeed no rivers; but many pleasant rills or rivulets, which are sufficient to drive their corn mills, and contain a few trout and salmon. The property in Shetland is divided into the three divisions of crown lands, kirk lands, and udal lands; holding by the same tenures as in Orkney (which see). The inhabitants are a stout well made, comely people, mostly of a swarthy complexion. They are a hardy, robust and laborious race, and hospitable to strangers: they marry very early; and a bachelor is considered as a singular phenomenon: they delve their little farms with the spade, and have no need of any considerable stock to begin life; all that is required being a cow, a small hut, a pot, fishing-tackle, and a rug or blanket. Though their crops of bear and black oats cannot, with the strictest economy, maintain their families above 7 or 8 months in the year, yet, by the natural advantages which they enjoy, their abundance of fuel, and immense quantities of fish, they live perhaps nearly as comfortably as the generality of the peasants in Scotland. Though the face of the Shetland isles exhibits a very rude appearance, as Buchanan says, "*adco fera, ut nullum*

animal, nisi illic natum ferat," yet improvements in agriculture are not by any means impracticable; and, were due attention and encouragement given, there is no question but this country might produce corn sufficient for its inhabitants. But the fishing engages their attention, and the people being very poor, and without the benefit of leases, it is not to be supposed that any remarkable exertions will take place among them in cultivating the ground. But they are much more successful in the management of their pasture grounds, which are sometimes inclosed, kept in tolerable order, and supply them with excellent beef, while the commons supply them with mutton. Provisions are proportionably cheaper here than in Orkney. Beef, 2d. per lb.; a sheep between 3 and 5 years old, from 4s. to 6s.; a pig ready for the spit, 1s. 6d.; a chicken, 2d.; butter from 4d. to 6d. per lb.; eggs, 2d. per dozen; a hen 5d. and 6d., &c. They pay their rents generally one half in grease-butter, at Lammas; and the other half in money, at Martinmas. As to the manufactures, they make a coarse cloth for their own use, and a little linen: they likewise export great numbers of pairs of stockings, wrought upon wires with their own wool; some of the pairs of which as so fine, as to be equal in price with silk, and capable of being passed through a small finger ring. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, and Hamburgh; but they also deal extensively by barter with the Dutch fishermen who visit their islands. Freestone and limestone are abundant: there are considerable quantities of marl, and several quarries of schistose flag, which answers for slate. A copper mine has for some years been worked at Sandlodge, near the southern extremity of the Mainland. Lead ore has been observed in detached masses: and bog-iron ore is not uncommon. On the isle of Fetlar also there are several indications of copper, and a rich bog-ore of iron. From some of the smaller islands, beautiful specimens of serpentine, of a green and black colour, have been brought; as also rock crystals, garnets, asbestos, &c. The Scots laws, customs, manners, dress, and language prevail; and they have

a sheriff-substitute, with an admiral-depute, and commissary for the administration of justice, as well as a customhouse, with proper officers. But there are no justices of the peace in the different islands, where they are much wanted. From their great intercourse with the Dutch fishermen, most of the inhabitants speak a little of the Dutch language. The are two towns, viz. Lerwick and Scalloway; the latter, containing only about 100 inhabitants, is, however, by far the most ancient, and was formerly the capital. Near it are the remains of the large castle of the Earls of Orkney and Shetland, bearing the date 1600, and over the principal door the following inscription: "Patricius Orcadiæ et Zetlandiæ comes: cujus fundamen saxum, domus illa manebit; labilis e contra si sit arena perit." Near Lerwick is a small fort and barracks, named Fort Charlotte, garrisoned by a company of invalids. The whole district is divided into 12 parochial districts, which contained, by the returns made in 1801, 22,373 inhabitants. It has been a matter of great dispute from whence the first inhabitants of these islands came: it is the general opinion that they were first inhabited by the Norwegians; but it seems more probable that the Picts were the first settlers. This opinion is adopted by the Rev. Mr. James Gordon, for the following reasons. 1st, We have no account in ancient history that the Danes were in possession of this country prior to the year 850. About that time Kenneth II. King of the Scots, gave the Picts such a total defeat, that they never, by themselves adventured to engage with the Scots in battle thereafter; but were compelled to fly to the northward, as is recorded by Bede, Boethius, and other ancient historians. 2nd, the Frith that separates Caithness from Orkney is sometimes called the Pictland Frith, from a number of the Picts being drowned in their passage over to Orkney, in order that they might escape from the fury of the Scots. As the number of Picts who landed in Orkney could not be accommodated in that country, they set sail again for the next spot of land which was in their view, which could be no other than the island of

Foula; but, upon their near approach to that island, they were much at a loss what course they would next take. Some of them are said to have observed a thickness and mist lying directly to the N. E. of Foula, and accordingly steered their course towards it, and to their great joy discovered Shetland; upon which the one who first observed it cried out in raptures, *Zetland*, i. e. "there is yet land, and we shall be safe." Hence the origin of the name, it being common with the Saxons to use Z instead of Y in their language. The Picts upon their landing in this new country erected a number of small castles, called afterwards *Broughs*, upon which they lighted fires as signals of an approaching enemy; and so contrived, that the whole of Shetland might be apprized of danger in less than an hour. Having now secured themselves in the best manner they could in these islands, till then uninhabited, they sent over ambassadors to the court of Norway, to solicit aid against the Caledonians, that they might regain the country from whence they had been lately expelled. Their request was readily complied with by the warlike Harold King of Norway, who warmly espoused their cause; and accordingly, a powerful fleet was sent to sea without delay, and they landed on the island of Fetlar; but, as Harold could not there procure safe anchorage for his fleet, he sailed to the island of Unst, to a bay which still retains his name, being called Harold's Wick; and the tradition of the country is handed down, that it was from this circumstance it acquired its name. Harold remained there with his fleet, till he set sail for the coasts of Sutherland and Caithness. Of both these countries he made an easy conquest; and they became tributary to the crown of Norway till the end of the 12th century; at which time William the Lion King of Scots overthrew the Norwegians, and annexed the two counties to the Scottish crown. This was the first time that we read of any Danes or Norwegians being in Shetland. The Picts, now frustrated in their expedition of regaining their lost country, were reduced to the disagreeable necessity of returning to Orkney and Shetland again; and a number of

Danish adventurers took up their abode amongst them, and made intermarriages with them; after which the inhabitants were subject to the Danes, till they were finally ceded to the crown of Scotland, in lieu of dowry, when the Princess of Norway was married to King James VI. (as mentioned under the article Orkney). Shetland unites with Orkney in forming a stewartry, which sends one member to parliament; but, strange to tell, the Shetland freeholders, with an apathy which would scarce be credited in South Britain, have never been at the pains to qualify themselves, by taking the oaths, &c. to exercise their privilege of voting for a member of parliament! Shetland, it thus appears, is not at all represented in the Great Council of the Nation.

SHEVOCK; a small rivulet of Aberdeenshire, which joins the Gadie near its confluence with the Ury.

SHETTLESTOWN; a village in Lanarkshire, in the Barony parish of Glasgow, and a suburb of that city.

SHIEL (LOCH); a lake in Inverness-shire, about 10 miles long, and 2 broad, lying in the parish of Ardnamurchan. It has a small beautiful island, called Island Finan, on which are the ruins of a church, dedicated to St. Finan. It discharges itself into the western sea at Castle-Tioram, by the river Shiel.

SHIN (LOCH); a lake in the county of Sutherland, about 20 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad; the banks of which, especially on the S. side, are covered with natural wood, the property of Mr. Monro of Pointzfield. It discharges itself, at its eastern extremity, by the river Shin, which, after a course of 6 or 8 miles, during which it forms several great cascades, falls into the head of the Frith of Dornoch, at a small village called Inver-shin.

SHINNEL; a romantic and picturesque stream in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Penpont, which joins its waters to the Scarr. At the point of their union there is a remarkable ridge of precipitous rocks, over which the Shinnel rushes with the greatest impetuosity.

SHIRA; a small river in Argyll-shire, which rises in the mountains be-

hind Inveraray, and, after forming a small deep lake, called Loch Dubb, falls into Loch Fyne near the town of Inveraray. It is named, from its placid appearance, *Sio-reidh*, i. e. "always smooth"; evidently contrasted with the Aray or *Aoreidh*, which implies "never smooth." The Shira gives name of Glenshira to the district through which it runs.

SHOCHIE; a small river in Perthshire, rising in the parish of Monedie, and falling into the Tay at Loncarty, in the parish of Redgorton.

SHOTTS; a parish in Lanarkshire, situated in the N. E. corner of the county. It is of considerable extent, being of a rectangular form, 10 miles in length by 7 in breadth. The surface is in general level, but has several hills of considerable elevation on its eastern border, particularly the Hirst, the Tilling, and the Cant hills, from the summits of which the prospect is most extensive. It is watered by the North and South Calders; and the Cramond and Avon have their sources in it. The soil is chiefly clay, with a mixture of loam on the banks of the rivers. Till of late the appearance was bleak and barren; but, by the exertions of some of the proprietors, the greater part is inclosed, and beginning to assume a more fertile and pleasant aspect. Coal and ironstone are abundant; and the latter is wrought to a great extent at the Omoa iron works. Gavin Hamilton, Esq. of Murdieston, the well known historical painter, is a native of this parish, and possesses a considerable estate in it. Population in 1801, 2127.

SHUNA; a small island of Argyllshire, which contains a quarry of excellent slate.

SHURIRY (LOCH); a small lake in the county of Caithness, which gives rise to the river Forse.

SIDLA, SIDLAW, or SUDLAW HILLS; a ridge of hills which extends in a direction from W. to E. through the counties of Perth and Angus, beginning at Kinnoul, and terminating near Brechin. This ridge forms the S. side of the valley of Strathmore, and receives its name from that circumstance; Sudlaws being the Gaelic name for south hills. The mountains of the ridge are of various heights; but the elevation of the most

remarkable above the level of the sea, is as follows: Dunsinnat, 1024½ feet; King's Seat, 1238 feet; Kimpurnie (on which is an observatory), 1151 feet; and Sidlaw hill, 1406 feet.

SIGRAMMA; two small islands on the W. coast of the isle of Lewis, near Loch Roag.

SIMPRIN; a parish in Berwickshire, united to that of Swinton in 1761; also a small village in that parish. *Vide* SWINTON.

SKAGGIE; a small river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Monzie, and joins the Erne near Crieff.

SKARBA. *Vide* SCARBA.

SKEAHOLM; an islet on the N. coast of the mainland of Shetland.

SKEEN (LOCH); a small lake in Dumfries-shire, about 1100 yards long, and 400 broad, having a small island, on which great numbers of eagles breed. The waters issuing from this lake form a beautiful cascade, called the Grey mare's tail, in the neighbourhood of the town of Moffat. *Vide* MOFFAT.

SKEILAY; a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SKENE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, of an oval form, 6 miles long, and 3½ broad, comprehending above 8000 square acres, 2300 of which are arable, 1640 pasture ground, 534 moss, and the remainder black moor. The general appearance is hilly and rocky; and, though the soil is exceedingly various, both in point of quality and fertility, the most predominant is that of gravel. The loch of Skene is about a mile long, and somewhat more than ¼ of a mile broad; it abounds with pike and eel. There is a considerable extent of plantation around the elegant house of Skene. About a mile from the church are evident traces of a rectangular encampment; and near these is a very large cairn. Population in 1801, 1140.

SKEOTISVAY; an island of the Hebrides, about a mile long, lying in East Loch Tarbert, in Harris.

SKERRIES, or **SKERRY ISLES**; three small islands of Shetland, lying 15 miles N. E. from the isle of Whalsay, and nearly 20 from the Mainland. In 1792 they contained 11 families, or 70 inhabitants.

SKERRIES; a name applied to certain low-lying rocky islands, in different parts of the Northern and Western Isles; particularly Hell's Skerries, Pentland Skerries, &c. See these articles.

SKIACH (LOCH); a small lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, well stored with excellent trout.

SKIACK; a small river in the parish of Kiltearn, Ross-shire, which takes its rise from a number of small streams in the mountains, and falls into the sea close by the church of Kiltearn.

SKIPNESS; a parish in Argyllshire, united to that of Saddel. *Vide* SADDLE and SKIPNESS.

SKIPOINT (LOCH); an arm of the sea, on the E. coast of South Uist, well adapted for a fishing station.

SKIRLING; a parish in the county of Peebles, about 2½ miles in length, and nearly of the same breadth, containing between 2000 and 3000 acres. The general appearance is uneven; but none of the eminences deserve the name of hills, and they are all covered with verdure to the summit. The soil is in general light, and tolerably fertile; but the crops, from the high situation, are liable to be affected by the frost towards the end of summer. The village of Skirling is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Leadhills, and is noted for 4 great annual fairs. The castle of Skirling appears, from the vestiges of its walls, to have been very extensive, and strongly fortified. It is surrounded by a bog or morass, over which was a bridge of stone. Population in 1801, 308.

SKY or **SKYE**; one of the most considerable of the Hebrides, belonging to the county of Inverness. According to Mr. Pennant, Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Campbell, it is at least 60 miles long, and nearly the same in breadth where broadest; but, according to others, its greatest length is 50 miles, and its greatest breadth not more than 40. It is separated from the Mainland of Scotland by a channel about 3 leagues broad; but, at the ferry of Glenelly, it is not more than half a mile from the nearest part of Inverness-shire. The coasts are in general bold and rocky, abounding

with many safe and commodious bays, especially at the harbour of Ornasay, in the parish of Sleat, and the harbour at the village of Portree. The country is mountainous, and some of the hills are so high as to be covered with snow on their tops at midsummer. Their sides are covered with heath and grass, which afford good pasture for sheep and black cattle. Between the mountains are some fertile vallies, and the greater part towards the sea coast is plain and arable, particularly in the parish of Kilmuir, where the soil produces good crops. The island is well watered by a great number of rivers, abounding with trout and salmon. In the small rivers Kilmartin and Ord is found the great horse muscle (*mytilus margaritifera*), in which pearls are formed. Mr. Martin was informed by the proprietor of the Ord, that a pearl has been found in it valued at 20l. Sterling. There are also a number of fresh water lakes, well stored with trout and eel. The largest of these lakes takes its denomination from St. Columba, to whom is dedicated a chapel, which stands on a small island in the midst of the lake. That this island, like most of the other islands of the Hebrides, has been formerly covered with woods, appears from the large trunks of fir and other trees daily dug up in all the bogs and peat mosses in the country. From the height of the hills, and its insular situation, the air seldom continues long of the same temperature. The air is generally loaded with vapours; and, on an average, three days in twelve throughout the year are scarcely free from rain, far less from clouds. These, attracted by the hills, sometimes break in useful and refreshing showers; at other times, suddenly bursting like a water spout, pour down their contents with tremendous noise, deluging the plains below, and often destroying the hopes of the husbandman. The crops also suffer by the stormy winds, which set in about the end of August and beginning of September. To this variable temperature of the air, and uncertainty of the weather, the agues, fevers, rheumatisms, pectoral affections, and dysenteries, the prevailing distempers, may be ascribed. That the climate, however, is far from being

unhealthy, the long life of the inhabitants sufficiently testifies. The soil is in general black and mossy, and better adapted for pasture than tillage, though the latter might be advantageously followed, if leases and proper encouragement were given to the tenants. The *cascroim* or crooked spade is almost the only utensil used by the common class of tenants in labouring the ground. The wild birds are common to the other islands of the Hebrides, as wild geese and ducks, gulls, cormorants, cranes, eagles, crows, ravens, rooks, cuckoos, rails, woodcocks, moorfowl, partridges, plovers, wild pigeons, &c. Sky has been long noted for an excellent small breed of cattle, and the number of sheep is very considerable. Of these great numbers are annually sold at the two fairs of Portree. Besides other reptiles, there are three species of serpents common to this island: the first spotted black and white, and very poisonous; the second yellow with brown spots; and the third of a brown colour, the smallest and least poisonous. Whales and sun-fish, called by the natives *cear ban*, are sometimes caught in the bays; but the principal attention is paid to the white and herring fisheries. Some of their bays contain shell-fish in the greatest abundance and variety. The people are strong, robust, healthy, and prolific: they for the most part profess the protestant religion; are honest, brave, and hospitable. They speak the language, wear the habit, and observe the customs of the other inhabitants of the Hebrides and Western Highlands. They bring up their children in the hardest manner, allowing them to run without shoes or stockings till they are 8 or 10 years old. They live hardy themselves, using no bed except a layer of heath, with a coverlid or rug spread over them. In Sky there are many ruins of Danish forts, watch-towers, beacons, temples, and sepulchral monuments. All the forts are named *duns*, as Dun-Skudborg, Dun-Derig, Dun-Skeriness, Dun-David, &c. Many valuable minerals have been discovered, but none have been wrought to any advantage. In many places the hills exhibit marks of volcanic fire. In the parish of Strath limestone and marl

are abundant, and there is some marble of an inferior quality. Near the village of Sleat are found marcasites of various kinds, and finely variegated pebbles. A valley near Loch Fallart produces fine agates, and many of the rivulets contain topazes, washed down from the hills in mountain torrents. Rock crystals and other precious stones are also found, after heavy rains, among the debris at the foot of the hills. The S. and W. coasts abound with coral, both red and white. The island is divided into 7 parochial districts, which contain upwards of 15,000 inhabitants. It belongs solely to two proprietors, viz. the Laird of Macleod and Lord Macdonald.

SKURR-CHOINICH and **SKURR-DHONUIL**; two mountains in Argyllshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, the former elevated 2364 feet, and the latter 2730 feet above the level of the sea.

SLAINS; a parish in Aberdeenshire, on the sea coast of Buchan, of a triangular figure, about 5 miles long and 3 broad. The extent of sea coast is about 6 miles, two-thirds of which are rocky, and the other sandy. The rocks are in general high, and indented with immense chasms, and excavated in many places to a great extent. One of these caves is upwards of 200 feet long, and another of them, well known by the name of the Dropping Cave, or the White Cave of Slains, is a great curiosity. Every part is covered with stalactical incrustations of the purest white. The river Ythan falls into the sea at this parish, forming the boundary with the parish of Foveran. Its mouth forms a tolerable harbour for small vessels. The surface is in general level, and the soil fertile, and, except inclosures, agricultural improvements have been carried on with great diligence and activity, chiefly owing to the great abundance of marl, limestone, gravel, and shell-sand, with which the parish abounds. The only plantations are around Gordon Lodge, the elegant residence of the Gordons of Pitlurg. Upon a peninsulated rock, the foot of which is washed by the sea, are the remains of the old castle of Slains, which was demolished in 1594 by King James VI. upon the rebellion of the Earl of

Huntly. It afterwards became the property of the Earls of Errol; but in 1791 it was disposed of, along with the other lands belonging to the Earl of Errol in this parish, to Mr. Callender of Crichton. There are the ruins of a small chapel, of great antiquity, said to have been built about the beginning of the 7th century, and dedicated to St. Adamannan, the friend and disciple of St. Columba. It is situated in a hollow, by the side of a small rivulet. Population in 1801, 970.

SLAMANNAN or **St. LAWRENCE**; a parish in Stirlingshire, situated in the S. W. corner of the county. It is about 5 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, lying on the banks of the Avon. Near this river the soil is light and fertile; but, at a small distance it becomes a strong clay, and gradually degenerates into a moory or mossy cold soil, upon which the crops rarely come to perfection. Besides several castles, there were 2 conical artificial mounts, similar to those of Dunipace; but one was lately levelled, and the church of St. Lawrence erected upon it. There are 3 small lakes in the parish, one of which serves as a reservoir to the great canal between the Forth and the Clyde. Population in 1801, 923.

SLEAT; a parish in Invernessshire, in the island of Sky, 17 miles long, and from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The two extremities are hilly, and adapted for pasture, and the middle, for about 5 miles, is arable, with a deep clay soil. On the W. side there are 3 considerable copses of natural wood, the only remains of the extensive forest which almost covered the island of Sky. There is an excellent harbour, which receives its name, Isle Ornasay, from a small islet which covers it. Besides several Danish forts, there are 2 old castles, viz. Dunskaich and P' Chamuis, the former of which is celebrated in the poems of Ossian. Population in 1801, 1903.

SLEITAL (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandshire, noted for its excellent red trout.

SLIABH-GAVIL; a mountain in Argyllshire, in the district of Knapdale.

SLITTRICK; a small river in

Roxburghshire, which unites with the Teviot at the town of Hawick.

SMALLHOLM; a parish in the county of Roxburgh, of an irregular triangular form, the length of which from E. to W. is about 4 miles, and from N. to S. about 3. The surface exhibits an agreeable variety of high and low grounds, and the soil is equally various, but in general with a mixture of clay, highly susceptible of cultivation, and tolerably fertile. Of late a considerable part has been inclosed. The village of Smallholm is situated on the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Kelso, about 4 miles from the latter. At the S. W. corner of the parish is a large square tower, belonging to Mr. Scott of Harden, which is called Smallholm tower or Sandy Know; and, as it is situated on a considerable eminence, it forms a conspicuous land-mark at sea to direct vessels to Berwick. Population in 1801, 446.

SMALL ISLES; a parish of the Hebrides, comprehending the islands of Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Muck, of which Eigg is politically annexed to the county of Inverness, and the other three belong to that of Argyll. (See the account of each island.) Population of the parish in 1801, 1339.

SNIZORT; a parish in Invernessshire, in the isle of Sky, about 18 miles long and 9 broad, of an irregular figure, the W. part being intersected by an arm of the sea called Loch Snizort, which stretches from the western coast of the island nearly 14 miles in a S. E. direction, and is narrow and shallow, with frequent sunk rocks. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous; but the sea coast, and some of the glens or vallies, afford some pretty extensive arable fields. The soil is various; but a gravelly loam, on a cold clay, is most prevalent. There are 7 or 8 considerable streams, which afford salmon. The most considerable of these is the water of Snizort, which, about a quarter of a mile before it falls into the ocean, forms a small island, on which are the ruins of an old cathedral, formerly the metropolitan church of the isle of Sky. There are several cairns, tumuli, and druidical temples; but the greatest curiosity is a natural obelisk or perpendicular stone, of un-

common height and magnitude, being 360 feet in circuit at the base, and gradually tapering to a sharp point, which is calculated to be 300 feet of altitude from the base. Not far from this obelisk is a beautiful fall of water or cataract, the perpendicular height of which may be about 90 feet. What is most remarkable relative to this fall is, that nearly opposite to the middle of it there is an arched hollow path across the rock, along which 5 or 6 people may walk abreast with the greatest safety, quite secure from, and unmolested by the body of water which rolls over them. Population in 1801, 2144.

SOA; a small island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circumference, lying near the remote island of St. Kilda.

SOAY; a small island on the S. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

SOAY; two small islands on the W. coast of Harris.

SOAY; a small pasture island on the coast of Sutherlandshire, near the entrance of Loch Inver harbour, in the parish of Assint.

SOLWAY FRITH or *Booness Wath*; a navigable arm of the sea, which extends eastward from the Irish sea, forming the boundary between England and Scotland for upwards of 50 miles. The shore, particularly on the Scottish coast, is flat and sandy, with a few sunk rocks; but almost every part affords safe landing-places for small vessels. The Frith is navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden within 6 miles of its extremity; but the sea is gradually retiring from the land, so that many places are now covered with verdure, over which, even in the memory of those alive, the tide was wont to flow. The tides are very regular, spring tides rising 20 feet above low water mark, and ordinary tides about 10 or 12. A considerable number of rivers pour into this arm of the sea, particularly on the Scottish side, where it receives the Southern Dee, the Urr, the Nith, the Annan, and the Kirtle; while the Sark, the Esk, and the Liddel uniting form its eastern extremity. It contains various kinds of fish, and the fishings, especially of salmon, are very considerable, and merit a particular detail, from the singular

modes of fishing which are adopted. There are four modes. 1st, With *leisters*, a kind of four pronged fork, with the prongs turned a little to one side, having a shaft from 20 to 24 feet long. These they run along the sand on their edge, or throw them when they see any fish. In this manner they kill or wound great quantities. Some of the people are very dexterous at this exercise, insomuch that, according to Mr. Pennant, they will on horseback, at full gallop, throw a *leister*, and kill at a great distance. 2d, By *heaving* or *hauling*; that is, by standing in the current of the tide with small hand nets. 3d, By fixing small *pock nets* to stakes in the currents. These nets are made with wide meshes, and the fish coming rapidly down with the stream, run their heads into the meshes, from whence they are unable to disengage themselves. The other method is the common net with boats, used in other parts for catching salmon. By these methods great quantities of fish are taken, which are either sold in the neighbourhood, or sent pickled to London and other places. Besides the common sea productions, the coast of this arm of the sea affords the water polypus or sea-flower, which seems to be the chain that connects the animal and vegetable systems. The form of these polypi is elegant, and pleasantly diversified, resembling the sunflower, the poppy, and the hundred-leaved-rose, of various colours. Although possessed of no locomotive power, they seem to partake of the nature of an animal, from their manner of catching the worms upon which they feed. See "Encyclopædia Britannica," article ANIMAL FLOWER.

SOLWAY MOSS; an extensive morass near the river Esk, at the head of the Solway Frith, which, when the rivers were swollen with rain, burst out on the 13th November 1771, and covered a great extent of the neighbouring country. Solway moss is also remarkable for a shameful defeat of the Scottish army by a small party of the English, on the 23d November 1540, the grief for which brought King James V. to his grave.

SORBIE; a parish in Wigtonshire, lying on the coast of the bay of Wigton. It extends about 6 miles in

length, and at its broadest part is nearly the same extent; but its average breadth is not more than 2 miles. There is upwards of 12 miles of sea-coast, including the bays. The headlands are Crugleton and Eagerness, and the chief bays are Garliestown and Rigg, with the ports of Allan, Whaple, and Innerwell. These bays and ports are very convenient for shipping, and well adapted for the prosecution of the fisheries. The face of the country is beautiful, being varied with little hills and plains, which are exceedingly fertile; and, where untilled, covered with verdure, and affording excellent pasture for almost innumerable flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The soil is not deep, but exceedingly fine. The greater part is inclosed, and well sheltered by belts and clumps of planting. The great improvements in agriculture are chiefly owing to the exertions of the Earl of Galloway, who is the chief proprietor in the parish. There are two villages, viz. Garliestown, at the foot of the bay of the same name, and Sorbie, in which the church is situated, and which last contains about 100 inhabitants. Galloway House, the residence of the Earl of Galloway, is a large and elegant building, commanding a delightful prospect, and surrounded with extensive pleasure grounds and plantations. The rooms are also spacious, and the library contains many thousand volumes. There are the remains of two strong castles on the headlands of Crugleton and Eagerness, which are called by the same names. The great military road from Dumfries to Portpatrick passes through a part of the parish. Population in 1801, 1091.

SORN; a parish in Ayrshire, of nearly a square form, each side of which is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, watered by the river Ayr, whose banks are steep and bold, and clothed with natural wood. The surface is elevated on the E. side, and descends gradually to the W.; diversified, however, by various inequalities in its surface. The only considerable hill is Blackside-end, the altitude of which is between 1500 and 1600 feet. The parish contains about 23,000 acres, of which 3000 are moss, 7000 hill, moor, and pasture land, 200 covered with wood, and the

remainder arable, though not all at present under cultivation. The prevailing soil is a reddish clay, with loam on the banks of the river. The village of Catrine, containing 1350 inhabitants, is situated in this parish. (*Vide CATRINE.*) There is also a small village named Dalgain, containing 192 inhabitants. The principal places of residence are Sorn Castle, Gillmillscroft, and Auchmonnach. The whole of the parish abounds with coal, limestone, and ironstone. There is also a vein of lead; and, in a hill near Burntshiell burn, there is a vein of cawk or sulphate of barytes, which promises to point out lead ore. Population in 1801, 2606.

SOTA-BRITIL; an island of the Hebrides, about 5 miles in circumference, lying about half a mile S. of the island of Sky.

SOUTHDEAN; a parish in Roxburghshire, about 12 miles long, and 7 broad, lying on the banks of the Jed, and comprehending a part of the old parish of Abbotrule. The surface is hilly, adapted for pasture, and there are upwards of 17,000 sheep, and 428 head of black cattle in the parish. The extent of arable ground is small, and chiefly devoted to the raising of turnip for the support of sheep during the winter. There are several quarries of freestone; and the limestone rocks are inexhaustible. Like the rest of the border districts, this parish affords many monuments of warlike antiquity, as camps, castles, and other fortifications. Population in 1801, 697.

SOUTHEND; a parish in Argyllshire, about 11 miles long, and 5 broad, lying at the extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. The surface exhibits a beautiful and variegated prospect of hills of small elevation, and vallies in which are several streams of water, which, frequently overflowing their banks, leave the extensive haughs or meadows fertilized by the slime, and capable of producing any crop. The higher grounds were formerly covered with black heath; but, since the introduction of sheep, the hills have assumed a more verdant appearance. Along the coast are the remains of several Danish forts, the most remarkable of which is called Bølemacumra, and is situa-

ted on the promontory of the Mull of Kintyre, near the place where the light-house is erected. The old castle of Dunaverty is built on a pyramidal rock, one side of which presents a dreadful precipice to the sea. It was one of the castles of the Lords of the Isles, and once afforded shelter to King Robert Bruce during his adversity. In 1647, this castle underwent a siege; when it was possessed by Alexander Macdonald, commonly called Alister M'Coll Kittach, who had raised a few Highlanders to assist the Marquis of Montrose during the civil wars. It was invested by General Leslie; and, after the besieged had surrendered at discretion, they were barbarously massacred. Near to this rock is the island of Sanda; and between them is a fine coral bank, which affords excellent manure. In the Sound of Sanda are found plenty of cod; and along the whole coast of the parish are plenty of haddocks and other fish. Population in 1801, 1825.

SOUTH ESK. *Vide Esk (South).*

SOUTH FERRY or **SOUTH QUEENSFERRY.** *Vide QUEENSFERRY.*

SOUTH RONALDSHAY. *Vide RONALDSHAY SOUTH.*

SOUTH UIST. *Vide UIST (South).*

SOUTHWICK; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, united to the parish of Colvend. *Vide COLVEND* and **SOUTHWICK.**

SOUTHWICK; a small river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which rises in the parish of Colvend, and falls into the Solway Frith 2 miles E. of the æstuary of the river Urr. It is navigable for vessels of small burden 2 miles from its mouth.

SOUTRA; a parish in Haddingtonshire, united to that of Fala in Mid-Lothian. *Vide FALA* and **SOUTRA.**

SOUTRA HILL; the westernmost hill of the Lammermuir ridge, is elevated 1000 feet above the sea level. Upon it are the ruins of an hospital, founded in 1164 by Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, "for the reception of pilgrims, and for poor and sickly people."

SPEY; a large and rapid river, which rises in Badenoch, in Inverness-

shire. Its waters, a few miles from its source, spread out to such an extent, as to become a small lake of the same name; from which, resuming the form of a river, it proceeds with great rapidity towards the E., till, reaching the village of Rothes, it directs its course northward, and falls into the Moray Frith at Garmach or Garmouth. The whole length of its course is about 90 miles; but, following all its windings, its course cannot be less than 120 miles. It flows through the great fir woods of Glenmore and Strathspey, great floats of which are sent down to the sea at Garmouth. To prevent the trees from being shivered in passing the great cataracts of the river, small canals have been cut out in the banks, with a gentle slope, down which the wood is directed. It gives name to the Highland district of Strathspey, famous for its soldiers, and for giving name to a very striking and popular species of Scottish music. Spey is the most rapid river in Scotland; and except the Tay it is the largest. Its fall from the Boat of Bog, nigh Gordon Castle, to the sea, a distance of only 3 miles, is 60 feet.

SPEYMOUTH; a parish in Morayshire, which derives its name from its local situation, at the æstuary of the Spey. It is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and on an average $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The surface is flat and level on the coast; but, about half a mile from the sea, the ground rises suddenly to another plain of greater extent, and at least 40 feet above the level of the former plain. This level field is again terminated by a hill of considerable elevation. The soil, for the most part, is light and fertile; but agriculture cannot be said to be in a state of great improvement. About 300 acres are covered with fine old trees. This parish has the honour of a connection with the celebrated family of Chatham. Jane Innes, wife to Governor Pitt, and great-grandmother to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, was daughter to James Innes of Redhall, a place within a few hundred yards of the present church of Speymouth. The thriving village of Garmouth or Garmach is situated in this parish, at the mouth of the river Spey. It is

a borough of barony, and has an annual fair. Population in 1801, 1236.

SPIAN; a river in Inverness-shire, which rises from the western extremity of Loch Laggan, and, after a rapid and precipitous course of 20 miles, joins the Lochy near the church of Kilmanivaig.

SPOTT; a parish in East-Lothian, in the neighbourhood of Dunbar, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad, comprehending a fertile lowland district, and part of the hilly district of Lammermuir. The low country is inclosed and well cultivated, and the higher grounds are pastured by large flocks of sheep. The edges of Lammermuir are beautifully skirted with natural wood, particularly oak and hazel. Spott House is romantically situated on a rock, in a low den, surrounded with beautiful pleasure grounds. On the borders of this parish is the field of the battle of Dunbar, fought between Oliver Cromwell and the Scottish army under General Leslie. The parochial records contain the following extract, which shews, so late as the beginning of the 18th century, the fatal effects of superstition. "Oct. 1705. Many witches burnt on the top of Spott Loan." The village of Spott lies about 5 miles from Dunbar, and contains about 180 inhabitants. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 502.

SPRINGFIELD; a new village in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Graitney, begun in 1791, on the estate of Sir William Maxwell of Springkell. It is regularly built, with fine broad streets, and brick houses covered with blue slate: it is situated on a dry healthy soil, on the banks of the river Sark, on building leases of 99 years; it, in 1793, consisted of 40 houses; and since that time, it has greatly increased, owing to the many advantages which it possesses with respect to its situation. Both coal and lime are plenty, at a small distance; the river Sark is well adapted for the erection of machinery; and the sea port town of Sarkfoot is not above a mile distant: add to these, the two great roads from England to the W. of Scotland pass through it.

SPROUSTON; a parish in Roxburghshire, about 6 miles long, and 4

broad. On the banks of the Tweed, which bounds it on the N., the surface is flat, and the soil exceedingly fertile, but liable to be overflowed; the southern part is more elevated, but not hilly; and no part can be said to be barren. The only waste ground is an extensive common, which bears distinct marks of the plough, and indeed is very well adapted for culture. There are several quarries of excellent freestone; but no other mineral of value has been discovered. The small village of Sprouston contains about 200 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 1105.

SPYNIE or NEW SPYNIE; a parish in Morayshire, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, stretching along the banks of the Lossie, about a mile from the borough of Elgin. A ridge of moor extends the whole length of the parish, separating the cultivated land from an extensive natural oak wood, the property of the Earl of Fife. The arable land possesses almost every variety of soil, from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand: the whole is inclosed and well cultivated. The lake of Spynie will be noticed in the next article. On the banks of this lake, near its eastern extremity, is the palace of Spynie, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Moray. It has been a magnificent and spacious building, round a square court, having a gate and draw-bridge on the E. side, and fortified towers at the corners, and surrounded by a dry ditch. Some of the rooms are still pretty entire; and the remains of the paintings on the walls were so distinct a few years ago, as to shew that several representations of scripture-history had been the design. Adjoining to the palace were the gardens, now only distinguishable by the ruined walls. Spynie is a dormant barony in the family of Lindsay, a younger branch of the Earls of Crawford. On the hill of Quarrywood are distinct traces of a Danish camp. Population in 1801, 843.

SPYNIE (LOCH); a lake in the above parish, is 3 miles long, and 1 broad, and appears to have been formerly a frith of the sea, though it is now shut up at the E. and W. ends by a long extent of valuable land: accordingly, the land between the

lake and the sea still retains the name of Ross isle, and many beds of sea shells, particularly oysters, are found on the banks of the lake, several feet below the surface of the earth. It abounds with pike and perch, and is frequented by swans. It has lately been drained to a considerable depth; but it is still far from being reduced to its former limits.

STAFFA; a small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars. It lies about 5 leagues W. of the island of Mull, and 3 leagues from I-calm-kill. Its form is oblong and irregular, about one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. Its coasts are steep and craggy; the sides being entirely bare, exhibiting superb basaltic columns, and hollowed by various caves, particularly those of Fingal and the Corvorant. The island is accessible only by a small entrance on the W. side, where the surface slopes towards the sea; but it can only admit a small boat, and that in the calmest weather. Nearly opposite to this is the small island of Booshala, which is entirely composed of basaltic pillars. (*Vide BOOSHALA.*) The most elevated part of the island of Staffa is over the cave of Fingal, where it is 214 feet above the sea, at ordinary tides. Near the middle of the island are two wretched huts, built with fragments of basaltic pillars; one of which serves for the herd and his family, who take care of the cattle that feed on the island; the other hut is used as a barn and cow-house. Around these houses is a small field for raising a few oats and potatoes. There is a small spring, which would be soon dried up, were it not for the weeping climate. The only fuel used by the poor people, is the sods or turf, which they carefully dry, and in which the only combustible parts are the fibrous roots of the grass. "This family resided here," says Dr. Garnett, "both summer and winter, for several years; but in winter their situation was frequently very unpleasant; for, during a storm, the waves beat so violently against the island, that the very house was shaken, though situated in the middle of it: indeed, the concussion was often so great, that the pot which hung over the fire partook of it, and was

made to vibrate. This so much alarmed the poor inhabitants one very stormy winter, that they determined to leave the island the first favourable opportunity, for they believed that nothing but an evil spirit could have rocked it in that manner. Since that period, they have resided here only during the summer season." Dr. Garnett also adjoins this note.—"This circumstance was related to us by the herd; but the story seemed so fabulous, that we regarded it merely as an instance of the love of the marvellous. I find, however, in St. Fond's Tour, a confirmation of it. Some of his companions having been obliged to spend two nights on Staffa, in the miserable hut of the herd, declared, on their return to Torloisk, that the sea broke upon the island with such impetuosity, and rushed into the caves which penetrated its interior with such noise, that the hut shook to its foundation, and they could get no sleep." More than one half of the circumference of the isle is occupied by very handsome colonnades of regular pillars, which are completely laid bare by the sea; the rest of the island exhibits the same basaltic appearances; but the pillars are bent and twisted in various directions; some lying nearly horizontal, and others forming segments of circles. They generally rest on an irregular pavement, formed of the upper sides of those pillars which have been broken off, which extends in a sloping direction as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars are apparent: these are of 3, 4, 5, and 6 sides; but those of 5 and 6 are most prevalent. They are of various diameters, from that of a foot to four feet and an half. The surfaces of the large pillars are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions: the pillars are jointed, and the upper surface of each joint is generally concave, having a corresponding convexity in the inferior surface of the other; but the reverse of this is often noticed, and many of the pillars exhibit a plain surface. In some places the interstices, between the perpendicular prisms, are filled up with a yellow sparry matter, composed of the oxyd of iron, separated from the basalt, and a little argilla-

ceous earth, with some specimens of zeolitic crystals. The pillars near the landing-place are small, but increase in magnitude as they are nearer the cave of Fingal, the greatest natural curiosity of the island, where they are the largest, both in diameter and altitude, that are to be found in the island. The following are the observations on the cave of Fingal, by Mons. Faujas de St. Fond. "This superb monument," says he, "of a grand subterraneous combustion, the date of which has been lost in the lapse of ages, presents an appearance of order and regularity so wonderful, that it is difficult for the coldest observer, and one the least sensible to the phenomena which relate to the convulsions of the globe, not to be singularly astonished by this prodigy, which may be considered as a sort of natural palace. To shelter myself from all critical observation on the emotion which I experienced while contemplating the most extraordinary cavern yet known, I shall borrow the expressions of him (Sir Joseph Banks) who first described it. Those who are acquainted with the character of this illustrious naturalist, will not be apt to accuse him of being liable to be hurried away by the force of a too ardent imagination; but the sensation he felt at the view of that magnificent scene was such, that it was impossible to escape a degree of just enthusiasm. 'The impatience which every one felt to see the wonders we had heard so largely described, prevented our morning rest: every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and with the first light arrived at the S. W. part of the island, the seat of the most remarkable pillars; where we no sooner arrived, than we were struck with a scene of magnificence which exceeded our expectation; though, formed, as we thought, upon the most sanguine foundations; the whole of that end of the island, supported by ranges of natural pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, standing in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of the land formed themselves, upon a firm basis of solid rock. In a short time we arrived at the mouth of the cave; the most magnificent, I believe, that ever has been described by travellers.

The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off to form it; between the angles of which, a yellow stalagmitic matter has been exuded, which serves to define the angles precisely, and at the same time with a great deal of elegance; and, to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without, and the air is perfectly free from the damp and noxious vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.' Let us also for a moment listen to Dr. Uno Von Troil on the same subject, in his *Letters on Iceland*. 'How splendid,' says this prelate, 'do the porticoes of the ancients appear in our eyes, from the ostentatious magnificence of the descriptions we have received of them, and with what admiration are we seized on seeing even the colonnades of our modern edifices! But, when we behold the cave of Fingal, formed by nature in the isle of Staffa, it is no longer possible to make a comparison, and we are forced to acknowledge that this piece of architecture, formed by nature, far surpasses that of the Louvre, that of St. Peter at Rome, all that remains of Palmyra and Poestum, and all that the genius, the taste, and the luxury of the Greeks were capable of inventing.' Such was the impression made by the cave of Fingal on Sir Joseph Banks and the Bishop of Lincolning. "I," says St. Fond, "have seen many ancient volcanoes, and I have given descriptions of several superb basaltic causeways, and delightful caverns in the midst of lavas; but I have never found any thing which comes near to this, or can bear any comparison with it, for the admirable regularity of the columns, the height of the arch, the situation, the form, the elegance of this production of nature, or its resemblance to the masterpieces of art, though this has had no share in its construction. It is therefore not at all surprising that tradition should have made it the abode of a hero." This wonderful work of nature is 53 feet wide at the entrance, 117 feet high, and 250 feet long. The arch is composed of two unequal segments of a circle, which form a na-

tural pediment. The mass which crowns, or rather which forms the roof, is 20 feet thick at its lowest part. It consists of small prisms, more or less regular, inclining in all directions, closely united and cemented underneath and in the joints with a pale yellow calcareous matter, and zeolitic crystallizations, which, when contrasted with the dark purple hexagons formed by the ends of the pillars, has a very fine effect, the whole resembling Mosaic work. The bottom of the cave is filled with the sea, reaching to the extremity. In very calm weather a boat may sail into it; but if this should be attempted when the waves are agitated, though only in a very small degree, the boat would inevitably be dashed to pieces against the sides of the cavern. The only way of entering at such times is by a causeway not more than 2 feet broad, on the eastern side, formed by the bases of broken pillars, which is exceedingly slippery, being constantly washed by the spray. At the farther extremity is another small cave, which from certain passages sends forth an agreeable noise every time the water rushes into it; from which circumstance it has received the name of *An-ua-vine*, or the "melodious cave." The following are the dimensions of the cave of Fingal from Sir Joseph Banks, who had it very accurately measured by some of his attendants.

	Feet. In.	
Length of the cave from the rock without,	237	6
Do. from the pitch of the arch,	250	0
Breadth of do. at the mouth,	53	7
Do. at the farther end,	20	0
Height of the arch at the mouth,	117	6
Do. at the end,	70	0
Depth of water at the mouth,	18	0
Do. at the end,	9	0
Height of the tallest columns on the right side of the entrance,	45	0

Besides the cave of Fingal, there is another which exhibits the same appearances, though on a less scale. It is situated on the N. side of the island, in the midst of a magnificent colonnade, and is named in Gaelic *Ua-nas-carve*, the "Corvorant's cave," Staf-

fa, though one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, has till lately been scarcely known. Buchanan slightly mentions it and its remarkable columns. A Mr. Leach, a native of Ireland, seems to have been the first to call the attention of the world to this singular isle. Having in the year 1772 been on a visit to some of his friends in Morven in Argyllshire, in one of his fishing excursions he was struck with the singularity of the appearance of its rocks, and landed upon it. A few days afterwards Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Uno Von Troil, and others, on their voyage from Iceland, cast anchor in the sound of Mull, and having met Mr. Leach, that gentleman reported to the voyagers the wonders he had seen. They visited the island, and an account of it was, by Sir Joseph Banks, communicated to Mr. Pennant, who published it in his "Tour to the Hebrides." Since that time it has been visited by innumerable naturalists, who have published accounts of it in their different works. Of these we may principally mention M. Faujas de St. Fond and Dr. Garnett. We have been more minute than usual in the notice of this island, as it is, to use the words of the last tourist, "undoubtedly the greatest natural curiosity in Europe, if not in the world."

STAIR; a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles long by 2 broad, lying on the banks of the river Ayr. The soil is in general a deep clay, but is loamy on the sides of the river. The whole is inclosed and well cultivated. The chief seats are Stair, Barskimming, Drongan, and Gadgirth Castle. The parish of Stair is exceedingly well supplied with coal from 3 extensive coaleries. On the lands of Dalmore specimens of antimony and copper have been found, and on the same lands a considerable quantity of plumbago or black lead has been discovered, which has been found to answer all the purposes of that found in Cumberland. This parish also affords the species of whetstone known by the name of the *water of Ayr stones*. Population in 1801, 663.

STALK (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Edderachylis, two miles long and half a

mile broad, giving rise to the river of Laxford.

STANLEY; a considerable village in Perthshire, lying partly in the parish of Auchtergaven, and partly in that of Redgorton, noted for the extensive cotton-spinning machinery erected by a company of gentlemen on the estate of the Duke of Athol. The village contains upwards of 500 inhabitants.

STAXIGOE; a small village with a harbour, in Caithness, near the town of Wick, built on the estate of Dunbar of Hempriggs.

STENNESS; a parish in the island of Pomona in Orkney, united to that of Firth. *Vide* FIRTH and STENNESS.

STENNESS (LOCH); a small lake in Orkney, in the foregoing parish, noted for a remarkable causeway or highway over it, forming a communication between two druidical temples.

STENNESS; a small island of Shetland, on the N. coast of the Mainland. It covers a small bay in Northmaven parish, where there is a good fishing station, with drying-houses and other conveniences.

STENTON; a parish in Haddingtonshire, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 3 broad; but there is a narrow stripe of moory land which extends S. into Berwickshire to the banks of the Whittadder. The face of the country is open and beautiful, and the greater part is inclosed. The soil is exceedingly various: it lies mostly upon freestone and gravel. Around the village of Stenton the ground is very stony, and the small stones lie so thick upon the ground, that in some spots, when harrowed, scarce any soil is to be seen; and yet, in the fields, the crops are generally good, and often luxuriant. Population in 1801, 620.

STEVENSTON; a parish in Ayrshire, lying on the northern shore of the bay of Ayr. Its form is a kind of irregular square, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth; but the sandy ground extends about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther S. along the coast, terminating at the mouth of the river Irvine. The whole extent of coast is flat and sandy, affording no harbour except at the northern extremity, at

Saltcoats, and at the southern extremity, at the harbour of Irvine. The surface of the parish is divided into two districts, of nearly equal extent; the level plain on the coast, and the inclosed and cultivated land in the interior district. These are separated from each other by a ridge of rocky ground, now almost covered with soil. In the latter district the soil is almost clay, with some fields of gravelly loam. The town of Stevenston is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, built on the elevated rocky ridge, and commanding an extensive and delightful prospect of the whole bay of Ayr, with the distant island of Arran, and the conical rock of Ailsa. It contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. At the northern border of the parish stands the thriving town of Saltcoats, lying partly in the parish of Ardrossan. (*Vide SALTCOATS.*) There are several seats, the chief of which are those of Grange, Seabank, and Ardeer. There is an old ruin, called Kिरrila Castle, formerly one of the seats of the Earls of Glencairn. The coal strata of the parish are very extensive, nay almost inexhaustible, and are supposed to be the northern limit of the coal country on the W. of Scotland. The total quantity raised at the pits is about 23,000 tons, the greater part of which is exported at the harbour of Saltcoats. Limestone of excellent quality is also abundant; and there are many quarries of fine freestone. Population in 1801, 2146.

STEWARTFIELD; a small village in the district of Bughan, Aberdeenshire. It is built on the estate of Mr. Burnet of Dennis, who has established a bleachfield in its neighbourhood, for the encouragement of its linen and yarn trade. It is about 12 miles distant from Peterhead, and contains nearly 800 inhabitants.

STEWARTTOWN; a parish and considerable town in Ayrshire. The parish is above 10 miles in length, and in some places about 4 in breadth. The general appearance is flat, with a gentle slope towards the sea, beautified with extensive belts of planting. The town of Stewarttown may vie with any of its size in the W. of Scotland, for the beauty, regularity, and cleanliness of its streets and houses. It is situated on the water of Annock,

about 6 miles N. from the town of Irvine. It is a post town, and has several well attended annual fairs. The chief trade is the manufacture of bonnets, which has been carried on to a great extent for upwards of a century past. It contains about 2500 inhabitants. There is plenty of limestone, but no coal. Near the town are the foundations of a house, said to have been a seat of the family of Stewart, from which the district derives its name. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2657.

STINCHAR or **ARDSTINCHAR**; a river in Ayrshire. *Vide ARDSTINCHAR.*

STIRLINGSHIRE; formerly a part of the shire of Lennox, is about 36 miles long, and on an average 12 broad, bounded on the N. by Perthshire and the river Forth; on the E. by Clackmannanshire and West-Lothian; on the S. by Lanarkshire; and on the W. by the county of Dumbar-ton and Loch Lomond. The face of the country is rich and beautiful. An extended plain stretches towards the N. W., terminated by the mountain of Benlomond, and washed by the Forth, winding with placid dignity, and forming the beautiful links for which it is so remarkable. From this level a bank of considerable height rises to the southern border, where the surface becomes hilly, affording great abundance of game, and excellent pasturage for sheep. The eastern district is fertile; but there are several extensive mosses on the banks of the Forth, which, however, in a short time will be converted into excellent land. The chief of these is Moss Flanders, which, with the Moss of Kincardine in Perthshire, have nearly been cultivated, through the exertions and example of the late Lord Kaimes. (*Vide KINCARDINE.*) In former times, the greater part of this county was covered with wood, and the forest is denominated the *nemus Strivilense* in many old charters. To the S. of the town of Stirling there are vestiges of it for several miles; and banks of natural wood still remain in the castle park of Stirling, at Murray's wood, at Kilsyth, and at Bannockburn, and stumps of trees are found in all the mosses, and many of the plains. Stirlingshire is one of the most noted

counties of Scotland in the annals of that kingdom. Situated upon the confines of not less than four kingdoms, having the Northumbrian and Cumbrian conquered provinces on the S., and the dominions of the Picts and Scots on the N., it was the scene of much contention and bloodshed. Here, too, the Romans, having conquered the southern provinces of Britain, found the greatest difficulty in subjugating the ancient inhabitants, who, from their almost impenetrable fastnesses, poured down upon them like torrents from their native mountains. To stop the inroads of the Caledonians, Agricola the Roman general, about the year 80, built a chain of forts between the Friths of Clyde and Forth, which were afterwards, about the year 140, connected by the famous wall of Antoninus. (*Vide ANTONINUS'S WALL.*) In this county the heroes of Ossian performed many of their heroic exploits, and here fought against the Romans under Caracalla, who is named "the son of the king of the world." Near Bannockburn was fought the eventful battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II, which finally defeated the schemes of the English monarch for uniting the whole island by conquest under his sovereignty. Contiguous to this is the Torwood, famous for being the hiding-place of the renowned Sir William Wallace. Near Falkirk two famous battles were fought; one wherein Wallace and the Scots were defeated, and the other where the adherents of the Stuart family met with a total defeat in 1745. On the banks of the Carron are the hills of Dunipace, represented by Buchanan as "the hills of peace," where national causes of great importance have been decided, often by monarchs in person, and where the treaties of peace were wont to be signed. But a late celebrated antiquarian, Sir James Foulis, conjectures, with equal probability, that the name is a corruption of *Dunabas*, "the hills of death," where the prisoners of war in these barbarous ages were immolated, to satisfy the revenge of the injured country. The castle of Stirling has frequently sustained the most lengthened sieges recorded in the annals of Scotland. But, happily for these days, the scene

is changed; instead of gloomy castles and fields of blood, we see the arts of peace converting to human use even the rude materials of nature. Now the wall of Antoninus, that monument of Roman invasion, is almost entirely demolished by the ploughshare. Here the Caledonian tramples on the ruin of Roman ambition, and unfettered commerce occupies the seat of imperious usurpation. Instead of that wall, which put a barrier betwixt two countries that nature intended to be united, we have the great canal running parallel to it, which unites the eastern to the western seas, that nature had disjoined. Instead of a barrier, which prevented even amicable intercourse, we have a navigable canal, that facilitates commerce, and calls forth the true riches of the country; and the Carron river, having long ceased to roll its waters in the din of arms, now lends its aid to the most extensive manufactures. (*Vide CARRON.*) Stirlingshire contains one royal borough, viz. Stirling, the county town; the considerable boroughs of barony of Falkirk and St. Ninians, and several large villages; of which the principal are Larbert, Kippen, Kilsyth, Buchlyvie, Airth, Campsie, and Killearn. Numerous seats and plantations are interspersed throughout, and enrich the appearance of the whole county. Stirlingshire is divided into 22 parochial districts, which, by the returns made in 1801, contained 50,825 inhabitants. The two ridges of hills, called Lennox and Ochil, in this county, exhibit many volcanic appearances particularly at Fintry, and the Campsie Fells. (See these articles, and Lennox and Ochils). The county abounds with coal, ironstone, freestone, and limestone; and more valuable, at least more precious minerals have been discovered, and in part wrought: these are silver, copper, cobalt, and lead. The parish of Kilsyth affords many fine subjects for mineralogical research. (*Vide KILSYTH.*) Stirlingshire sends one member to parliament. The valued rent of the county is 108,518l. 8s. 9d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 86,720l. Sterling.

STIRLING; an ancient town in that division of Lennoxshire to which it gives its name, situated upon the

river Forth, 35 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, in $3^{\circ} 59'$ W. longitude from London, and $56^{\circ} 6'$ N. latitude. Its situation is very romantic, seated, like the Old Town of Edinburgh, on the sloping ridge of a rock, the precipitous end of which, towards the W., is occupied by a fortress. The great street, on the summit of the hill, is broad and spacious, with elegant houses; but the other streets are narrow and irregular. The town-house is a large building, with convenient apartments for the town and county courts. In the council chamber is kept the *jugg*, appointed by law to be the standard for dry measure in Scotland. There are three hospitals: the first endowed by Robert Spital, in 1530, for the support of poor tradesmen, with an annual revenue of 221*l*. Sterling: the second was founded by John Cowan, in 1639, for 12 decayed guild brethren, with an income of 158*l*. Sterling: and the third was founded by John Allan, for the maintenance and education of the children of decayed tradesmen. There are two churches, called, from their situation, the East and West Kirks. The former is a very fine building, erected by Cardinal Beaton; the latter is also a beautiful piece of architecture, but of much older date, having been founded in the time of King Alexander III. to serve as a chapel for a monastery of Franciscans. Stirling has long been famous for its grammar school, and can boast of giving birth to some eminent literary characters. Amongst these we may mention Dr. Robert Rollock, first Principal of the university of Edinburgh, a celebrated writer of his age: and the late Dr. John Moore, well known for his "Travels in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany," and as author of "Medical Essays," and several excellent novels. As far back as the end of the 16th century, Stirling carried on a considerable manufacture of shaloons for exportation; but, about the middle of the last century, this trade almost dropt. Of late, it has again revived; and, for several years past, upwards of 200,000 yards have been annually manufactured. The carpet manufacture has of late been introduced; and the cotton trade is very flourishing. Besides a branch of the Bank of Scotland,

there are three private banking companies. Stirling is a place of considerable antiquity. Buchanan mentions it frequently in his history so early as the 9th century, but gives no description of it; and it is impossible to throw any light upon this subject from the town's charters, many of which have been lost during the civil wars and English invasions, in all of which Stirling made a conspicuous figure. The most ancient of the town's charters is granted by King Alexander I., and is dated at Kincardine the 18th of August, in the 12th year of his reign (i. e. A. D. 1120). But there is reason to believe that Stirling was incorporated long before, as the charter of Alexander is not a charter of erection, but only confers some additional privileges on the burghers and freemen. About the middle of the 12th century, it became a royal residence. David I. kept his court in it, probably that he might be near the abbacy of Cambuskenneth, which he founded, and on which he bestowed many marks of his favour. It is probable that the town grew to its present size very soon after it became the temporary residence of royalty; and, from the most accurate accounts, it appears to have undergone very little change, either in size or the number of its inhabitants, for the last 600 years, till very lately, when the introduction of the cotton and carpet manufactures caused a number of new buildings to be erected. It holds a fifth rank among the Scottish royal boroughs, and was one of the *curia quatuor burgorum*; a court which gave rise to the present convention of royal boroughs. The municipal government consists of a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 14 other counsellors, making the whole town council 21; 14 of whom are merchants, and 7 representatives of the incorporated trades. Besides the ordinary jurisdiction in civil causes, which is common to the magistrates of all royal boroughs, the magistrates of this town have also an extensive criminal jurisdiction conferred on them by their charters, equal to the power of sheriffs within their territories. There is a peculiar bye-law of this corporation, which the members of the council annually take an oath

to observe, originating in a liberal and independent spirit, and which, from its salutary tendency, deserves to be followed by other corporations. By this they bind themselves to take no lease of any part of the public property under their management, nor to purchase any part of it; neither to receive any gratification out of the public funds, under pretence of reward for their trouble of going about the affairs of the borough. By the same bye-law also a Board of Auditors for inspecting the public accounts is elected annually, consisting of two members chosen by the merchants, and two by the incorporations. "The manner, (says Mr. Nimmo in his History of Stirlingshire), in which the old treasurer of the town used to keep his accounts, when writing was a more rare accomplishment than at present, was sufficiently singular. He hung two boots, one on each side of the chimney; into one of them he put all the money which he drew, and into the other the receipts or vouchers for the money which he paid away: and he balanced his accounts at the end of the year by emptying his boots, and counting the money left in the one, and that paid away by the receipts in the other." The castle, which is situated at the western extremity of the rock on which the town is built, is of great antiquity; but previous to the 9th century, there are no accounts of it. When the Scots under Kenneth II. overthrew the Pictish government as is said, they endeavoured to obliterate every memorial of that people. They not only changed the names of the Pictish towns and provinces, but, with all the rage of barbarians, demolished many magnificent and useful structures which had been reared by the Picts, and this fortress amongst the others. It was soon, however, rebuilt; for, in the succeeding reign of Donald V., the kingdom was invaded by Osbright and Ella, two Northumbrian princes, and the Scottish monarch was obliged to sue for peace on the most abject terms; no less than yielding up to the conquerors all his dominions S. of the Forth. The Northumbrians taking possession of the territory ceded to them by that treaty, rebuilt the castle of Stirling,

and planted in it a strong garrison to preserve their new conquests, on the frontiers of which it was situated. It is also reported, that they erected a stone bridge over the Forth, upon the summit of which a cross was raised, with the following inscription in monkish rhyme:

*"Anglos a Scotis separat crux ista remotis;
Armis hic stant Bruti, Scoti stant hic,
cruce tuti;"*

which is thus translated by an ancient writer:

I am free marche, as passenger's may ken,
To Scotis, to Britonis, and to Englishmen.

None of the English historians relate this circumstance; and, indeed, the whole story bears much of the character of monkish fable; yet its authenticity is not a little confirmed by the armorial bearings of the town of Stirling, upon which is a bridge and a cross, with the last line of the Latin distich, as a motto around it. We must not however imagine that, in those times, the fortress of Stirling bore any resemblance to its present state, which is adapted to the use of fire arms. Its size and form more probably resembled those castles which, under the feudal system, the greater barons erected for their dwelling-houses. In the 10th century it again came into the possession of the Scots: and, during the Danish invasion in 1009, it was the place of rendezvous of the Scottish army. In the 12th century, it was one of the most important fortresses in the kingdom, and was one of the four which were delivered up to the English, as part of the ransom of William the Lion, who, in 1174, had been taken captive near Alnwick in Northumberland. Though it had been sometime a regal residence before the accession of the Stuart family, it does not appear to have been fitted up with great magnificence, until it became the favourite residence of James I. It was the birth-place of James II.; and in it he perpetrated that atrocious deed, which stains his character and reign, the murder of his kinsman William Earl of Douglas, whom he stabbed with his own hand. The room where the deed was committed still goes by the name of Douglas's room. James III. was very fond

of this palace, and built within it a magnificent hall for the meetings of parliament. This is now stripped to its bare walls, and converted into a riding-school. Adjoining to the parliament-house is the chapel-royal, which was erected by Pope Alexander VI. It had considerable landed property, and was accounted the richest collegiate church of the kingdom. The chapel has undergone a similar reverse of fortune with the parliament-house, and is now converted into a store-room and armoury. James V. was crowned here; and the palace was the work of that prince. It is a stately building, in the form of a square, with a small court in the centre. Its inside is totally without form or regularity; but, externally, it is very richly and curiously ornamented with grotesque figures, upon singular pillars or pedestals, each of which rests on a figure lying on its breast, which appears a very painful position, especially when encumbered with such a load; and some of the figures seem to wish to be freed from it, if we may judge by the contortions of the muscles of their faces. The ground story of the palace is now converted into barrack wards for the soldiers of the garrison; and the upper story affords a house to the governor, and rooms for the inferior officers. A strong battery was erected about the year 1559, during the regency of Mary of Lorraine, called the French battery. In the reign of Queen Anne, the castle was enlarged and repaired; and a flanking battery, named Queen Anne's battery, with barracks bomb proof, was erected on the S. side. Since that period, no alteration or repairs of any consequence have been made. This castle has once been a place of considerable strength, when the art of ordnance was its infancy; but now, it could scarcely hold out a few hours against an army of 3000 men, conducted by an engineer of knowledge and ability. About 36 guns are mounted on the ramparts. Stirling Castle is commanded by a governor, deputy-governor, fort-major, and three sub-alterns. It is one of the Scottish forts, which, by the articles of Union, are always to be kept in repair. Upon the rock, and on the S. side of the

castle, is a flat piece of ground, inclosed, which was the place of the tournaments; and on one side is a place where the ladies used to sit and observe the address and valour of the combatants, still named the Ladies' rock. As this fortress was frequently the scene of bloody contention, it is customary to point out to every stranger 12 fields of battle within view of its walls. The prospect from the Castle-hill is most delightful, as well as extensive; being greatly beautified, especially towards the E., by the windings of the Forth, the ruinous abbey of Cambuskenneth, the Abbey Craig, the house of Colonel Callender of Craigforth, and the numerous seats and populous villages which adorn the Carse of Stirling. Between the castle and the town are seen the palace of the Earl of Argyll, called Argyll's lodging; and the house of the Earl of Marr, which was begun in 1570, during the regency of that nobleman, but never finished. It is said to have been built from the ruins of the abbey of Cambuskenneth. The outside is ornamented with the same grotesque figures as the palace within the castle. The rock upon which the castle is built is basaltic, being composed of jointed pillars of a pentagonal or hexagonal form. Around the castle is a pleasant walk, carried from the town; in many places cut out of the solid rock. From this walk there are several beautiful views; and it gives an excellent opportunity of examining the basaltic pillars of which the rock is composed. The parish of Stirling is confined to the borough, and a small territory round it in which is a small village called the Abbey. Stirling unites with the boroughs of Culross, Inverkeithing, Dumfermline, and Queensferry, in sending a representative to the British Parliament. Population in 1801, 5271.

STITCHEL and HUME; an united parish in the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick, of an irregular figure, 5 or 6 miles long, and between 3 and 4 broad. The surface presents a gentle declivity towards the S.; the soil gradually degenerating from a rich clay to a wet moor, in proportion to the elevation. The lands are almost all inclosed, and under tillage. There

the two villages, which bear the names of each barony of the united parish. The village of Stichel lies about 4 miles from Kelso, and the village of Hume is noted for the old castle of Hume, often the bone of contest during the border wars. (*Vide HUME*.) Stichel House, the residence of Sir James Pringle, Bart. is an elegant building, near the village of Stichel: Newton-Don, the seat of Sir Alexander Don, Bart. is not less distinguished for its elegance. In several places are distinct basaltic columns, of a regular polygon form, 5 or 6 feet high, and 16 or 17 inches over. Population in 1801, 921.

STOBO; a parish in the county of Peebles, about 6 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad. The greater part of the parish is mountainous, and fit for pasture; but a considerable part is either cultivated, or susceptible of cultivation. Some of the hills are green to the summits; but most of them are covered with heath. The soil of the arable land is exceedingly various; but a light fertile loam, upon a bed of gravel, is the most prevalent. The river Tweed runs through the parish, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. In this parish is the Sheriff-moor, or place where the Tweeddale militia mustered during the animosity which subsisted between the sister kingdoms. It is a flat uncultivated heath, with many monumental stones upon it, which probably point out the scene of some battle, which neither history nor tradition have handed down to these times. This parish contains 2 quarries of excellent slate, of a dark blue colour, from which most of the houses of the New Town of Edinburgh are covered. Here are the mansions of Stobo and New Posso; the former a seat of Sir James Montgomery, and the latter the residence of Sir James Nasmyth. Population in 1801, 338.

STONEHAVEN, or **STONEHIVE**; a sea port town in Kincardineshire, in the parish of Dunnottar, about 15 miles S. of Aberdeen. It consists of two considerable streets of houses, built on feus granted by the Earls Marischal, within whose estate it was situated. The harbour is excellent, being a natural bason, sheltered on the S. E. by a high rock

which runs out into the sea, and on the N. E. by a quay, very convenient for the unloading of goods. Notwithstanding its fine situation for carrying on manufactures, there is very little trade transacted at Stonehaven: it derives its principal support from the sheriff court of the county, which has its seat here. Of late, a spirit of trade has manifested itself; and the brown linen manufacture has been introduced. The town has also received a considerable increase in its extent, from the public spirit of Mr. Barclay of Urie, who has feued a large and regular village adjoining the town, on his estate, in the neighbouring parish of Fetteresso. Stonehaven is a borough of barony, of which the jurisdiction is by the charter vested in magistrates chosen by the superior and feuers. In 1792, the town contained 1072 inhabitants, besides the new suburb in the parish of Fetteresso.

STONEHOUSE; a parish in Lanarkshire, 5 miles long, and on an average 2 broad, containing about 6000 acres. Of these there are about 12 acres of moss, and 24 of moor; the remainder is all arable, except the banks of the Clyde and Avon, which are planted. The soil is fertile, being chiefly a light loam, but mixed with clay near the rivers. In the centre of the parish is the village of Stonehouse, which lies 18 miles from Glasgow, $7\frac{1}{2}$ from Hamilton, and nearly the same distance from Lanark. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers, who, with their families, make 593 souls. There is plenty of coal; but none is wrought at present. Limestone and freestone are abundant, and of excellent quality. Population in 1801, 1259.

STONYKIRK, (more properly **STEPHENKIRK**); a parish in Wigtownshire, composed of the united parishes of Stonykirk, Clashank, and Toscarton. It lies on the W. coast of the bay of Luce, and contains about 17,000 acres, of which 700, lying on the coast, are sandy, and hardly capable of improvement; the remainder has a light and dry soil, tolerably fertile. Within this parish are no fewer than 4 mills for dressing flax, and an extensive bleachfield. There is a considerable fishery of cod, salmon, and mackarel. On the lands

of Garthland is a square tower 45 feet high, and having on its battlements the date 1274, said to have been a seat of one of the ancient Thanes of Galloway. Near it, too, are some artificial mounds or moats, of a circular form, one of which is 460 feet in circumference at the base, 60 feet in height, and has a curious excavation on the summit. There are several remains of druidical circles. There is also a chalybeate spring; and a cave, near the bay of Float, called the *Good Wife's cave*, which has a very remarkable echo. Population in 1801, 1848.

STORMONT; a district in Perthshire, lying on the E. bank of the Tay, and giving the title of Viscount to the family of Murray.

STORMONT; a small lake in the foregoing district, and parish of Bendothy, in which is an island and a building, which is said to have been a place for depositing the royal stores, whence is said to be derived the name of the district of *Storemount*, contracted Stormont.

STORNOWAY; a town and parish in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis. The parish is of very great extent; but the inhabited parts are somewhat of the figure of an isosceles triangle, two of the sides of which are about 10 miles, and the remaining 7 miles long. The general appearance is a flat moor, with a small extent of cultivated land on the coasts, the soil of which is generally a blackish mould, not unfertile when properly drained and manured. The extent of sea coast is about 35 miles, and the shores are partly sandy and partly rocky. The principal bays are Broad bay, South bay, Loch Stornoway, and Loch Grimshader; and the headlands are Torstaseller, Tiumpán, and Seller-heads. All these bays afford tolerable anchorage for vessels employed in the fisheries; but Loch Stornoway is particularly excellent, ships of any burden have sufficient water, good ground, and no heavy sea can ever come into it. At the head of this bay, upon a point or *ness* jutting into it, is built the town of Stornoway, which, from a small origin has of late, by the exertions of Lord Seaforth, arrived at considerable size and extent. The harbour of Stornoway is excellent and

well frequented, and the principal source of employment is the prosecution of the white and herring-fisheries in the bays, in which about 35 or 40 small vessels are annually fitted out. It is a port of the custom-house, and has a post-office, and a regular packet, which sails every week with the mail and passengers. The houses in the town are in general well built, and, besides a neat and commodious custom-house, there is a town-house, an assembly-room; an elegant church, and two commodious school-houses. The number of inhabitants in the town is about 760. On an elevated situation near the town stands Seaforth Lodge, the residence of Lord Seaforth, the proprietor of the island, when he comes to visit his estates. In this parish is a remarkable cave, into which the sea flows at high water. A number of seals used to be formerly killed in it. The number of cattle in the parish is 2440, of sheep 2576, and of horses 556. Population in 1801, 2974.

STOURHOLM; a small island of Shetland, lying on the N. side of the Mainland, in the parish of Northmaven.

STOW; a parish situated in the southern part of Mid-Lothian, and comprehending a small part of Selkirkshire. It extends about 15 miles in length, and on an average 5 in breadth, containing 37,500 square acres, of which 3700 are under culture. The surface is hilly, and intersected by numerous streams, which fall into the Gala and the Tweed. The whole district is well adapted for the pasture of sheep, of which there are computed to be about 21,000. Population in 1801, 1876.

STRACATHRO. *Vide* STRICKATHROW.

STRACHAN. *Vide* STRATHAEN.

STRACHUR and **STRALACHLAN**; an united parish in Argyllshire, in the district of Cowal, about 18 miles long, and from 3 to 6 broad, lying on the S. W. bank of Loch Fyne, and watered by the river Chur, which falls into Loch Esk in this parish, which lake again empties itself by the river Eachaig into the Frith of Clyde. The general appearance is hilly, affording excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle; but there are

Considerable fields of arable land on the banks of Loch Fyne, and the sloping sides of the hills are finely covered with wood, both natural and planted, the cutting of which every twentieth year is estimated at 6000*l.* Sterling. In the hills are several remarkable caves, as also obelisks, watch-towers, and other remains of antiquity. The number of sheep is about 12,280, of black cattle 1000, and of horses 175. Castle-Lachlan is an elegant building, near the site of the old castle of the same name. Strachur-Park is also a handsome modern mansion. Population in 1801, 1079.

STRAGEATH; a place in Perthshire, in the parish of Muthil, where there is a Roman camp, communicating by a military road with that of Ardoch.

STRAGLASS; a district in Inverness-shire.

STRAITON; a parish in Ayrshire, about 15 miles in length from N. W. to S. E., and 5 in breadth, comprehending a superficies of 75 square miles. The greater part of the parish is only fit for pasture. In the S. E. the surface is extremely wild and rocky, interspersed with a number of small lakes, which abound with trout, and which give rise to the rivers Doon and Girvan. The number of sheep is about 20,000. There is a great deal of natural wood, some of the hills being covered with it even to the top. There are also several extensive plantations, especially around the mansion of Whitefoord. The village of Straiton or Stretown is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Girvan, near the vestiges of a great Roman way which passes through the parish. It is regularly built, and, being well sheltered with surrounding trees, has a very pleasant appearance. It contains about 200 inhabitants. There is plenty of coal, lime, marl, and ironstone, in the parish, and on the banks of Loch Doon there is a stratum of fullers earth. Several urns have been found in this district; and upon a little island in Loch Doon are the ruins of an old castle, of an octagonal form. Population in 1801, 1026.

STRANRAER, or **STRAN-RAWER**; a royal borough of considerable antiquity in Wigtonshire, seated at the head of the bay of Loch

Ryan. It is the seat of a presbytery, and the chief town of the district of Galloway called the Rinns or Rhyns. The principal street is of great length in proportion to the extent of the whole. The greater part of the houses are old, and no regular plan or arrangement has been observed when the streets have been formed. But whole streets of elegant houses have been lately built, and a handsome townhouse and prison, erected about 35 years ago, adds greatly to the appearance of the town. It is a port of the custom-house, of which all the harbours of the Rinns are members. It has some trade to the Baltic, to Ireland, and to England, chiefly in the exportation of grain, of which there is on an average nearly 6000 quarters annually exported, or carried coastwise. The cotton and linen manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent; the average number of yards of the latter is about 28,000. There is also a considerable tan-work. The harbour of Stranraer is excellent, being sheltered on all sides, and lying at the head of Loch Ryan, which affords excellent anchorage. The tonnage of vessels belonging to Stranraer is 1200 tons. Stranraer is a royal borough, governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and 15 counsellors, and possesses a fourth vote with Wigton, New Galloway, and Whithorn, in electing a representative in the imperial parliament. Near the town is the old castle of Stranraer, now uninhabited. It was formerly a seat of the Earls of Stair, and, not far from it is the castle of Culhorn, the beautiful residence of that noble family. The borough is chiefly the property of that nobleman, or at least dependent upon him; and the circumjacent grounds are also within his lordship's estate. The great road from Carlisle to Port-Patrick passes through the town. Population in 1801, 1722.

STRATH, (more properly *Strathiswordle*); a parish in Inverness-shire, in the isle of Sky, about 19 miles long, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad, lying on the sound which separates Sky from the Mainland. It also comprehends the small islands of Scalpa and Pabba. The middle of the parish is flat, but the greater part is hilly and covered with heath. The arable soil is partly clay,

partly loam, but by far the most prevalent soil is mossy. The coast is rocky, but there are 3 small and safe harbours. Several of the hills exhibit volcanic appearances; there is great abundance of limestone and marl, and some marble of an inferior kind. Population in 1801, 1748.

STRATHAEN, now generally called **STRACHAN**; a parish in Kincardineshire, lying on the N. side of the Grampian ridge, extending from the top of the Cairn-o'-mount to the banks of the Dee, about 11 miles, and comprehending 40,230 English acres, of which not more than 3000 are arable. The arable land, which is tolerably fertile, lies for the most part on the Dee, and the small rivers Feugh and Dye, which are its tributary streams. Through this parish is a fine road over the Cairn-o'-mount, leading from Brechin N. to Inverness. The altitude of the highest of the Grampian hills, which are within this parish, was, by a late accurate measurement, found to be as follows: Kerloak 1890 feet, Montbattack 9450, and Kloachnabane 2370, above the sea level. Blackhall, an excellent modern building, is the only mansion of note in the parish. Population in 1801, 730.

STRATHALLADALE; a vale in the county of Sutherland.

STRATHALLAN; a vale in Perthshire, which formerly gave title of Viscount to the family of Drummond, attained in 1745.

STRATHARDLE; a valley in Perthshire.

STRATHAVEN; a district in Banffshire, which gives second title of Baron to the Earl of Aboyne. It was the paternal estate of the chief of the clan of Gordon.

STRATHAVEN, or **AVENDALE**; a parish in Lanarkshire. *Vide AVENDALE.*

STRATHAVEN; a considerable town in that parish, pleasantly situated on the Aven. Its chief branch of manufacture is the cotton, in which nearly 400 looms are employed. Strathaven was erected into a borough of barony in the year 1450, with the usual privileges, and had an extensive common granted to the burgesses, all of which has long ago become private property. It has a weekly

market, and fairs in January, June, and November; but, having no public funds, has no other magistracy than a baron-bailie nominated by the Duke of Hamilton. Strathaven lies 7 miles E. of the town of Hamilton, and contains 1610 inhabitants.

STRATHBEG (LOCH); a small lake in Aberdeenshire, in the parishes of Crimond and Lonmay, about a mile in length. It covers 550 acres, and is separated from the sea by a ridge of sandy hills, about half a mile broad. In the beginning of the last century it communicated with the sea, and vessels of small burden could enter it; but about 1720 a strong E. wind blew the sand into the channel, and stopped the communication, by forming a bar of sand.

STRATHBLANE; a beautiful vale in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, formed by the Lennox hills on the S., and the Grampians on the N. in the middle of which runs the water of Blane, meandering through rich pastures and fertile fields. This strath comprehends the parishes of Buchanan, Drymen, Kilmarnock, Kilmearn, and Strathblane.

STRATHBLANE; a parish in Stirlingshire, in the valley of the same name, in the N. W. corner of Stirlingshire, of a rectangular form, 5 miles long and 4 broad. The general appearance is agreeably picturesque. The land in the valley is exceedingly fertile, and beautified by several neat villas, while the sides of the hills are clothed with the luxuriant foliage of natural woods. Beyond these there is a considerable extent of moorland, covered with heath, but affording good pasture for sheep. Towards the W. the hill of Dumgoiack presents a singular appearance: insulated in the middle of the valley, of a conical figure, and completely covered with wood, it forms an interesting scene, while a cliff of the opposite hill, projecting like a pedestal, directs the eye, as it were, through an immense vista to the plains below, where the prospect is bounded by the lofty mountains on the side of Loch Lomond. There are two old castles, Mugdock and Duntreath, which have been strongly fortified. The latter is the mansion-house of the great barony of Duntreath, in right whereof the

proprietor sat in the Scottish parliament, without election or patent. Opposite the castle of Mugdock is a square tower, the echo of which repeats a syllable six times distinctly. The river Blane, in this parish, forms the cascade called the Spout of Ballagan, at which a remarkable section of the adjoining hill is presented. (*Vide BLANE*). Population in 1801, 734.

STRATHBOGIE; a district of Aberdeenshire, formerly one of the great divisions of that shire called lordships or *thanages*, comprehending the whole original estate which King Robert Bruce gave to the noble family of Gordon, the ancestors of the Duke of Gordon. It extends over a surface of 120 square miles, including the arable and uncultivated land lying on each side of the river Bogie, which discharges itself into the Deveron at Huntly. This town, from that circumstance, was formerly denominated by the same name, as the lordship of which it is the chief town.

STRATHBRAN; a valley in Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld.

STRATHBRON; a valley in Sutherlandshire.

STRATHCLYDE; an ancient Scottish nation or principality, the capital of which was *Alclud* or Dumbarton.

STRATHDEVON; a district in Aberdeen and Banffshires, being a continuation of the valley of Strathbogie.

STRATHDIGHTY; a valley in Angus-shire, watered by the river Dighty.

STRATHDON; a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated on the western border of the county, about 50 miles distant from the county town. It is very extensive, being about 20 miles long, and from 7 to 8 broad, occupying the head of the valley in which the river Don pursues its course to the German ocean. It was formerly named Invernochkie, from the situation of the church, which stands at the confluence of the Nochtie with the Don. Besides that small river, there are several streams which flow from the adjacent mountains, and join the Don in its course through the parish. Upon the banks of these

waters there are considerable patches of arable land, but the general appearance of the country is hilly, and covered with heath, affording pasture to large flocks of sheep and shelter to abundance of game. The hills of Curgarff, in particular, are noted for the latter production, and are resorted to by sportsmen from every part of the kingdom. The live stock is calculated to be as follows, viz. horses 552, black cattle 2286, and sheep 8540. The only places of residence are Glenkindy and Achernach. The most ancient building is the castle of Curgarff, on the great road from Edinburgh to Fort George. It is supposed to have been a hunting seat of the Earl of Marr, and was burnt in 1571 by the Gordons, during the feuds between that family and the Forbesses. It was afterwards repaired, and in 1745 purchased by government to accommodate a small garrison of 20 or 25 men; but for some years past it has been inhabited only by a corporal's party of invalids. Within this parish is a detached part of the parish of Tarland, which is ornamented by not fewer than 4 gentlemens seats, viz. Edinglassie, Skellatar, Inverearnan, and Candacraig. Population in 1801, 1354.

STRATHERIN; a valley in Morayshire.

STRATHERNE or **STRATH-EARN**; a beautiful valley in Perthshire, watered by the Erne, and adorned with numerous villages and gentlemens seats.

STRATHERROCK; a vale in Inverness-shire.

STRATHFILLAN; a vale in Perthshire, on the borders of Argyllshire, noted in former times for a sacred pool dedicated to St. Fillan, esteemed highly sanative in almost every disease.

STRATHFLEET; a valley in Sutherlandshire.

STRATHGARTNEY, or **STRAGARTNEY**; a valley in Perthshire.

STRATHGRYFE; the ancient name of the county of Renfrew; so named from the Gryfe, the principal river.

STRATHMARTIN; a parish in Forfarshire, about 2 miles square, lying in the pleasant and beautiful vale which is watered by the Dighty. The

surface is pretty level, and the soil light and sandy. Considerable crops are raised; and agriculture has been much improved by the exertions of the proprietors. On the W. side of the parish, on Clatto moor, are the traces of a camp, which is generally believed to have been occupied by Agricola's army, and afterwards by the armies of Sir William Wallace and General Monk. In 1796, this parish was united to that of Mains of Fintry. *Vide* MAINS OF FINTRY. Population of Strathmartin in 1801, 503.

STRATHMIGLO; a parish in Fifeshire, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, lying on the small water of Miglo, one of the tributary streams of the Eden. The surface is partly flat, and partly hilly, and the soil is equally various. A considerable part is inclosed, and the whole is well cultivated. A bed of freestone runs along the side of the rivulet Miglo for about 3 miles. The village of Strathmiglo, which contains upwards of 200 inhabitants, is distant 4 miles from Falkland, and 15 from Cupar-Fife, on the road from the latter town to Kinross. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 1629.

STRATHMORE, or the Great Strath; a name applied to that valley which traverses the kingdom from Stonehaven in Kincardineshire on the E., to the district of Cowal in Argyllshire on the W. Its northern boundary is formed by the Grampian mountains; and on the S., the Sidlaws, the Ochils, and the Lennox hills form its boundary. The whole vale is fertile and pleasant, interspersed with numerous towns, villages, and elegant seats. Strathmore, however, is more generally applied, in a restricted sense, to that part of the "Great Strath" which is bounded by the Sidlaws, extending from Methven Castle in Perthshire, to the village of Laurencekirk in Mearns. Strathmore gives title of Earl to the family of Lyon.

STRATHMORE; a river of Sutherlandshire, which falls into an arm of the sea, called Loch Hope. On the banks of this river are the ruins of the famous ancient fortification Dun Dornadilla.

STRATHNAIRN, otherwise the county of Nairn. *Vide* NAIRN.

STRATHNAVER, or **STRATHNAVERN**; a district in Sutherlandshire, which gives second title of Baroness to the Countess of Sutherland.

STRATHPEPPER; a beautiful vale in Ross-shire, near the town of Dingwall. In this vale is a celebrated mineral spring called the Well of Strathpepper, strongly impregnated with sulphurated hydrogenous gas.

STRATHPHILLAN. *Vide* STRATHPHILLAN.

STRATHSPEY; a district in Inverness and Morayshires, celebrated for its great forests of fir, the property of the Duke of Gordon, and Sir James Grant of Grant.

STRATHY (LOCH); a lake in Sutherlandshire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name into the Northern sea, at a small creek called Strathy bay.

STRATHY HEAD; a promontory in Sutherlandshire, forming the W. boundary of Strathy bay; so named from the river which runs into it.

STRATHYLA; a district in Banffshire, often named Stryla.

STRELITZ; a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Cargill, so named in honour of her Majesty. It was built in 1763, by the commissioners for managing the annexed estates, and was intended as a place of residence for the discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war. It consists of upwards of 80 dwelling-houses, built in a neat manner, forming a spacious street 90 feet broad, watered by a small stream which runs through it. To every house is annexed a good garden, with about 3 acres of land, properly inclosed; and the whole village is finely sheltered by belts and stripes of planting. It contains about 350 inhabitants.

STRICHEN; a parish in Aberdeen-shire, in the district of Buchan, comprehending about 8000 acres, of an oblong form, sloping to the banks of the Ugie, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the sea about 13 miles below. The face of the country is much improved by plantations; and there are some old trees around the house of Strichen, which were of size sufficient to at-

tract the notice of Dr. Johnson, and to draw from him the following observation. "I had now," says he, in his Tour through Scotland, "travelled 200 miles, and had only seen one tree not younger than myself; but at Strichen, I saw trees of full growth, and worthy of my notice!" The village of Strichen is distant about 15 miles from Peterhead, and contains about 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. The side of one of the hills is covered with stones of a white colour, probably of the nature of the petunse of the Pentland hills. Population in 1801, 1520.

STRICKATHROW; a parish in the county of Forfar, about 7 miles long; and 2 broad, stretching across the valley of Strathmore. The surface, which rises at each extremity, is uncommonly pleasant; and the soil varies from a rich clay to a black gravel, though the former is the most prevalent. Very little of the parish is inclosed; but, upon the whole, considerable attention is paid to agriculture. Freestone and limestone are abundant; but, though the latter is wrought, the great distance and expence of fuel render the advantages which might accrue from it less general. The church-yard of Strickathrow, according to some writers, is noted as having been the scene of the abject surrender of the crown of Scotland by John Baliol to King Edward I. in 1296. Population in 1801, 593.

STROMA; a small island, situated in the Pentland Frith, about 3 miles from the shore of Caithness. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad; is inhabited by 170 persons, and rents at 120*l.* Sterling. The property of this island was once disputed between the Earls of Orkney and Caithness. Instead of having recourse to the sword for the determination of their quarrel, they agreed to a curious mode of deciding it. Some venomous animals were brought to Stroma, and continued to live in it; whereas, all such die when transported to the Orkneys: the island was therefore adjudged to belong to Caithness. It is very productive of corn; but the crops are sometimes damaged by the spray of the sea. The

rocks all around, but especially on the W. side, are very high; and the height of the waves, which beat against them during a storm from the W., exceeds all description. In the caverns of this island were formerly seen several human bodies in a state of great preservation, though they had been dead upwards of 60 or 80 years. On the W. side of the island are the ruins of an old castle: and on another part is seen the ruins of an ancient chapel.

STROMAY; a small island of the Hebrides in the sound of Harris.

STROMNESS; a considerable town in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, in the united parish of Sandwick and Stromness, possessing an excellent harbour, and enjoying a considerable foreign and coasting trade. The entry to the harbour is from the S., and is about a quarter of a mile broad. There is a sand bank on the W. side of the entrance, which is not dangerous, and two small islands or rocks on the E. side, which point out the entrance. The harbour is well sheltered from all winds, and affords safe anchorage for vessels of upwards of 1000 tons burden. The bay is not above a mile long, and half a mile broad; but is one of the safest harbours in the northern parts of the kingdom. Very large vessels usually anchor in Cairston road, on the outside of the small islands; but there the tide is stronger, and the waves, especially with a S. wind, very impetuous. The town of Stromness, in the beginning of the last century, was small, and much hampered in its commerce by the neighbouring royal borough of Kirkwall; which, acting upon an act of parliament of William and Mary, that denies the benefit of trade to all other places except royal boroughs, enacted from the town of Stromness a share of the cess or burdens to which Kirkwall was liable. The town of Stromness refused to pay the exaction, and was nearly ruined by the expences of the process before the Court of Session and the House of Lords; but, in the year 1758, it was finally settled in favour of Stromness; and, since that time, its trade and commerce have greatly increased. It contains about 1400 inhabitants.

STRONSAY; one of the Orkney isles, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and nearly of the same breadth, but so indented by long and narrow bays, that no place of the island is above a mile and an half distant from the sea. The coast is partly flat, and partly rocky, having two remarkable promontories; Borrowhead on the S. E., and Rothesholm or Rodnumhead, on the S. W. There are three sandy bays, which, however, do not afford safe anchorage, on account of the *skerries*, or low sunk rocks with which they are interspersed. These rocks, however, are the chief source of emolument to the inhabitants, from the immense quantity of sea ware which they afford for the making of kelp, of which this island on an average produces no less than 300 tons *per annum*. There are two safe harbours in the island, viz. Ling Bay, a sound on the W. side of the island, sheltered by the holm of Ling; and Papa Sound, lying between Stronsay and Papa-Stronsay. The surface of the island is rugged, a ridge of hills running its whole length from N. to S. The soil is a dry, friable blackish earth, lying on a clay bottom, mixed with small stones, which in many places have been turned up by the plough, and render the soil very gravelly. The hill pasture feeds about 3000 sheep, 900 head of black cattle, 500 horses, and 300 swine. A vein of lead was discovered many years ago, on the W. coast of the island, but has never been properly examined. There is a mineral spring, called the well of Kildinguie, containing a great quantity of aerial acid, which causes it to sparkle in the glass like the Seltzer water. Tradition says, that it was in so high repute while the Orkneys were subject to Denmark, that persons of the first rank in that kingdom used to come over to drink its waters. Hence arose a proverbial saying, still in use in the island, "that the well of Kildinguie can cure all maladies, except black death." There are the remains of 4 chapels on the island.

STRONSAY and EDAY; a parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of Stronsay, Eday, Papa Stronsay, Fairay, and 9 holms or pasture isles. Population of the parish in 1801, 3642.

STRONTIAN; a place in Argyllshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, noted for its lead mines. There is a small village erected for the accommodation of the miners. The mines of this place are famous for having given to the world a new species of earth, which is distinguished by the name of *strontites*. The characters of this mineral are these. Its colour is whitish or light green; its lustre common; its transparency intermediate between semitransparent and opaque; its fracture striated, presenting oblong distinct concretions, somewhat uneven and bent; its hardness moderate, being easily scratched, but not scraped; it is very brittle, and its specific gravity is from 3.4, to 3.644. Independent of tinging flame of a blood red colour, it is found to disagree with barytes in its order of chemical attraction, holding an intermediate rank betwixt barytes and lime. An hundred parts of strontites are composed of 60.21 of pure earth, 30.20 of carbonic acid gas, and 8.59 of water. It was first discovered in 1790, analyzed by Dr. Kirwan, and Dr. T. C. Hope, of Edinburgh; the latter of whom read a paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on its chemical properties, in 1793.

STROWAN; a parish in Perthshire, united to Blair-Athol. *Vide BLAIR-ATHOL*.

STROWAN; a parish in Perthshire, united to Monivaird. *Vide MONIVAIRD*.

STRYLA, contracted for Strathisla or Strathyla; a district in Banffshire.

STUIC-A-CHROIN; a mountain in Perthshire, in the parish of Callander.

SUDDY; a parish in Ross-shire, united to Kilmuir-Wester in forming a parochial charge, which is now generally named Knockbain. *Vide KNOCKBAIN*.

SUDLAW. *Vide SIDLAW*.

SULISKER; a small insulated rock in the northern district of the Hebrides, about a quarter of a mile in circuit, lying 4 leagues E. of the island of Rona, and 13 leagues N. W. of the Butt of Lewis. It is noted for its great abundance and variety of sea fowl.

SUMBURGH-HEAD; the southern promontory of the mainland of Shetland.

SUNART (LOCH); a navigable inlet of the sea, between the shires of Argyll and Inverness, about 20 miles long, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles broad.

SUNART; a district in Argyllshire, lying in the parish of Ardnarmurchan, upon the coast of the arm of the sea of the same name.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE is one of the most northerly counties of Scotland, extending the whole breadth of the island; about 80 miles in length from N. W. to S. E., and 40 miles in breadth; bounded on the N. E. by Caithness; on the E. and S. E. by the German ocean and the Frith of Dornoch; on the S. and S. W. by Ross-shire; on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; and on the N. by the great North sea. It comprehends the districts of Strathnaver, Assint, and Sutherland; the former of which was formerly a county of itself. The face of the country is mountainous and rocky; the more inland parts presenting nothing to the eye but vast groups of mountains, partly covered with forests, and partly bleak and barren heaths, the sloping sides only covered with verdure; and the valleys occupied by numerous pleasant lakes and rivers, the chief of which are Loch Shin, Loch Naver, Loch Yol or Lyol; and the rivers Shin, Naver, Strathy, Strathmore, Brora, &c. Along the sides of this mountainous district are extensive tracts of heath and moss, and along the coast there are many fine arable fields; yet the surface is by no means level, but partakes of the rugged appearance of the interior, though in a far less degree. The coasts, for the most part, on the N. and W. coasts, are bold and rocky, indented by numerous bays of great extent, and having many promontories extending into the ocean. The principal arms of the sea are Lochs Eribole, Durness, Laxford, Inchaid, Lowie, &c. and the chief promontories are Cape Wrath, Point Assint, Far-out-head, Whiten-head, and Strathy-head. A number of small islands are scattered along the coast, few of which are inhabited, or fit for any thing but the pasturage of sheep and black cattle. The E. coast is also

rugged, but in a far less degree than the N. and W. coasts. It also possesses several commodious harbours and fishing stations, chiefly at the mouth of the rivers which run into the sea on this coast. The soil, where it admits of culture, though various in its quality, is in general superior to the arable lands of Ross-shire; but the state of agriculture is far behind. In the northern districts, the chief instrument of culture is the *cascroim* or crooked spade. As this instrument of husbandry has been often mentioned in the accounts of the Highlands and Hebrides, it may not be improper in this place to give a description of it. It is a crooked piece of wood, thick at the lower end, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and armed with a piece of iron, made thin and square, to cut the earth. This is termed the head, and it is affixed with an obtuse angle; the shaft, which is pretty straight, about 6 feet long, and tapering to the upper end. Just below the obtuse angle, formed by the junction of the shaft and head, there is a hole, in which a strong peg is fixed for the workman's right foot, in pushing the head into the earth; while, in the mean time, standing upon the left foot, and holding the shaft firm with both hands, when he has driven the head of the *cascroim* far enough into the earth with one bend of his body, he raises the clod by the iron-headed part of the instrument, making use of the heel or angle as a fulcrum; in so doing, he turns it over always to the left hand, and then proceeds to push for another clod in the same form. With all its disadvantages, however, when compared with the improved agricultural instruments, the *cascroim* is best adapted for most of the Highland districts; for, amongst so many rocks, a plough can scarcely be used; and, where rocks are wanting, the soil is in general so marshy, as not to bear the weight of the horses. It is said that one man can turn over more ground in a day with this instrument, than four are able to do with a common spade. The principal crops raised in Sutherland are oats and bear alternately, with a few potatoes. The climate is temperate, especially on the E. coast; toward Assint and the N. W., it is rather cold and damp, from

the vicinity to the sea, and subject to frequent storms. The mountains afford pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle, which constitute the chief branch of commerce. There are 3 great deer forests, belonging to the three great proprietors; to the Countess of Sutherland, Lord Reay, and Mr. Morison. The other kinds of game are found in great plenty; as common and alpine hares, moorfowl, black cocks, ptarmigans, wild pigeons, partridges, &c. besides a bird peculiar to the county called *Knag*, which resembles a parrot, and digs its nest with its beak in the trunks of trees. The lakes and rivers abound with various kinds of fish; and several rivers, particularly the Helmsdale, are noted for the abundance of salmon. The people of Sutherland are hardy, and make excellent soldiers: they are chiefly protestants; and, like the inhabitants of Caithness, for the most part speak the language of the Lowlanders. Sutherlandshire contains only one town, viz. Dornoch, which is a royal borough, and the county town, and several small fishing villages. It is divided into 13 parochial districts, which contained, in 1801, 23,117 inhabitants. The names of the inhabitants are chiefly Sutherland, Mackay, Macleod, and Morison. There are few seats of any note; but there are many ancient Pictish houses, similar to those in Orkney and Caithness. Sutherland has abundance of freestone, limestone, and slate; the limestone in many places, particularly in the parish of Assint, is of the nature of marble. Rock crystals and pebbles are found in many parts; and beautiful garnets are found on the coast, in the parish of Tongue. There are several veins of coal; but the quality is far from good, and the veins are too small to be of consequence. Although the search after metals in this county has been very limited, yet considerable riches of that kind have been discovered. We are assured that native gold has been found in the debris at the foot of the mountains. There are many veins of lead ore very rich in silver; but as yet none have been wrought. Ironstone is very abundant; and in Strathnaver, Assint, and Edderachylis are distinct marks of its formerly having been wrought,

and smelted with wood. A rich vein of black oxyd of manganese has been lately discovered near the Frith of Dornoch. The mineralogy of this county and Ross-shire deserves more attention, and there is no doubt that the discoveries would amply repay the trouble. Sutherland has been an earldom in the Sutherland family since the year 1057. It sends one member to parliament; and it is singular that there are no freeholders of the county, all the voters and proprietors holding of the family of Sutherland, an act of parliament being passed for that special purpose. The valued rent of Sutherland is 26,193l. 9s. 9d. Scots, and the real rent is estimated at about 9,754l. Sterling.

SUTORS of CROMARTY; two rocky promontories, one on each side of the opening of the Frith of Cromarty.

SUURSAY; a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

SWINNA; a small island, about a mile long, and half a mile broad, lying nearly in the middle of the Pentland Frith. It is a barren and inhospitable island, containing 5 or 6 families, who gain a livelihood by the high wages for pilotage through that dangerous strait. At each side of it are the dangerous whirlpools called the Wells of Swinna. (*Vide ORKNEY.*) Swinna belongs to the parochial district of South Ronaldshay and Burray.

SWINTON; a parish in Berwickshire, to which in 1761 that of Simprin was united. The united parish extends 4 miles in length from E. to W., and from 3 to 3½ in breadth. The general appearance is neither uniformly flat, nor is it mountainous or rocky: it exhibits a surface varied by gently sloping ridges, with alternate flats. The soil in general is deep, and for the most part fertile, and to a high degree productive of grass. Some of the flats are marshy; but the greater part is arable, and under culture. The only stream in the parish of importance is the Leet, the banks of which are level, and much exposed to inundations. The only minerals are whinstone, and freestone of excellent quality. The village of Swinton is situated at the N. E. corner of the parish, and contains about 350 inha-

Sitants. The village of Simprin is much smaller, containing only 75. The family of Swinton is said to have received the first grant of their lands in this parish for clearing the district of swine, which at that time much infested it. This fact does not rest merely on tradition; for the name, the bearings of the arms, and other circumstances, seem to corroborate the opinion. The Swintons afterwards made a conspicuous figure in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who confirmed to them the property of the whole parish, by one of the first charters granted in Scotland, and still preserved in the archives of Durham. Since that time, it appears that 22 barons, including the late proprietor, occupied the estate during a period of 731 years, the average of which is upwards of 33 years to each proprietor. This is the more remarkable, when we recollect the turbulent spirit of aristocracy, and the vicinity of England, which gave rise to so frequent feudal broils and border wars during that long period. Population of the united parishes in 1801, 875.

SYMINGTON; a parish in Ayrshire, in the district of Kyle, about 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad.

The surface presents an agreeably diversified landscape of gently rising grounds and sloping fields, with numerous inclosures, clumps of planting, and gentlemen's seats. The soil is in general clayey, or a rich black loam on a freestone bottom. The whole parish contains about 2100 acres, of which upwards of one half is cultivated, and another fourth part susceptible of cultivation. The village of Symington, which contains about 204 inhabitants, is delightfully situated on the great road from Port-Patrick to Glasgow and Edinburgh. On the S. W. borders of the parish is the elegant house of Rosemount, surrounded with extensive plantations. Population in 1801, 668.

SYMINGTON; a parish in Lanarkshire, of nearly a circular figure, 3 miles in diameter. The surface is in general level, sloping from the base of the hill of Tinto to the Clyde. The greater part is inclosed, and well cultivated. The small village of Symington is situated on the Clyde, about 20 miles from Edinburgh, and 33 from Glasgow. Near it is an eminence called the Castle-hill, which appears to have been strongly fortified. Population in 1801, 308.

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T AASKEIR; a small island on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

TAIN (sometimes written *Tayne* and *Thane*); a royal borough and county town of Ross-shire, seated on the S. of the Frith of Dornoch, which is sometimes named the Frith of Tain. The town is old, and irregularly built, but there are a number of new houses, and an elegant building for assemblies and the meetings of free masons. The town has lately received a considerable increase towards the E., where several acres of ground have been feued for building on the estate of Mr. Macleod of Geanies. This suburb is separated from the town by a small river, over which is a handsome

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bridge. The church is an old but elegant fabric, formerly collegiate, built in 1471, and dedicated to St. Duthus. The town has long enjoyed the charter of a royal borough, and unites with Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Wick, in sending a representative to parliament. It contains about 1250 inhabitants. The parish of Tain extends along the Frith of Dornoch 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The surface is in general flat, rising into small hills towards its western shore: the sea coast is flat and sandy. The arable land, which is about one-fifth of the whole, is various in quality, but tolerably fertile: the hilly parts are either covered with

Black heath, or planted. The chief seats in this parish are Ankerville and Little Tarrel. Near the town are the remains of a small chapel, dedicated, as well as the church, to St. Duthus. To this chapel, it is reported, King James IV., by way of penance, travelled on foot from Falkland with uncommon expedition, resting only a short time at Pluscardine abbey, near Elgin. The only manufactures carried on in Tain are the spinning of flax and the tanning of leather. Population in 1801, 2277.

TAIXALIUM (in ancient geography); the E. promontory of the *Æstuarium Vavaris*, or Moray Frith, supposed to be Kinnaird's Head. *Vide KINNAIRD'S HEAD.*

TAMMTOUL (sometimes called Tomantoul); a small village in Banffshire, in the parish of Kirkmichael. It lies in the midst of the Highlands, on the banks of the Aven, on the great road to Inverness. It is entirely composed of turf-covered hovels, except the parish church, and a neat meeting-house for those of the Roman Catholic persuasion. It has two well attended fairs yearly, and contains about 220 inhabitants.

TANAR; a river in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Dee near the church of Aboyne. It gives the name of Glentamar to the district through which it runs, now united to the parish of Aboyne. On its banks is the forest of Glentamar, the greatest length of which is 10, and the greatest breadth 6 miles.

TANAST; an islet near the N. coast of Ilay.

TANNADICE or **TANNADYSE**; a parish in Forfarshire, about 12 miles long, and on an average 4 broad, though in some places its breadth extends to 8 or 10. The river South Esk runs through it, as well as the limpid Noran, which here joins the former river. The greater part of the parish is hilly and mountainous, and the banks of the rivers present a variety of romantic scenes. The soil is in general good, more inclined to clay than sand. The only remarkable mountain is St. Arnold's Seat, on the top of which is a huge cairn. On the banks of the Esk stands the house of Inshaven, the residence of Mr. Ogilvie. Near the eastern extremity

of the parish is a small valley, called the *Devil's Hows* or *Hollows*, from whence large pieces of earth are sometimes thrown out by the spontaneous combustion of martial pyrites, of which there is a stratum at the depth of a foot and an half or two feet below the surface. On the N. side of the Esk formerly stood the castle of Queich, the residence of the Earls of Buchan, of which, however, there are now no remains. The situation is exceedingly romantic, and appears much better adapted for the residence of a chieftain, from the security it promised, than from its pleasantness. It was built on the summit of a precipitous rock, almost insulated by the river, which washes three sides of its base. There are also vestiges of old castles at Auchlowerie and Barnyards. Population in 1801, 1373.

TARANSAY; one of the northern Harris Isles. It is a high rocky island, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. There is little or no soil on the whole island, and the occupation of the inhabitants is fishing and burning of kelp. Near Taransay is a large verdant island, which is frequented by vast flocks of geese. On Taransay are the remains of two religious houses, concerning which even tradition does not hazard a conjecture.

TARBAT; a parish, partly in Ross-shire, and partly in Cromarty, occupying the extremity of the peninsula formed by the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ at its greatest breadth. It has 15 miles of sea coast, which, for the most part, is bold and rocky, excavated into numerous caves covered with stalactical incrustations. At one place the coast is sandy, and affords a safe harbour at Port-mahalmack, where there was formerly a pier, built at the expence of the first Earl of Cromarty, but now fallen to ruins through neglect. At the northernmost part of the coast also is a small creek, called *Port-Chasteil* or *Castle-haven*, from the ruins of a castle near it. The surface is irregular, but not hilly; and the soil is in general fertile, varying from a rich to a sandy loam. The parish contains 5081 acres, of which 2993 are arable, 709 pasture, 1135 moor; 82 moss, and 166 planted. The only seat is that of Mr. Macleod of Gey

nies. There is great abundance of marl, and every part of the parish affords excellent freestone. There are several ruins of old castles, and remains of religious houses. Population in 1801, 1343.

TARBATNESS; the extremity of the parish of Tarbat, being the point of land formed by the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST LOCHS); two arms of the sea in Argyllshire, which, by approximation, peninsulate the district of Kintyre.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST LOCHS); two arms of the sea, which penetrate a considerable way into the island of Harris, one from the E. side and the other from the W., peninsulating the southern part of the island.

TARBOLTON; a parish in Ayrshire, in the district of Kyle, about 7 or 8 miles long, and 6 broad. Its surface is diversified with many inequalities, and interspersed with marshes and heath-covered eminences. Though in former times its general appearance has been extremely rude, yet the greater part is now well cultivated. The live stock is estimated at 386 horses, 1800 cows, and 500 sheep. The management of cattle for the dairy occupies the chief attention of the farmer. The village of Tarbolton, containing about 450 inhabitants, is situated 9 miles E. from the town of Ayr. It is neatly built, and has two neat mason lodges. Near the village stands the ruinous monastery of Feale, having a small hamlet of the same name beside it. It belonged to the monks of the order of Clugni, being a dependency on the abbey of Paisley. At a small distance from it is the elegant mansion of Coilsfield, the property of the Earl of Eglinton. Near to this last is a mount, now named Hood's hill, which strikingly exhibits the appearance of an old Danish encampment and fortification. Adjacent, at no great distance, within the beautifully ornamented grounds which surround the house of Coilsfield, is a scene, which the tradition of the country relates to have been a field of battle; and a stone is held in veneration as the monument of *old King Coil*. Enterkine and Smithstone are also elegant residences. Population in 1801, 1766.

TARF; a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which rises from a small lake called Loch Whinnoch, in the parish of Girthon, and, after a course of 21 miles along the W. side of the parish of Tongland, at the southern extremity of that parish, unites with the Dec. Its banks are in many places adorned with copses of natural wood, and fine fertile meadows, which are enriched by the slime deposited from the river in its frequent inundations. It abounds with trout and salmon.

TARFF (LOCH); a small lake in Inverness-shire, about 3 miles in circumference, in which are several beautiful wooded islands.

TARFF; a river in Inverness-shire, which issues from Loch Tarff, and, after a course of 7 or 8 miles, falls into Loch Ness, at a small distance from the æstuary of the Oich, between which, on the point of land, is Fort Augustus.

TARLAND; a parish in Aberdeen-shire, to which that of Migvy is united. The united parish forms a most disjoined and irregular district, lying on the western borders of the county. The village of Tarland, situated nearly in the centre of the district of Cromar, is a borough of barony, with a weekly market and 6 annual fairs. It contains about 150 inhabitants. The lands about the village are mostly flat and level; but the greater part of the parish is mountainous, and the seasons cold. The mountains are generally covered with heath, and afford pretty good pasturage for sheep, and in some places for cattle. They abound with game of all kinds. A small rivulet runs by the village of Tarland. The water of Deskry also runs through the parish, and a disjoined part, lying in Strathdon, is watered by the river Don. In this detached corner are situated the mansion-houses of Skellator, Inverearnan, Candacraig, and Edinglassie. Population of the united parish in 1801, 922.

TARRAS; a small river in Dumfriesshire, which rises in the parish of Ewes, and falls into the Esk 3 miles below the town of Langholm. It is remarkable for its rugged channel, its romantic scenery, and for having given title of Earl to the family of Scott, now conjoined to Buccleugh.

TARVEDRUM (in ancient geography); the promontory of Far-out-head.

TARVES; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 9 miles long and 6 broad, watered by the Ythan. The general appearance is flat, interspersed with some hills of small size. The soil is various; in some parts deep, in others shallow, but generally fertile. About 100 acres are covered with thriving plantations. Shives, the seat of Mr. Forbes, is the only mansion in the parish. Population in 1801, 1756.

TAY (LOCH); one of the most beautiful of the Scottish lakes, lies in Braidalbin, in Perthshire. It extends about 15 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, receiving at its S. W. extremity the united streams of the Dochart and Lochy, and pours forth its waters at the N. E. end by the river Tay. Its depth is said to be from 15 to 100 fathoms: and there is no doubt it must be considerable, from the height and steep slope of the adjacent mountains, which dip their bases in its waters. The banks, on both sides, are fruitful, populous, and finely diversified by the windings of the coasts, and the various appearances of the mountains. On a small promontory, at the eastern extremity, is the church and village of Kenmore: near which, on a small island covered with trees, stand the ruins of a priory, which was dependent on the religious establishment of Scone. It was founded in 1122, by Alexander I. King of Scotland, who deposited in it the remains of his queen Sybilla, the natural daughter of Henry I. of England. At his own death the priory was more liberally endowed, that the monks might say mass for the repose of his soul, as well as that of his queen. Loch Tay abounds with salmon, pike, eels, perch, charr, and trout: the exclusive privilege of fishing belongs to the Earl of Braidalbin. The waters of this lake, like Loch Ness and others, have at times suffered violent and unaccountable agitations. The following extract of a letter, written by Mr. Flemping, late minister of Kenmore, in reply to some queries sent him by Professor Playfair of Edinburgh, and which is published in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,"

contains the most distinct account of this phenomenon that has yet been given to the public. "On Sunday the 12th of September 1784, about 9 o'clock in the morning, an unusual agitation was observed in Loch Tay, near the village of Kenmore. That village stands at the E. end of the lake, having the river, which there issues from it, on the N. side, and a bay, about 460 yards in length, and 200 in breadth, on the S. The greater part of this bay is very shallow, being generally no more than 2 or 3 feet deep; but, before it joins the body of the lake, it suddenly becomes very deep. At the extremity of this bay, the water was observed to retire about 5 yards within its ordinary boundary, and in 4 or 5 minutes to flow out again. In this manner it ebbed and flowed successively 3 or 4 times, during the space of a quarter of an hour, when, all at once, the water rushed from the E. and W. in opposite currents, towards a line across the bay, and about the edge of the deep, rose in the form of a great wave, to the height of 5 feet above the ordinary level, leaving the bottom of the bay dry, to the distance of between 90 and 100 yards from its natural boundary. When the opposite currents met, they made a clashing noise, and foamed; and the stronger impulse being from the E., the wave, after rising to its greatest height, rolled westward, but slowly, diminishing as it went for the space of 5 minutes, when it wholly disappeared. As the wave subsided, the water flowed back with some force, and exceeded its original boundary 4 or 5 yards, and again returned, and continued to ebb and flow in this manner for the space of 2 hours: the ebbings succeeding each other at the distance of about 7 minutes, and gradually lessening till the water settled in its ordinary level. At the same time that the undulation was observed in the bay, on the S. side of the village, the river on the N. was seen to run back: the weeds at the bottom, which before pointed with the stream, received a contrary direction, and the channel was left dry about 12 feet from either edge. Under the bridge (which is 60 or 70 yards from the lake) the current failed, and the bed of the river

appeared where there had been 18 inches of water. During the whole time that this phenomenon was observed, the weather was calm: it could barely be perceived that the direction of the clouds was from the N. E. The barometer (as far as I recollect) stood the whole of that and the preceding day, about 29½ inches. On the next and the 4 succeeding days, an ebbing and flowing was observed nearly about the same time, and for the same length of time; but not at all in the same degree as on the first day. A similar agitation was remarked at intervals, some days in the morning, other days in the afternoon, till the 15th of October; since which time no such thing has been observed. I have not heard (although I have made particular inquiry) that any motion of the earth was felt in this neighbourhood, or the agitation of the water was observed any where, but about the village of Kenmore." On the 13th July 1794, Loch Tay experienced agitations similar to those described by Mr. Fleming; but they were neither so violent nor continued so long. It is not our intention in this place to give any of the theories concerning phenomena of this kind: and, indeed, we must acknowledge, that we are not yet in possession of a sufficient number of facts; and those which are already known, are collected by persons not sufficiently accurate, to enable us to form any satisfactory speculation upon the subject.

TAY. This noble river, which pours into the ocean a greater quantity of water than any other river in Britain, arises in Braidalbin, on the frontiers of Lorn, in Argyllshire; although it does not assume the name of Tay till it issues from the lake of that name. At its source, it has the name of Fillan, winding through the strath of the same name: its stream soon becomes considerably augmented by several brooks, which falls into it from the neighbouring hills. About 10 miles from its source it diffuses itself into Loch Dochart. Issuing from that expanse of water, it loses the name of Fillan, and gives name of Glendochart to the vale through which it now runs. At the eastern extremity of this vale, it, besides other streams, receives the waters of

Lochay from the N. W.; and, shortly after, the united streams are lost in Loch Tay. About 2 miles after leaving this lake, it receives a considerable addition to its size from the Lyon, and it continues its course towards the E. At Logierait, it is joined by the united streams of the Garry and Tummel, a river which almost rivals it in size. Here it turns towards the S., and receiving the waters of the Bran near Dunkeld, it advances to Perth, augmented by various tributary streams, particularly the Isla at Kinclaven, the Shochie at Luncarty, and the Almond about 2 miles above the bridge of Perth. A little below this town it turns to the S., and receiving, as it proceeds, the waters of the Erne near Elcho Castle, it washes the coast of the Carse of Gowrie, a fine level plain, which formerly, in all probability, was part of its channel. Soon after receiving the last river, it enlarges itself to about 3 miles broad, but contracts to 2 miles at the town of Dundee, about 8 miles below which it opens into the German ocean. At the entrance of the Frith, there are sand banks on both sides: those on the S. side named Goa, and on the N. Aberlay and Drumlon; and before these, in the very mouth of the Frith, lie the Cross sands, upon which a buoy is moored, to direct vessels into the river. On the Buttonness or Bar-ray sands, the northern promontory, which forms the mouth of the Frith, are 2 light-houses. Between the N. and S. sands, the opening may be about a mile, with about 3 fathoms water; but it soon turns wider, and the depth of the roads near Dundee is fully 6 fathoms. The river is navigable as far as Newburgh, in Fife, for vessels of 500 tons; and vessels of considerable size can go up as far as Perth. The Frith of Tay is not so commodious as that of the Forth: but, from the Buttonness to Perth (nearly 40 miles), the whole may be considered as a harbour; having the county of Fife on one side, and the shires of Angus and Perth on the other. There are fewer great falls of water on the river Tay, than in most other rivers which rise in a Highland district; but it possesses several cascades of considerable height, particularly at the Linn of Campsie, near

its junction with the Isla, where the river is precipitated over a huge basaltic dike into a pool of astonishing depth. There are only a few small islands near the town of Perth, and Mugdrum's Inch near Newburgh. The salmon fishery on the Tay is very extensive, and the rent has advanced considerably of late. Besides the rights of fishing, which many proprietors retain for their own convenience, it is calculated that the rents of the river are about 7000*l.* Sterling. The fishing begins on the 11th of December, and ends on the 26th of August.

TAYNDRUM. *Vide* TYNDRUM.

TAYNUILT; a small ill-built village in Argyllshire, on the S. coast of Loch Etive, about 6 miles from Bunawe.

TAYNE. *Vide* TAIN.

TEALING; a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the S. side of the Sidlaw hills, about 8 miles from Dundee, on the road to Glammiss. It extends about 3 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, watered by the small river Fithie, a tributary stream of the Dighty. The surface slopes gradually from the mountains towards the S., and the soil varies from a light loam to a rich black mould, and a strong wet clay, very retentive of moisture. Agriculture has been much attended to, particularly irrigation or watering of meadow lands, which was introduced and practised by Patrick Scrymgeour, Esq. of Tealing, one of the proprietors. In this parish is found grey slate, moor-stone, and freestone. The highest of the Sidlaws, in this district, is Craig-Owl, elevated 1100 feet above the sea level. About 380 acres are covered with wood and plantation. Besides several druidical circles, and subterraneous houses, this parish affords several relics of antiquity, which are with great probability ascribed to the Romans. Population in 1801, 755.

TEATH or TEITH; a river in Perthshire. It takes its rise from Loch Catherine, in Balquhiddel, from whence it passes in an easterly direction through the small lakes Loch Vannachoir and Loch Achray, and falls into Loch Lubnag, a noble lake, surrounded with stupendous rocks and mountains. The river, considerably increased by this lake, issues

from its S. eastern extremity, and dashes over many precipices, rocks, and cataracts, till it reaches the romantic village of Callander, where it receives a considerable branch from the N. W. In this neighbourhood it winds and meanders in a surprising manner, as if unwilling to leave the charming spot. At length it becomes rapid, and takes its course by the church of Kilmadock, passing the town and ancient castle of Doune, where it receives the waters of the Ardoch. After this it moves more gently through the vales of Blair-Drummond; and, forming a junction with the Allan, falls into the Forth about 3 miles N. W. of Stirling. The river Teath abounds with trout and salmon; but the use of cruives and nets is not so convenient in most places, owing to the rapidity and force with which it pours down, when increased in size during a rainy season. The value of this river for driving machinery, is exceeded by scarcely any in Scotland; yet it is almost totally neglected, chiefly from the want of coal and lime.

TEMPLE; a parish in Mid-Lothian, situated on the S. borders of the county, about 11 miles from Edinburgh. Its greatest length is about 9 miles, and its greatest breadth about 5; but there is a detached part of the parish, comprehending 300 acres, insulated by the parish of Borthwick, 4 miles distant from the rest of the district. The arable land is mostly dry and sharp, upon a gravelly bottom, and tolerably fertile. The hilly part affords pasture to 850 sheep, and 762 black cattle. On the borders of this parish with that of Borthwick is the house of Arniston, the elegant seat of Lord Chief Baron Robert Dundas. The church is an old Gothic building, being part of an establishment for the Templars or Red Friars, founded by King David I. Population in 1801, 855.

TEMPLE-LISTOUN. *Vide* KIRK-LISTOUN.

TEONA; a small island of Inverness-shire, in the opening of the arm of the sea called Loch Moidart.

TERREGLES; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 5 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the river Nith, nearly opposite to the

town of Dumfries. The surface is level, and the soil in general either a light loam or sand, which is abundantly fertile. Here stands the old castle of Terregles, formerly the seat of the Earls of Nithsdale; and, on the banks of the Nith, near where the Cluden joins that river, are the ruins of the old provostry or college of Lincluden. Population in 1801, 510.

TERTH; a small river in the county of Peebles, which falls into the Lyne not far from the church of Newlands.

TEVIOT or TIVIOI; a river in Roxburghshire, has its rise on the English border; takes a course nearly N. E., being joined by the Slittrick at Hawick, the Rule at Cavers, the Jed near Jedburgh, the Oxnam near Crailing, the Kale at Eckford, and other tributary streams, and unites with the Tweed at Kelso. It formerly gave title of Viscount to the family of Rutherford, now an extinct peerage.

TEVIOTDALE; a district in Roxburghshire, so named from the river. The district takes in so great a part of the county, that the shire itself is often called by the same name.

TEXAY; a small island near the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

THICHALLIN, or SHECHALLION (in Gaelic, the "Maiden's Breast"); a mountain in Perthshire. *Vide SHECHALLION.*

THORNHILL; a village in Dumfriesshire, and parish of Morton, is pleasantly situated on a dry rising ground, half a mile E. from the river Nith. It is regularly built in two streets, crossing each other at right angles, in the middle of which is a neat stone pillar or cross, erected by the late Duke of Queensberry, by whose patronage the village was greatly enlarged. Two high roads cross each other at the village; the one leading from Dumfries to Ayrshire by Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh by Leadhills; and the other going westward into Galloway by Minniehive. There are 4 fairs held annually, on the second Tuesday O. S. of the months of February, May, August, and November; at which are sold considerable quantities of coarse linen and woollen cloth, and linen yarn, made in the

neighbourhood. It contains about 430 inhabitants.

THORNHILL; a village in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, nearly joined to the village of Norriestown. In 1792 they contained 626 inhabitants.

THORNLIE-HILL; a manufacturing village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Eastwood, about 7 miles from Glasgow.

THRAEVE, or THRIVE; a small island in Kirkcudbright stewartry, formed by the river Dee, on which is situated the stately castle of the same name, formerly the residence of the Lords of Galloway.

THREE BRETHREN; a hill in the parish and county of Selkirk, elevated 1978 feet above the level of the sea.

THULE, or THYLÆ; in ancient geography, one of the northern islands, the most remote which was known to the Romans about the beginning of the Christian era. Though the learned are much divided in their opinion what island was designated *Ultima Thule*, it seems probable, from various circumstances, that it was that now known by the name of Fowla. *Vide FOWLA.*

THURSO; a town in Caithness, situated on the N. W. coast of the county, at the head of a spacious bay, at the æstuary of the river Thurso. The town is irregularly built, containing no edifices of any note, except the church, which is an old substantial Gothic building, in good repair. A new town, on a regular plan, is beginning to be feued on the banks of the river, in a pleasant elevated situation. Though the ancient history of this town cannot be traced with any degree of certainty, it is probable, from many circumstances, that in former times it was a place of considerable trade and consequence: indeed, its happy situation, at the mouth of a large river, possessing a valuable salmon fishing and a natural harbour, must have early rendered it a place of note. The town is a borough of barony, holding of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart. as superior. The charter of erection was granted in 1633, by King Charles I. in favour of John, master of Berrydale, by which it was entitled "to all and sun-

ary privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions, belonging to a free borough of barony of Scotland," and to hold a weekly market, and 5 free fairs yearly, of which only 2 are kept. It is governed by a magistracy of 2 bailies and 12 counsellors, elected by the superior, and retained in office during the superior's pleasure. The principal manufacture of the town is coarse linen cloth: there is a bleachfield and tannery in the neighbourhood, which promise to succeed. For the convenience of trade there is a branch of the Bank of Scotland, which is of material advantage, not only to the county of Caithness, but also to the Orkneys. The harbour admits vessels of 10 feet draught of water at spring tides, and, after passing the bar, they lie in perfect safety. The great disadvantage is the want of a pier, which prevents them from loading or unloading except at low water. Thurso is a port of the custom-house, having 16 decked vessels, amounting to 858 tons, of which only 8 belong to the town. They are almost all coasters, or employed in the fisheries. It is calculated that, on an average, corn and meal are exported from the port of Thurso to the value of 12,000l. Sterling, and fish to the amount of 13,824l. Sterling. The property of the houses in town holds of Sir John Sinclair, under whose patronage and laudable exertions it has of late risen to a state of considerable prosperity. It contains about 1612 inhabitants. The parish of Thurso extends about 3 miles around the town in every direction; except towards the N. W., where it is bounded by the sea. Its figure is irregular, and it contains, besides commonities, 4000 acres of arable land. The sea coast in general is rocky; but the bay of Thurso is of fine hard sand, sheltered on the W. by Holburn-head, and on the E. by Dunnet-head, from the tremendous waves of the Pentland Frith. The rocks to the W. of Holburn-head exhibit the most astonishing scenes of natural grandeur. The Clett is a precipitous rock, nearly 400 feet high, insulated from the land by a deep channel only 80 yards broad. This rock, as well as the rest of the precipices on the coast, is frequented by immense flocks of sea fowl. The sur-

face of the parish, for the most part, is level, interspersed with small eminences, watered by the river Thurso, and presenting a rich prospect of pleasant villas and well cultivated fields. In 1797 the live stock of the parish was as follows: horses 534, cows and other black cattle 937, sheep 688, and hogs 280. A short way E. from the town stands Thurso East, or as it is often called Thurso Castle, the seat of Sir John Sinclair, which is the principal residence in the parish. Except several Pictish houses, which are so common in different parts of Caithness, the only antiquity of note is the burial place of Harold Earl of Caithness, who was slain in 1190, and to whom Sir John Sinclair has erected an elegant monument. The rocks of the coast are mostly whinstone; but there are many excellent freestone quarries. There are many appearances of veins of lead ore; but no sufficient trial has been made to ascertain the value of the mine. Several veins of mundick have been opened, and that mineral is said to be a sure attendant on metallic veins. Mr. Raspe, too, in 1789, discovered near the mundick a regular vein of cawk or amorphous sulphate of barytes, with lead and crystals, 3 feet in breadth. Slate of a coarse quality is abundant. Thurso parish gave birth to Richard Oswald, Esq. one of the plenipotentiaries from the court of St. James's for settling the peace of 1783; and it is the birth-place of Sir John Sinclair of Ulster, Bart. whose name will be immortalized by the "Statistical Account of Scotland," which was collected and published by his indefatigable exertions. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 3628.

THURSO; a river in the county of Caithness, which rises from Loch More, a beautiful lake in the parish of Halkirk, and, after a rapid and impetuous course over a rocky and stony channel, through a fertile country, falls into the Pentland Frith at the town of Thurso, into the bay of the same name. It abounds with trout and salmon, and is noted for an almost incredible draught of that fish, on the 23d of July O. S. 1743-4, which is two well authenticated to be disputed. On that day, at one haul, there were

caught Two thousand five hundred and sixty ordinary sized salmon. The river is navigable for about 2 miles for vessels of 50 or 60 tons burden.

TIBBERMUIR (*vulgo Tippermuir*, and *Tybermore* of the *Scotichronicon*); a parish in Perthshire, about 8 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad, lying on the W. side of the town of Perth. The surface, without being hilly, is considerably diversified. Towards the W. it exhibits a gentle slope from N. to S., and on the E. it descends abruptly in the same direction to the level plain on the banks of the Almond, which bounds it on the N. The superficial contents of the parish are about 4670 Scots acres, of which 186 are under wood, 196 moor and moss, and the remainder arable. The soil varies considerably, part being dry, and part wet; but upon the whole it is tolerably productive. The fields are mostly inclosed with hedges and ditches. But this parish is more remarkable for the extensive printfields and bleachfields which are established upon it, particularly those of Ruthven and Huntingtower. These, besides other bleachfields in the neighbourhood, are supplied with water by an artificial canal from the Almond to the town of Perth, which is of great antiquity, having been formed sometime previous to the year 1244, it being distinctly mentioned in charters of that date; and it is probable that it was formed by the Romans under Agricola for filling the ditches of the fortifications. (*Vide PERTH.*) Besides this example of the industry of very early times, this parish possesses an ancient castle, Huntingtower, which is entitled to attention, as being the ancient seat of the Ruthven or Gowrie family, and the place where James VI. was sometime confined by the Earl of Gowrie and other conspirators, which enterprise, as related in Robertson's History of Scotland, is usually termed the *Raid of Ruthven*. An extraordinary exploit of a fair lady has also added to the celebrity of this castle, and has given the name of the *Maiden's Loup* or Leap to the space between its two towers, which, though united by late buildings, were originally separate. The following is the description of this exploit by a late celebrated tourist, Mr. Pennant.

"A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was courted by a young gentleman of inferior rank, whose pretensions were not countenanced by her family. When the young gentleman was a visitor at the castle, he was always lodged in a separate tower from the young lady. One night, however, before the doors were shut, she conveyed herself into her lover's apartment; and some prying duenna acquainted the Countess with it, who, cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them. The young lady's ears were quick, she heard the footsteps of the old Countess, ran to the top of the leads, and took the desperate leap of 9 feet 4 inches over a chasm of 60 feet, and luckily lighting on the battlements of the other tower, crept into her own bed, where her astonished mother found her, and of course apologised for her unjust suspicion. The fair daughter did not choose to repeat the leap, but the next night eloped and was married." On the borders of the parish, near Perth, at a place called Tullilum, there are the remains of a convent of Carmelites; but neither the name of the founder nor the time of the establishment have been preserved. Population in 1801, 1306.

TIFTALA; a small barren island, belonging to Orkney, in the Pentland Frith, near which are several dangerous whirlpools.

TILlicOUNTRY; a parish in Clackmannanshire, of an oblong form, 6 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad, containing about 6000 Scots acres, of which 4000 lie amongst the Ochil hills, and the remaining 2000 form the low arable ground at the foot of the mountains. The soil is in general dry and fertile. The ground is stony, and there are many fields which produce excellent crops, where no soil can be seen on the surface for the large quartzoze nodules with which it is covered. On the banks of the Doon, which bounds it on the N., the soil is clayey, the appearance extremely beautiful, and the air so temperate, that a late traveller, Mr. Newte, calls this district the *Tempe* of Scotland. The Ochils afford good pasture to large flocks of sheep. Ben-cloch, the highest, is elevated 2322

feet above the level of the sea. The minerals found in this parish are granite, basaltes, scheorls, schistus, mica, sulphur, &c.; and the metals are silver, lead, copper, cobalt, antimony, and arsenic. Ironstone is found in great abundance; as also considerable strata of septaria ironstone, which are worked by a mining company called the Dovan Iron Company. In the low grounds is abundance of excellent coal. In the Dovan there are sometimes found mussels containing small pearls. There are 3 villages in the parish, viz. Earlstown, Coalsnaughton, and Westertown, each of which contains upwards of 210 inhabitants. The chief mansions are Tillycoultry House, one of the seats of Mr. Bruce of Kinross, and Harvieston. This parish has been for some hundred years famous for a species of manufacture, called Tillycoultry serge, a kind of shalloon, having worsted warp and linen woof. A druidical temple, and the remains of a circular building on the Castle Craig are still to be seen. Population in 1801, 916.

TILLY (LOCH); a small lake in Fifeshire, lying between the parishes of Beath and Dunfermline, about a mile long and half a mile broad.

TILT; a small rapid stream in Athol, in Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Marr, and falls into the Garry near Blair Castle. Near this elegant seat it forms several romantic falls, of which that named "the York Cascade," particularly attracts attention, by the beauty of its wooded scenery, and its broken and interrupted falls.

TINGWALL, WEISDALE, and WHITENESS. These united parishes lie in the Mainland of Shetland, and extend 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, but are so much intersected by numerous *voes* or friths, that no part of the district is upwards of 2 miles from the sea. Like the rest of the Shetland isles, the soil, though not unfertile, is poorly managed, and of consequence unproductive. The principal harbours are the bays of Laxforth and Scalloway, at the latter of which is the ancient village of the same name. At the S. end of the village is the ruinous castle of Scalloway, built in 1601 by Patrick Stewart Earl of Orkney; and in other pla-

ces Pictish houses and Romish chapels are to be met with. There are several fresh water lakes, in one of which is a small island called Lawtaing, formerly the place where criminals were tried. In the middle of the village is a pleasant modern house, the residence of Mr. Scott of Scalloway. Several small islands belong to this parish, particularly Oxna, Haverra, Trondray, &c. Population in 1801, 1863.

TINNIS; a mountain of great height in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Castletown.

TINNIS; a small river in Roxburghshire, which joins its waters to the Liddel.

TINTO (*Gaelic*) "the hill of fire;" a hill or rather ridge of hills in Lanarkshire, between the parishes of Carmichael and Symington, stretching above 2 miles from E. to S. W. Near the E. end of the range there is a cairn of a circular form, the top of which is elevated 2251½ feet above the level of the sea, and 1740 feet above the Clyde, which flows about a mile from its base.

TINWALD; a parish in Dumfriesshire, to which that of Trailflat was united in 1650. The united parish forms a rectangular figure, 6 miles long and 4 broad, lying on the E. side of Lochar moss, which separates it from Dumfries, and watered by the small river Ae. The greater part of the parish is arable. The southern district is a rich dry loamy soil, producing all kinds of crops, and is much more fertile than the higher lands towards the N. E., where the soil is also loam, but wet and cold, from lying on an impervious till bottom. About 20 years ago, the parish abounded with woods, but of these only a few trees remain. A great variety of warlike and culinary utensils of great antiquity have been found in the Lochar moss, in this parish. A branch of the great Roman road from Brunswark passes through it, terminating in the parish of Dunscore. Near it are distinct vestiges of an ancient *castellum*. On the N. E. border of the parish stands Amisfield House, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss. Paterson, famous for being the planner of the Bank of England, and the unfortunate Darien expedition, was

born at the small village of Skipnupe, in this parish, in 1660. He represented the borough of Dumfries more than once in the Scottish parliament. In the same house was born Dr. James Mounsey, his grand-nephew, for many years first physician to the late Empress of Russia. Population in 1801, 980.

TIRY, TIR-I, or TYREE; an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, about 21 miles W. of the island of Mull. It is about 11 miles long, and near $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Its coast is intersected by many beautiful bays of considerable extent. About one half of the surface is arable, interspersed with small rocks and rising grounds, none of which are above 250 feet above the sea level; but the surface in general is so even, that its ancient name was *Rioghachd bar fothuinn*, i. e. "the kingdom whose summits are lower than the waves;" and this name, still used in the popular tales of the Hebrides, describes the low situation of the island, as the waves are often seen from the one shore rising apparently several feet above the level of the other. In the interior of the island are not fewer than 24 small lakes, covering in all about 600 acres, many of which might easily be drained. In one of these is a small island, on which was a square turreted castle, with an entrance by a draw-bridge. Upon the ruins of this a neat house is erected for the residence of the Duke of Argyll's factor, and the island was made a peninsula. The soil of Tiry is various; from a black mossy earth to sand, which last is the most prevalent. The crops are generally bear and black oats, with potatoes and small quantities of lint. There is no wood on the island; but, like the other islands of the Hebrides, large roots and trunks of trees are found in all the mosses. The fisheries employ a number of hands, as well as the manufacture of kelp, of which there is annually burnt about 245 tons. The number of sheep in the island is 600, of black cattle 1800, and of horses 1400. There is a regular ferry from this island to Coll, 3 miles distant, which is often dangerous, owing to a heavy swell from the Atlantic, and to a rapid current and breakers over shifting sands and rocks. From Coll

there is a stated ferry to Mull. The hill of Kean-mharra, the W. point of Tiry, is remarkable for a great number of caves, which, at the time of hatching are frequented by innumerable flocks of wild fowls. Hard whinstone and granite are the principal stones, and there is abundance of ironstone and limestone; which latter, in one quarry, is of the nature of marble. This is of various colours, variegated with beautiful figures, and takes a fine polish. It is now come into very general use for inside ornaments in houses. It is said that Mr. Raspe discovered wolfram on this island. There are many *duns* or small castles, and other remains of antiquity, religious, warlike, and monumental. The Duke of Argyll is proprietor of the whole island.

TIR-Y; a parish of the Hebrides, in Argyllshire, comprehending the islands of Tir-y, Coll, and Gunna, besides several uninhabited islets or nooms. Population in 1792, 3457.

TIUNPAN-HEAD; a promontory on the E. coast of the isle of Lewis.

TIVIOT. *Vide* TEVIOT.

TIVIOTDALE. *Vide* TEVIOTDALE.

TOBERMOREY; a village in the island of Mull, in Argyllshire, lately built by the British Society for the encouragement of fisheries. The situation of this village is excellent for a fishing station and seaport; it possesses a fine bay, sheltered from the ocean by the small isle of Calve; and it is situated in the tract of the shipping which pass from the western parts of Britain to the northern countries of Europe, and has an easy communication by water with the fishing lochs in one direction, and with the Frith of Clyde, Liverpool, and other considerable towns in the other. The Society began to form this village in 1788; and a custom-house and post-office were established here in 1791. The village consists of about 20 houses, built with stone and lime, and covered with slate, besides about 30 huts or thatched houses. A few persons follow the mercantile line, particularly the Stevensons of Oban, who have here established one of their ware-houses. A boat-builder and cooper find constant employment in preparing for the herring-fishery. There is

also a considerable store of salt kept here for supplying the busses and boats during the fishing season. It contains about 300 inhabitants.

TOFTINGALL (LOCH); a small lake in the county of Caithness, and parish of Wattin.

TOMANTOULL. *Vide* TAMMTOUL.

TONDERGARTH or **TUNDERGARTH**; a parish in Dumfries-shire, about 14 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, comprehending the declivity of a range of hills which lie along the river Milk. The surface in general is level, at the same time possessing that inequality which is supposed to constitute picturesque beauty. In many places it is cultivated, and in others covered with heath, though susceptible of culture. There are several woods, both natural and planted. About 4000 sheep are reared in the pasture grounds. The chief seats are those of Mr. Johnstone of Grange, Mr. Brown of Westwood, and Mr. Richardson of Pierceby-hill. The old castle of Tondergarth, now in ruins, was formerly the chief seat of the Marquisses of Annandale. At its western border this parish takes in a part of the hill of Brunswark, famous for two considerable encampments of a rectangular figure, ascribed to the Romans. Population in 1801, 485.

TONGLAND or **TONGUELAND**; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of a triangular figure, 8 miles long, and 4 broad at its northern extremity, gradually decreasing in breadth to its southern extremity, where the rivers Tarff and Dee unite; these rivers bounding it on the E. and W. sides. The middle of the parish is occupied by a ridge of mountains running N. and S. On the banks of the rivers the surface is level, and the soil a fertile loam; in the N. end the surface is rocky, interspersed with many arable fields. There are about 1200 head of black cattle, and 790 sheep reared in the parish. Near the church are the ruins of the priory of Tongland, founded for the monks of the Præmonstratensian order, by Fergus Lord of Galloway, in the 12th century. Cairns and the remains of ancient encampments are frequently to be seen in this parish. Population in 1801, 636.

TONGUE; a parish in the county of Sutherland, on the N. coast of that shire, about 11 miles long, and nearly the same breadth; of which, however, only 714 acres are arable, the remainder being pasture or waste lands. The general appearance is hilly; a ridge of high mountains passing nearly through the middle of the parish; the most remarkable of which are Knock Rheacadan, Ben-Laoghal, and Ben-Hope, which form part of Lord Reay's extensive deer forest, supposed to contain 2000 deer. The chief lake is Loch Laoghal or Loyal, the source of the Torrisdale, which falls into the sea near a village of the same name. The coast is high and rocky, indented by the bays of Tongue and Torrisdale, and having the promontories of Whitenhead and Torrisdale projecting a considerable way into the sea. The rocks along the coast are excavated into many caves; the largest of which, *ua mor Fraishghill*, "the great cave of Fraishghill," is 20 feet wide at the entrance, and penetrates nearly half a mile underground. Ling, cod, haddocks, and skate abound on the coast. There are several small islands, of which Ealan nan Roan only is inhabited. The live stock of the parish is estimated as follows: of black cattle 2142, of horses 538, of sheep 2846, and of goats 714. There are several cairns and circular buildings. On the top of Ben-Laoghal are the remains of an ancient building, called *Caisteil nan Druidh*, "the Druids castle;" and, at a place called Melnoss are the remains of a castle, the erection of which is by tradition ascribed to Dornadilla King of Scots. On the bay of Tongue is the house of Tongue, a beautiful seat of Lord Reay, who is sole proprietor of the parish. Population in 1801, 1348.

TORLEUM; a mountain in Perthshire, in the parish of Monivaird, elevated 1400 feet above the level of the sea.

TOROGAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

TOROSAY; a parish of Argyllshire, in Mull, on the E. side of that island, along the sound of Mull. It extends 12 miles in length in every direction, and the sea coast is indented by numerous small bays, which af-

ford good anchorage, particularly at Auchnacraig, from whence there is a regular ferry to Oban in Lorne, by the island of Kerrera. The general appearance is rugged, mountainous, and covered with heath. The highest of the mountains are Benmore and Bentaluidh, which are entirely composed of lava and other volcanic productions. Several of the mountains are entirely barren; but the greater part of the parish is excellently adapted for sheep pasture. There are several woods, mostly of birch, in different parts of the parish. About 100 tons of kelp are annually manufactured. On a lofty promontory overhanging the sound of Mull, stands Castle-Dowart, formerly the residence of the chief of the Macleans, and now occupied as barracks by a small party of soldiers, there stationed to repress smuggling. On a small eminence, at the foot of the mountain of Benmore, is the residence of Mr. Campbell of Knock. That gentleman has cleared a considerable extent of barren ground with great labour, for planting and the other embellishments of his habitation. Population in 1801, 1764.

TORPHICHEN; a parish on the western borders of Linlithgowshire, about 9 miles long, and on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The general appearance is hilly, particularly so at the E. end, where the hill of Cairn-Naple is situated, the altitude of which is 1498 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the sea level. Except the hilly part, however, the eastern district is the most fertile; the soil gradually degenerating into a wet moor towards the W. There is a small lake, about a mile in circumference, abounding with pike and perch, the waters of which run into the Avon. The greater part of the parish is inclosed; and, in most places where the land is unsusceptible of tillage, considerable plantations have been made, of great advantage both for shelter and beauty. The village of Torphichen lies on the line of road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about 17 miles from the metropolis, and contains about 400 inhabitants. Near it, towards the N. E., are the remains of the hospital or preceptory of Torphichen, long the principal residence of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in 1120 by King David I. The choir

and a square tower only remains, fine specimens of the elegance and beauty of the architecture. At the Reformation, the lands belonging to this hospital were erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Sir James Sandilands; in which family the title of Lord Torphichen still remains. There is plenty of excellent freestone, and two valuable coal mines. There are also several seams of ironstone, very rich in metal. Near the village is a strong chalybeate spring. Population in 1801, 1028.

TORRISDALE; a river in Sutherlandshire, which rises from Loch Laghal or Loyal, in the parish of Tongue, and falls into the Northern sea at the village of Torrisdale, at which there is a valuable salmon fishing.

TORRY; a small fishing village in Kincardineshire, near the Girdleness. It has a tolerable harbour, and a pier for small vessels.

TORRYBURN; a parish in Fife-shire, formed by the union of the baronies of Torry and Crombie. It lies in the western extremity of the county, upon the coast of the Frith of Forth, extending about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The soil in general is good, and well cultivated. The village of Torryburn contains about 1200 inhabitants; and possesses an excellent harbour, to which there belong 13 vessels, amounting to upwards of 1000 tons. In the parish are several excellent seams of coal, which are wrought to a considerable extent. Near the village is the mansion-house of Torry, the seat of Sir William Erskine. Population in 1801, 1403.

TORSTASELLER-HEAD; a promontory on the E. coast of the isle of Lewis.

TORTHORWALD; a parish in Dumfries-shire, lying on the E. side of Lochar moss. It contains about 4400 acres, including 900 acres of the moss. The inhabited part forms a square of about 2 miles, in the midst of which is the village of Torthorwald. Next to the Lochar moss, there are extensive meadows and pasture grounds, frequently overflowed by the Lochar water; farther E. there is a fine sandy bank of various breadths; above this the soil is rich

and fertile; and, on the eastern border, the ground rises into black moory hills. The arable lands are mostly inclosed, and well cultivated. Marl is found in great abundance. There are 2 small villages, viz. Torthorwald, containing 135 inhabitants, and Roucan containing 143. The ruinous castle of Skrimple is beautifully situated, and is supposed to have been built about the 12th century. There are the vestiges of 2 circular camps, and a druidical temple. Population in 1801, 703.

TORWOOD; a small forest in Stirlingshire, and parish of Larbert and Dunipace, noted for having afforded shelter to Sir William Wallace after his defeat in the north. The remains of the tree are still to be observed, in the hollow of which that hero secreted himself.

TOUGH; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 22 miles distant from the county town, 5 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is irregular; but the rising grounds are mostly arable. The soil is in general light and shallow, but interspersed with fields of deep rich loam or moss. Those hills which are not under culture afford excellent sheep pasture. Several large cairns, and some druidical temples may be seen in this district. One of the latter, on a hill about two miles from the church, still retains the name of "The old Kirk of Tough." Tonley, the residence of Mr. Byres, is the only seat in the parish. Population in 1801, 629.

TOWIE or **TOWIE-KINBAT-TOCK**; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 2 broad, watered by the Don, which is here only an inconsiderable rivulet. The general appearance is hilly; and the hills are mostly covered with heath. By the river side the soil, though not deep, is tolerably fertile; the other arable lands have a wet cold soil. There is plenty of freestone and granite in the parish. Population in 1801, 528.

TRAILFLAT; a parish in Dumfriesshire, united to Tinwald in 1650. *Vide* **TINWALD**.

TRALIG (LOCH); a small lake in Argyllshire, in the parish of Kilninver, which discharges its waters by the Oude into the sound of Mull.

TRANENT; a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the Frith of Forth. The surface is level, and, except a small extent of *links* or downs and 100 acres of commonry, the whole is cultivated. The soil, especially towards the coast, is inferior to none in Scotland. The sea coast is perfectly flat and sandy, except the rocky ground where the villages of Port-Seton and Cockenzie are built. At the former village is a small harbour, which, previous to the Union, was a place of considerable resort. The coast abounds with oyster beds, which have been nearly exhausted by over-dredging. At Port-Seton, a manufactory of fine salt was established by Dr. Swediaur, but it did not succeed. At Cockenzie the manufacture of common salt is carried on to a great extent, there being always 11 or 12 pans at work. The most considerable distillery in Scotland is carried on at St. Clement's Wells, in this parish, which pays upwards of 4000*l.* of duty annually to government. The town of Tranent is pleasantly situated on the great E. road from Edinburgh, about 8 miles distant from the metropolis. It is a neatly built town, and is reputed to be exceedingly healthy. The church is an old Gothic building, with a square tower in the middle. The town, in 1792, contained 1386 inhabitants. Near the town formerly stood the princely ruins of Seton House, the residence of the Earls of Winton. Upon the attainder of the late Earl, in 1715, the estate fell to the crown, by whom it was sold to the York Buildings Company, who suffered the house to fall into decay. In 1790 the whole was taken down, and a new mansion built in the castellated form, on a plan of the late Mr. Adams. At the small village of Seton a collegiate church was founded, in 1493, by George Lord Seton, which is still pretty entire. The most ancient edifice in the parish is St. German's, the seat of David Anderson, Esq. where there was an hospital founded before the year 1296, and afterwards possessed by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The battle of Preston, in 1745, was fought partly in this parish, the scene of action lying about half a mile N. of the

church. The remains of Colonel Gardiner, who fell in this battle, were interred in the W. end of the church. Coal abounds in the parish, and is wrought at 3 coaleries to a great extent. Freestone is abundant. Population in 1801, 3046.

TRAPRENE LAW; a small conical hill in East-Lothian, about a mile and an half N. W. from the village of Whittingham.

T R A Q U A I R (more properly Strathquair); a parish in the county of Peebles, lying on the S. bank of the Tweed, and watered by the river Quair. It extends about 9 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth, containing 17,290 acres, of which about 4000 are arable. The surface is rocky and mountainous; Minchmoor, one of the hills, is elevated 2000 feet above the sea level, and Gumsleugh is at least 200 feet higher. The hills in general afford excellent pasturage for sheep, of which there are about 10,000 in the parish. The soil in the low grounds is in general shallow and stony, but tolerably fertile. The rivers abound with trout and salmon. The old mansion of Traquair, the residence of the branch of the Stewart family who derive their title of Earl from this parish, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Tweed; and on the side of the hill, overlooking the lawn, is "the Bush aboon Traquair," pointed out by 5 solitary thorn trees, where love and its attendant poetry had their origin. There is a quarry of excellent slate; and considerable quantities of lead ore have been discovered, though not in sufficient abundance as to be adequate to the expence of working. Not long since, a specimen of galena lead ore was found in a small stream which runs into the Quair. Population in 1801, 613.

TREISHNISH or TRESHUNISH ISLES; a cluster of small islands of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, lying about 4 leagues W. of the island of Mull. The chief isles are Cairnbulg and Little Cairnbulg; on both of which are the remains of ancient castles. None of the Treishnish isles are inhabited.

TRINITY-GASK; a parish in Perthshire, in Stratherne, composed of the united parishes of Kinkel and

Wester-Gask. It stretches for several miles on both sides of the Erne, the banks rising gradually to the N., and the rest of the parish being level and fertile. The whole is arable; but 1000 acres of improvable moor are allowed to remain in a state of nature. The Erne often overflows its banks, fertilizing the soil by the slime deposited from its waters, but often doing infinite damage to the crops, and carrying away many acres of the best land at every inundation. Population in 1801, 769.

TRONDA, or TRONDRAY; a small island of Shetland, lying opposite to the village of Scalloway. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 2 broad.

TROON; a promontory in Ayrshire, projecting about a mile into the Frith of Clyde, between which and Lady Isle, 2 miles distant, there is a bay affording safe anchorage at all times of the tide.

TROQUIRE, or TROQUEER; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the river Nith, opposite the town of Dumfries, and connected with it by a handsome bridge, at the end of which is a considerable village, named from its situation Bridgend. The parish is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, partly flat, and partly hilly, containing 5625 acres, of which 1450 are under tillage, 3625 arable, but laid out in pasture, and 550 covered with wood. The arable soil is various; but in general light and fertile. The state of agriculture is so much improved, that it is stated, on the best grounds, that in 1790, the rental had increased to five times the rental of 1752. Lying in the neighbourhood of the flourishing town of Dumfries, many gentlemen have erected elegant residences in the parish. The road from Dumfries to Portpatrick passes through it. Population in 1801, 2774.

TROSACHS; certain rugged and stupendous masses in Perthshire, about 10 miles W. from Callander. The scenery amongst them is exceedingly wild and romantic; rugged rocks surround the road on every side, and render it truly wild to the eye of the traveller. The following is the description from the elegant pen of the Rev. Dr. James Robertson of Callander, which is allowed to be far

from being exaggerated. "When you enter the Trosachs, there is such an assemblage of wildness and of rude grandeur, as beggars all description, and fills the mind with the most sublime conceptions. It seems as if a whole mountain had been torn in pieces, and frittered down by a convulsion of the earth, and the huge fragments of rocks, and woods, and hills, scattered in confusion into the East end and on the sides of Loch Catherine. The access to the lake is through a narrow pass of half a mile in length, such as Æneas had in his dreary passage to visit his father's home; '*vastotque immanis hiatus*.' The rocks are of stupendous height; and seem ready to close above the traveller's head, and to fall down and bury him in their ruins. A huge column of these rocks was some years ago torn with thunder, and lies in very large blocks near the road, which must have been a tremendous scene to passengers at that time. Where there is any soil, their sides are covered with aged weeping birches, which hang down their venerable locks in waving ringlets, as if to cover the nakedness of the rocks. The sensible horizon is bounded by these weeping birches on the summit of every hill, through which are seen the motion of the clouds as they shoot across behind them. Travellers who wish to see all they can of this singular phenomenon, generally sail W. on the S. side of the lake, to the rock and den of the ghost, whose dark recesses, from their gloomy appearance, the imagination of superstition conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings. In sailing you discover many arms of the lake. Here a bold headland, where black rocks dip in unfathomable water; there the white sand in the bottom of a bay, bleached for ages by the waves. In walking on the N. side, the road is sometimes cut through the face of the solid rock, which rises upwards of 200 feet perpendicular above the lake: sometimes the view of the lake is lost; then it bursts suddenly on the eye; and a cluster of islands and capes appear, at different distances, which give them an apparent motion of different degrees of velocity, as the spectator rides along the opposite beach; at

other times his road is at the foot of rugged and stupendous cliffs; and trees are growing where no earth is to be seen. Every rock has its echo; every grove is vocal by the melodious harmony of birds; or by the sweet airs of women and children gathering filberts in their season. Down the side of the opposite mountain, after a shower of rain, flow a hundred white streams, which rush with incredible velocity and noise into the lake, and spread their froth upon its surface. On one side the water eagle sits in majesty undisturbed, on his well-known rock, in sight of his nest on the top of Benvenu; the heron stalks among the reeds in search of his prey; and the sportive ducks gambol on the waters, or dive below. On the other, the wild goats climb where they have scarce ground for the soles of their feet; and the wild fowls perched on trees, or on the pinnacle of a rock, look down with composed defiance at man. (In one of the defiles of the Trosachs, two or three of the natives met a band of Cromwell's soldiers, and forced them to return, after leaving one of their comrades dead on the spot, whose grave marks the scene of action, and gives name to the pass. In one or other of the chasms of this singular place, there lived, for many years, a distiller of smuggled spirits, who eluded the most diligent search of the officers of the revenue, although they knew perfectly he was there, because a guide could not be bribed to discover his retreat.) In a word, both by land and water, there are so many turnings and windings, so many heights and hollows, so many glens, and capes, and bays, that one cannot advance 20 yards without having his prospect changed by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are constantly retiring out of sight. This scene is closed by a W. view of the lake, for several miles, having its sides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields, and the smoke rising in spiral columns through the air, from villages which are concealed by the intervening woods; and the prospect is bounded by the towering Alps of Arroquhar, which are chequered with snow, or hide their heads in the clouds."

TROSTRIE (LOCH); a small but beautiful lake in Kirkcudbright stewartry, in the parish of Twynholm, abounding with pikes.

TROTTERNISH POINT; a headland on the W. N. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

TROUP; a village of Banffshire, on the sea coast, near Gardenston. About half a mile from the village is the steep and rocky promontory of Troup-head.

TRUIM; a small river in Inverness-shire, which falls into the Spey near the church of Laggan.

TUDHOPE FELL; a mountain in Roxburghshire, on the English border.

TULLIALLAN; a parish in Perthshire, of an irregular figure, about 4 miles long and 4 broad, having a pretty level surface, gently declining to the S., where the Forth forms its boundary. The whole parish contains about 2760 acres, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. The town of Kincardine lies in this parish, opposite to which is an excellent roadstead in the Forth.

(*Vide KINCARDINE.*) The parish abounds with excellent quarries of freestone, both yellow and white. The quarry of Longannat, in particular, has been in great reputation from time immemorial, and the stones have been carried to a great distance: some of the public buildings of Edinburgh are partly built of it, and it is said to have furnished the stones for erecting the Stadt-house of Amsterdam. The ruins of the castle of Tulliallan, formerly the property of the knights of Blackadder, shew it to have been a place of considerable strength. It is now the property of the Erskines of Carnock. Population in 1801, 2800.

TULLIEBOLE; a parish in Kinross-shire, united with Fossaway, which lies mostly in the county of Perth. *Vide FOSSAWAY* and **TULLIEBOLE**.

TULLOCH; a parish in Aberdeenshire, united with those of Glenmuick and Glengairn in forming a parochial charge. *Vide GLENMUICK*.

TULLOCH-ARD; a lofty mountain in Ross-shire, in the district of Kintail, which claims particular attention, on account of the veneration in which it was held in ancient times.

Like the temple of Janus of ancient Rome, it indicated peace or war; for, when war commenced, a barrel of burning tar on the highest peak was the signal, and in 24 hours all the tenants and vassals of Seaforth appeared at the castle of St Donan, armed *pro aris et focis*. This mountain is the crest of the Seaforth arms.

TULLYNESSLE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 4 miles long and 2½ broad, lying on the N. bank of the river Don. The appearance of the country is hilly, or rather mountainous, especially towards the N. and W. The arable soil is in general a light loam, very capable of improvement. The hills are stony, for the most part barren, and sparingly covered with heath, but abounding with hares, a few deer, and plenty of other kinds of game. The number of sheep does not exceed 700; and there may be about 400 head of black cattle reared in the parish. Population in 1801, 330.

TULM; a small isle of the Hebrides, near the N. coast of the isle of Sky.

TUMMEL; a large river in Perthshire, which issues from Loch Rannoch, and, taking an easterly course through the district of Athol, falls into the Tay at Logierait. About the middle of its course it expands into a small lake of the same name, in which is a small island, partly artificial, with an old fortress or castle, formerly the residence of the chief of the clan of the Robertsons. The whole course of the Tummel is rapid and furious, forming every where the most romantic and picturesque cascades. One of its falls, near its junction with the Garry, is particularly grand. "The fall of the Tummel," says Dr. Garnett, "though by no means so high as those of Bruar and Foyers, is nevertheless equally grand, if not more so, on account of the much greater quantity of water that falls. It precipitates itself over the broken rocks with a fury and noise that astonishes, and almost terrifies the spectator. The accompanying scenery is particularly fine; rugged rocks, wooded almost to the summit, but rearing their bald heads to the clouds, with distant mountains of the most picturesque forms, compose a view in

which every thing that a painter can desire is contained. It has been disputed whether, in the quantity of water, the falls of the Tummel or those of the Clyde claim the pre-eminence. As far as the distance of a few weeks, which elapsed between seeing them both, will allow me to form a comparison, I should yield the palm to the Tummel, though the falls of the Clyde are undoubtedly higher. To the N. W. of the fall is a cave, in the face of a tremendous rock, to which there is only one passage, and that very difficult. In this cave a party of the Macgregors is said to have been surprised during their proscription; after part of them were killed, the rest climbed up a tree that grew out of the face of the rock, upon which their pursuers cut down the tree, and precipitated them to the bottom. A little below the falls the Tummel mixes its waters with the Garry. Near this junction is Pascally, the seat of Mr. Robertson, delightfully situated. After the Tummel unites with the Garry, its character seems entirely changed; before this it was a furious and impetuous torrent, tearing up every thing in its way, and precipitating itself headlong from rock to rock, as if regardless of the consequences; it now becomes a sober and stately stream, rolling along its waters with majesty. The banks of the Tummel below the junction are extremely rich, and the river meanders through a fine valley; now dividing its stream, and forming little islands; now running in a fine broad sheet. Though the Tummel is smaller than the Garry, it gives its name to the river formed by their union, because it can trace its origin farther back than the Garry, which is an upstart stream, formed by the waters of the neighbouring hills; while the source of the Tummel is a considerable lake, in its course from which several distant streams contribute to swell its pedigree."

—GARNETT'S TOUR, vol. ii. p. 54.

TURREFF; a parish in Aberdeenshire, of an irregular figure, extending about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles around the town of the same name in every direction except the N. W., where it is bounded by the Deveron. The parish contains 16,896 Scots acres, of which one-third only is cultivated, and the remainder,

though capable of cultivation, is covered with heath. The soil is in general light and fertile, and of late the use of lime as a manure, and other agricultural improvements, have been introduced. The town of Turreff, which is situated on the banks of the Deveron, is a free borough of barony, entitled to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs. The charter is granted by King James IV. in 1511, under the great seal. Turreff contains about 700 inhabitants. The principal manufacture is that of linen yarn, thread, and brown linens, and there is a considerable bleachfield. There are several considerable plantations, particularly on the estates of Delgaty and Troup, Hatton-Lodge, Laithers, Muireisk, and Gask. Here was formerly an hospital for the Knights Templars, and an hospital founded in 1272 by Cumin Earl of Buchan, and richly endowed in the succeeding century by King Robert Bruce. The vestiges of a druidical circle may also be traced. Population in 1801, 2090.

TURRET (LOCH); a small lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Monivaird and Strowan, about a mile long, and one-fourth of a mile broad. It discharges itself into the Erne by a small river, which gives the name of Glenturret to a wild and romantic valley.

TWEED; a large river, which has its source in Tweedsmuir, near where the counties of Peebles, Dumfries, and Lanark join, and near the sources of the Clyde and Annan. It takes a course nearly N. E., receiving many small streams, till it reaches the royal borough of Peebles, when, running nearly E., its stream is augmented by the Etterick near Selkirk, the Gala at Galashiels, the Leader near Melrose, and the Teviot at Kelso. A few miles below this town it leaves Roxburghshire, and forms for many miles the boundary between England and Berwickshire, until it falls into the German ocean at the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. During this part of its course, it receives no stream of consequence, except the Whittadder, which joins it about 5 or 6 miles from its mouth. The Tweed abounds with various kinds of trout; and the salmon fishings are particularly valuable. It is a celebrated pastoral stream,

giving name to many of the most beautiful Scottish melodies.

TWEEDDALE; that district of Peebles and Berwickshires watered by the river Tweed, and a name often used for the county of Peebles. It gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Hay.

TWEEDEN; a small river in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddel near its æstuary on the Solway Frith.

TWEEDSMUIR; a parish in Peebles-shire, formerly a part of the parish of Drummelzier, but erected into a separate parish in 1643. It is about 9 miles long, and in many places of the same breadth. The surface is hilly, interspersed with some flats and morasses. Many of the hills are covered with verdure, others have a mixture of heath, and some are of considerable elevation, Hartfield and Broadlaw being about 2800 feet above the level of the sea. From the nature of the country, it is chiefly adapted for sheep pasture; the arable soil, indeed is tolerably fertile, but, owing to the great rains and early frosts, the crops are precarious. The parish contains about 15,000 sheep, which are esteemed for the fineness of the wool, and the delicate flavour of the mutton. The river Tweed has its source at the S. W. extremity of this parish, and runs through it in a N. E. direction. It is joined here by several small rivulets. There are several ancient castles, at Oliver, Fruid, and Hawkshaw: the latter is the seat of the ancient family of Porteous. Population in 1801, 277.

TWYNEHOLME; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, united with that of Kirkchrist in forming a parochial charge. The form of the united parish is oblong, extending about 9 miles in length by 2 in breadth, lying on the W. banks of the rivers Dee and Tarff, and watered by the sea on the S. and W. The surface is mostly high land, rising into many small hills, that are partly arable, and having many small and fertile vallies interspersed. The soil is various, clay, sand, moss, and gravel, being found on almost every farm; but the most prevalent is a sort of gravelly soil, formed by the decomposition of that kind of stone commonly called

rag or scurdy, lying upon a bed of the same. The soil is in general pretty fertile, and repays the industry of the farmer with exuberant crops of grass and corn. There are 3 small lakes, called Loch Whinnion, Loch Glen-gape, and Loch Trostrie, which, with the rivers of the parish, abound with trout of various kinds. Of the extensive woods with which this part of Galloway formerly was covered, the only remains are around the old castle of Cumpstone, the property of the Earl of Selkirk, a building pleasantly situated on an eminence nigh the junction of the Dee and Tarff. There are several conical hills or moats, similar to those which are so frequent in Galloway. The great road from England to Port-Patrick passes through the parish. Calcareous manures of all kinds abound, particularly marl, shell-sand, &c. Population in 1801, 683.

TYNDRUM; a small village in Braidalbin, in Perthshire, upon the western military road, about 12 miles from Dalmally, and the same distance from Killin. Its principal inhabitants are the workmen employed at a lead mine in the neighbourhood.

TYNE; a small river in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of the county of Mid-Lothian, and, after a course of nearly 30 miles to the N. E., passing the royal borough of Haddington and many pleasant seats, falls into the Frith of Forth in the parish of Tynninghame. It contains trout and salmon, but in no great abundance. The tide flows about two miles from its mouth, and it might be made navigable to that height at no great expence. It is liable to sudden risings of its waters, often deluging the adjacent country. The most remarkable inundation of this river in modern times was on October 4, 1775, when it suddenly rose 17 feet above its level, continued in that state several hours, and then gradually subsided.

TYNE; the English river of that name, has its principal source in the border hills, in Roxburghshire; but its course in Scotland is of so small an extent, that a particular notice of it does not come within our plan.

TYNNINGHAME; a parish in East-Lothian, united, in 1761, to that

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of Whitekirk in forming a parochial charge. The united parish extends nearly 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, bounded on the N. and E. by the Frith of Forth. The surface is level, and the soil is in general a rich gravelly loam, highly favourable for agricultural purposes. The whole is in a high state of cultivation. The river Tyne intersects the southern part of the parish, near the æstuary of which is situated Tynninghame House, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Haddington. New Beath, the elegant seat of Mr. Baird, is also in this parish. The most remarkable thing in this district is the extensive and thriving woods of Tynninghame and Binnin, planted in the beginning of the last century by Thomas Earl of Haddington. Although planted on barren links, and close to the sea beach, they have grown with uncommon vigour. Population in 1801, 925.

TYNRON; a parish in Dumfriesshire, lying in the S. corner of the county. It is about 15 miles long, and on an average 4 broad, occupying a strath or valley, and the adjoining hills. The greater part of the parish is well calculated for raising and feeding of sheep; and the small proportion of arable land has a thin sandy soil, producing only scanty crops. The number of sheep is above 8000. It is watered by the rivers Scarr and Shinnel: on the latter is a fall called the Aird Linn, which is worthy of a visit from the lovers of picturesque scenery. A Roman causeway runs through the whole length of the parish, along the face of the hills;

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and the vestiges of fortifications are in many places very distinct. The Doon of Tynron is a beautiful pyramidal hill, on the top of which is a castle commanding a most extensive prospect. Population in 1801, 563.

TYREBEGGAR; a ridge of hills in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Dyce.

TYRIE; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 10 miles long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, heath, moss, meadow, corn, and grass parks, small rivulets, and plantations. The soil, when not in the vicinity of moss, is for the most part a fertile reddish-coloured loam, pretty deep in the valleys, more shallow on the eminences; but many hundred acres lie in their natural uncultivated state, which are very capable of improvement. A considerable extent of land, however, has been lately improved on the estates of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, and Mr. Frazer of Strichen. The former gentleman has lately founded a village called New Pitsligo, with a bleach-field and other conveniences for manufactures. The parish church is of very ancient erection. It is supposed to have been built about the year 1004, when the Thane of Buchan routed the Danish army upon the neighbouring hills. Upon one of the ancient pews is the date 1596. This church has been repaired at different times. Population in 1801, 1044.

TYRIE or **TIRY**; an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire. *Vide TIRY.*

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VAAESAY; one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

UAIGHMOR; a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Kilmadock, of considerable elevation, but principally noticed for a large natural cave in the S. side, from whence it derives its

name, *Uaigh-mor*, signifying "great cave."

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VAILA; a small island of Shetland, lying at the entrance of a creek, on the W. coast of the Mainland, called from it Vaila Sound. It is about a mile long, and as much broad, and lies in the parish of Walls and Sand.

SEAS. Near its middle stands the house of Melbie, the residence of John Scott, Esq. the proprietor of the island.

VALLAFIELD; a hill in the island of Unst, in Shetland.

VALLAY; one of the Hebrides, lying to the N. of the island of North Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound, dry at low water. It is a mile and an half long, and half a mile broad, with a light sandy soil, exceedingly fertile.

VANNACHOIR or **VENNOCHAR (LOCH)**; a small lake in Perthshire, between the parishes of Port of Monteith and Callander, about 4 miles long, and in general about 1 broad. The banks are very pleasant, covered with wood, and sloping gently to the water. It is one of the chain of lakes formed by the waters of the Teith.

VARAR or **ÆSTUARIUM VARARIS** (in ancient geography); the Moray Frith.

VATERNISH or **WATERNISH POINT**; a remarkable promontory on the N. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

VATERSAY. *Vide* **WATERSAY.**

UDNY; a parish in Aberdeenshire, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles square. The general appearance is pretty flat, with small eminences or little hills covered with grass. The soil is in general a deep loam, with a considerable proportion of marshy ground, on a clay bottom. Several of the estates are well inclosed, and under excellent cultivation. There are many limestone quarries; and granite fit for building is to be found on almost every farm. The only residence of note is that of Mr. Udney. Population in 1801, 3242.

UDRIGILL-HEAD; a promontory, on the W. coast of Ross-shire. Latitude $57^{\circ} 55' N.$, longitude $2^{\circ} 17' W.$ of Edinburgh.

VENNY or **FINNY**; a small rivulet of Angus-shire, which rises in the neighbourhood of Forfar, and joins the Lunan near the kirk of Kinmell. It is a fine trouting stream.

VERVEDRUM (in ancient geography); the promontory of Strathynhead.

UGIE; a river in Aberdeenshire. It takes its rise about 20 miles from

the sea, in two different streams, called the waters of Strichen and Deer, from passing the villages of the same names. The two branches unite about 5 miles from the sea, and then take the name of Ugie: from thence it continues a smooth and level course, till it falls into the sea at Peterhead. It is navigable about a mile and an half from its mouth, and might easily be rendered navigable for 6 or 8 miles at a small expence. The salmon fishing is the property of Mr. Ferguson of Pitfour, who lets it at 120l. Sterling of yearly rent.

UIG; a parish in Ross-shire, situated in the S. W. district of the island of Lewis. It is about 15 miles in length, not including the wide entry of Loch Roag, which runs into the middle of the parish from the westward, and in breadth 13 miles. The coast, following its windings around Loch Roag, is upwards of 60 miles; and it every where affords safe harbours for shipping of any burden. Loch Roag is an extensive arm of the sea, about 6 or 8 miles broad, and 18 or 20 long, interspersed with islands, the largest of which, called Large Bernera, is no less than 12 miles long, and inhabited. The whole lake abounds with safe places of anchorage, sufficient to hold the whole British navy. This bay or lake also contains immense quantities of fish of all kinds, which, with the manufacture of kelp, constitutes the chief source of livelihood to the inhabitants of the parish. The coasts only are level and cultivated; the interior is hilly, covered with heath, and interspersed with small lakes, from whence arise 4 small rivulets which contain salmon. The live stock of the parish, in 1794, is thus stated in the statistical report: calves rearing 641, milk-cows 914, cattle 2007, sheep 5044, goats 504, and horses 682. Near the small village of Calarnish, not far from Loch Roag, there is an entire druidical place of worship. The circle consists of 12 stones or obelisks, each about 7 feet high, and distant from each other about 6 feet. In the centre is an obelisk of larger size, 13 feet above ground. Directly S. from the circle stand 3 obelisks, running out in a line; another such due W., and another to the E.; each stone being nearly of equal

size, and arranged nearly at equal distances from each other. Towards the N. there are 2 straight ranges of obelisks, reaching by way of avenue to an opening between two of the stones which form the circle. Each of these ranges consists of 6 stones, placed in a regular manner, one exactly opposite to another of the different range. All the stones stand on end, and are wholly in a rough natural state, as taken from the shore. At a place called Melista, are the remains of a nunnery, still called in Gaelic *Teagh nan cailichan dou*, i. e. "the house of the old black women." At Cailaway is a Danish fort or *dun*, the most entire perhaps in Scotland. It is quite circular, with a double wall of dry stone, 30 feet high, broad at the base, and narrower at the top, like the frustum of a cone. In 1794, there was living in this parish a curious and uncommon case of *lusus nature*, of which the following is the account given by the minister, Mr. Hugh Monro, in his statistical report. "Very near the *manse* there lives a woman who has 4 distinct breasts or *mammae*. She has had several stout healthy children, and suckled them, and likewise one of the minister's children. She has nipples and milk in each of the four breasts; the two upper are situated under the arm-pits, and by being distended with milk, are very troublesome to her for the first two or three months after delivery." Population in 1801, 2086.

VIGEANS (St.); a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the sea coast, to the E. and N. of the town of Aberbrothock, and comprehending a great part of the suburbs of that town. It is of considerable extent, being 7 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, containing 9385 acres, all of which, except about 700 or 800 acres of improvable moor and plantation, are arable. The surface is pretty level, rising on both sides from the small river Brothock, which divides it into two parts. The soil is exceedingly various; but, upon the whole, fertile, and well cultivated. The coast, for about a mile E. from Aberbrothock, is flat and sandy: at the end of this plain it rises abruptly, and becomes high, bold, and rocky, excavated into numerous caverns of great extent. Into some of these the

tide flows, and it is possible for a boat to sail several hundred feet under ground. Several of the caves are also dry. One called the Maiden Castle cove, is 231 feet long, and from 12 to 25 feet broad; and was wont to be used by the Arbroath mason lodge as the place for initiating members. The *Gaylet Pot of Auchmithie* is a natural curiosity, well deserving of a visit. This is a deep cavity, in the midst of a corn field, about 300 feet from the front of the rocks which overhang the sea. At the bottom of this cavity, the sea is seen washing through a grand subterraneous passage, which is 70 feet high, and 40 broad towards the sea, gradually contracting to 12 feet high and 10 broad at its inner extremity. Through this passage, in calm weather, a boat can safely sail to the bottom of the pot, which is at least 120 feet deep from the top of the rocks immediately above. About a quarter of a mile from this curiosity is the small fishing village of Auchmithie, containing 180 or 200 inhabitants, and situated on the top of a steep and rocky bank, 100 feet above the level of the sea. The parish church is old, and romantically seated on the top of a small conical mount near the Brothock. It was a parsonage belonging to the abbey of Aberbrothock, the ruins of which lie in this parish. (*Vide ABERBROTHOCK*.) Several of the proprietors have neat mansions on their estates; of which we may mention Seatown, Auchmithie, Parkhill, Hospitalfields, North Tarry, and Letham. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of linen cloth for the Arbroath market. Population in 1801, 4243. Of that number, at least 2500 may be said to belong to Arbroath.

UIST (NORTH); an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, lying between the district of Harris on the N. and Benbecula on the S.; from which last it is separated only by a strand, dry at low water. It is of a very irregular shape, about 20 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad. That part of the coast which is washed by the Atlantic is inaccessible to vessels, or even to fishing boats, except in the calmest weather, on account of the rocks and shoals which surround it. The E. coast also is

bold, except where it is intersected by the several inlets of the sea, which form safe and commodious harbours. These are Cheese Bay, Loch Maddie, Loch Evort, and the harbours of Rueheva and Kellin; of these, the best is Loch Maddie, which would make an excellent station for a village, having safe anchorage for vessels of any burden, and an easy outlet with almost any wind. Along the E. coast, around these harbours, the ground is barren, hilly, and almost uninhabited; the W. and N. parts of the island are low and level for about a mile and an half from the sea, when the surface also becomes moory, with hills of small height, covered with black heath. The cultivated land on the coast has mostly a sandy soil, which, as it approaches the moorlands, is a thin black loam, lying upon a gravelly or freestone bottom. The cultivated part is pleasant and agreeable in summer, yielding, in favourable seasons, luxuriant crops of oats and barley, and the richest pasture: but, as there are no trees to afford shelter during the inclemency of winter, the appearance is greatly changed, and verdure is scarcely to be seen; so that the cattle in these seasons are fed partly upon straw, and partly upon sea weed thrown by storms upon the shore. There are a great number of fresh water lakes, well stored with trout, and frequented by innumerable flocks of aquatic fowls. The number of cows is about 2000, of which 300 are annually exported: the number of small horses is at least 1600. The state of agriculture is far behind; and the implements of husbandry, with a few exceptions, are the same kind that were used a century back. The quantity of kelp annually manufactured is about 1200 tons; the greater part of which is in the hands of the proprietor. The whole island belongs to Lord Macdonald, who draws from it 2100*l.* Sterling of annual rent, besides the profits of the kelp. The parish of North Uist comprehends, besides that island, the adjacent isles of Bore-ray, Orinsay, Valley, Heisker, Kirkbost, Heray, Grimsay, and several small holms. Population in 1801, 3010.

UIST (SOUTH); also one of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire,

lying in the district called the Long Island, between the isles of Benbecula on the N., and Barray on the S. It is about 32 miles long, and from 9 to 10 broad. Its general appearance and surface is very similar to that of North Uist; being sandy and cultivated on the W. and N., and moory and hilly towards the E. The principal harbours are Loch Skipport, Loch Eynort, and Loch Boisdale, which, are well adapted for fishing stations. The number of sheep is about 7000, and of horses 800. About 480 or 500 cows are annually sold from the island; but the principal source of emolument to the parish is from the making of kelp; of which, on an average, 1100 tons are annually manufactured. The parish of South Uist comprehends, besides the island of that name, the adjacent islands of Benbecula, Rona, Eriskay, and several smaller islets and pasture holms. Population in 1801, 4597.

ULLAPOOL; a village on the W. coast of Ross-shire, situated on that arm of the sea called Loch Broom. It is one of the fishing stations belonging to the British Society. It was begun to be built in 1788, and has been gradually increasing since that time. In 1792, there were 72 houses, of which 95 were slated, and the remainder covered with heath and thatch. This place is most advantageously situated for fishing or trade, having a good harbour on one of the best fishing lochs on the W. coast. The roadstead is safe and commodious for almost any number of vessels; and a good quay has been lately built, where they can either load or unload with the greatest ease. The soil around it is good, and will be parcelled out in lots or feus by the Society. There is plenty of stone for building; and in the neighbourhood are extensive, and almost inexhaustible peat mosses. The river, which runs into Loch Broom at the village, is also well adapted for the erection of machinery; add to this the situation, in the midst of a wool country, which points out the advantageous establishment of a woollen manufactory. In 1792 it contained nearly 400 inhabitants.

ULLAPOOL; a small river in Ross-shire, which rises in the moun-

ains on the borders of Sutherland, and falls into Loch Broom at the village of Ullapool. It abounds with salmon.

ULVA; a small island of the Hebrides, about 2 miles W. from Mull, lying between that island and Staffa. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is inhabited by 3 or 4 families. It exhibits the same kind of basaltic columns as Staffa; but they are inferior in size and regularity.

UNST; the most northern of the Shetland isles, being situated in $61^{\circ} 12'$ N. latitude. It is of an irregular oblong figure, 12 miles long by 3 or 4 broad. In comparison with the other Shetland isles, Unst may be reckoned level; but its surface is diversified by several extensive ridges of hills, some of considerable height. The most remarkable of these are Vallafeld, extending along its western border for the whole length of the island; Saxaforth, towards the N., elevated 700 feet above the sea level; Crossfield rises near the middle, and Vord hill runs parallel to the E. coast. Amongst these hills there are many level tracts interspersed, and there are several fresh water lakes of considerable extent, of which Loch Cliff, the largest, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1 broad. The shores of Unst are remarkably indented with bays and creeks, having many small islands and pasture holms scattered around. The two principal harbours are Uya Sound on the S., sheltered by the small island of Uya, and Balta Sound on the E., sheltered by the holm of Balta. Around the coast are a variety of natural caves, some of which penetrate at least 300 feet under ground. The soil is, upon the whole, tolerably fertile, even under the worst mode of culture; and the pasture grounds are mostly covered with a short tender heath, affording excellent feeding for sheep. The number of horses is about 1000, of sheep 6600, and of horned cattle 2000. Hogs are also fed in considerable numbers, and rabbits are exceedingly abundant, particularly on the two *holms* of Balta and Hunie. Seals and otters also inhabit the shores in great numbers. The fishery is an important branch of the industry of the inhabitants, and about 30 tons of cured fish, on an average,

have been annually exported from the island. A considerable quantity of fine woollen stockings are also manufactured here. In former times there were no fewer than 24 chapels on the island, the remains of which can be distinctly traced. Unst abounds in ironstone, which, however, has never yet been applied to use. It possesses many large veins of serpentine, some specimens of which are beautifully variegated with black and green shades and spots. Rock crystals of great beauty have sometimes been found; and a beautiful piece of topaz, similar to the Cairngorm stones, having 12 equal parallelogrammic sides, was lately picked up from a rock. Freestone of various kinds is abundant, and a vein of limestone has been lately discovered. Marl of an inferior quality is found in several of the lochs; and in one or two places there are found small pieces of petriolic schistus, and other bituminous substances, indicative of coal. Unst forms a parish of itself, which, in 1801, contained 2259 inhabitants.

VOIL (LOCH); a lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Balquhider, about 3 miles long and 1 broad, the source of the river Balvag, one of the principal branches of the Teith.

VORD HILL; a hill in the island of Unst, in Shetland.

VOTERSAY; a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

UPHALL or STRATHBROK; a parish in Linlithgowshire, containing 3922 acres. The soil is in general a rich clay, upon till, and many of the lower fields are covered with a rich black loam, both of which are very fertile. It is watered by a small rivulet called Broxburn, upon which is a village of the same name, now increasing rapidly, owing to the exertions of the Earl of Buchan, the proprietor, who has let the ground at moderate terms on building leases of 99 years. It has a great annual fair in August. In this parish are a colliery, 2 freestone quarries, many seams of valuable ironstone, limestone, marl, reddish-coloured chalk, clay fit for making brick or pottery, and some coarse fullers earth. Population in 1801, 786.

UPLAMOOR; a village in Ren-

shire, in the parish of Nielston, containing about 140 inhabitants.

UPSETTINGTOUNE. *Vide* **LADYKIRK.**

URCHAY or **URQUHAY**; a river which rises on the borders of Perthshire, near the source of the Tay, and, after a course of 10 or 12 miles through the beautiful vale of Glenurquhay or Glenorchay, falls into Loch Ow. Glenorchay gives the second title of Baron to the Earl of Braidalbin.

URCHANY; a hill in Nairnshire, near the royal borough of Nairn.

UREN or **HOURN (LOCH).** *Vide* **HOURN.**

URIE or **URY**; a considerable stream in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the district of Garioch, and falls into the Don at the royal borough of Inverury.

VRINE (LOCH); a small lake in Ross-shire, about 3 miles long and 1 broad, which discharges its waters by a rivulet of the same name into the head of Loch Broom.

URQUHART; a parish in the county of Elgin, about 4 miles long and 3 broad, lying on the coast of the Moray Frith, between the rivers Spey and Lossie. The N. W. part is flat, and the soil sandy, rising only a few feet above the level of the sea, and in all probability has been formerly covered by water, as there are evident marks of the sea having receded from the coast: the rest of the parish is more elevated, and with an unequal waving surface. There is only one lake, called the Loch of Cotts, about a mile in circuit, and Loch Nabeau forms the boundary betwixt this parish and that of St. Andrews Lhanbryd. Agriculture is far behind, owing chiefly to the want of leases, and the scarcity of stones fit for building inclosures. The Earl of Fife is proprietor of four fifths of the parish, and has one of his most elegant seats, the house of Innes, situated near the Loch of Cotts. The proprietors have greatly improved the face of the country by their plantations, which are every year becoming more extensive. Here was formerly situated the priory of Urquhart, founded in the year 1125, and dependent on the abbey of Dunfermline. Its site is now converted into a corn field, and the

Abbey Well is the only memorial of it that now remains. Population in 1801, 1023.

URQUHART and **GLENMORISTON**; a parish in Inverness-shire, about 30 miles long, and from 8 to 12 broad. The surface is very mountainous, comprehending the two vallies of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, which extend in a westerly direction from Loch Ness, parallel to, and separated from each other by a ridge of lofty mountains, the highest of which, Mealfourm'hoie, is elevated 3060 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery of the two vallies is uncommonly grand, beautiful, and picturesque, presenting at once a fine variety of landscape, of hill and dale, bare rocks and wooded precipices, lofty crags, and level and fertile plains. The soil of Urquhart is in general a rich, though not a deep loam, and uncommonly fertile; that of Glenmoriston is sandy, and rather inferior in point of fertility. The rivers are the Moriston, Enneric, and Coiltie, all of which fall into Loch Ness. In their course they form several magnificent cascades, particularly at Moral and Divach, the latter wanting only a sufficient quantity of water to rival the fall of Foyers. There is a considerable extent of natural wood on the estate of Sir James Grant; and the seats of the other proprietors are surrounded by belts and clumps of planting. Sir James Grant has several neat houses for occasional residence in this parish. Corrimony, the seat of Mr. Grant, is a large old building, with extensive pleasure grounds. The house of Invermoriston is delightfully situated on Loch Ness, where the Moriston discharges itself into that lake. The castle of Urquhart, a venerable remnant of antiquity, is now fallen into decay. It is situated on a rock jutting into Loch Ness, which washes two sides of its base. Towards the land it was strongly fortified by a rampart and a ditch, with a draw-bridge, and within its walls were accommodations for 500 or 600 men. It was a royal fort, and underwent several sieges during the invasion of Scotland by Edward I. Near this castle are the remains of a small religious house which belonged to the Knights of St.

John of Jerusalem. Population in 1801, 2639.

URQUHART and **LOGIEWESTER**; an united parish in Ross-shire, extending 9 or 10 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, lying along the head of the Frith of Cromarty, where the river Conon discharges itself into that arm of the sea. The surface is pretty level, and the appearance pleasant, being diversified by fertile fields and verdant pasture lands, and sheltered by plantations. In this parish is the barony of Ferrintosh, well known for the privilege it long possessed of distilling whisky without being liable to the Excise laws. (*Vide FERRINTOSH.*) Though the three families who divide the property of the parish have their chief places of residence in other districts, yet they all possess elegant seats in this parish. These are Findon, the property of the Mackenzies of Scatwell; Ferrintosh, belonging to Mr. Forbes of Culloden; and Conon-side, a seat of the Mackenzies of Gairloch. Freestone is abundant, and there is a salmon fishing on the river Conon. Several large cairns appear on a moor at the S. W. extremity of the parish. Population in 1801, 2820.

URR or ORR; a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 19 miles long and 6 broad, containing about 12,000 acres. The surface is pretty level, few of the hills being of great height. The soil is in general light and productive. The upper parts of the parish are moory, but for the most part capable of tillage; and it is calculated that the proportion of arable land to that which cannot be ploughed is as 12 to 1. Corn to the value of 4000*l.* is annually sold out of the parish, besides 300 or 1000 black cattle. The parish is bounded by the Solway Frith on the S., and by the water of Urr on the W., and possesses several small harbours. The village of Dalbeattie has risen to considerable importance within these few years, chiefly by the exertions of the proprietors. Limestone and marl are abundant, but there is great want of fuel. There are to be seen the vestiges of several ancient fortifications, the erection of which is attributed to the Romans, which is the more pro-

bable from the many Roman coins found in the neighbourhood. The *Moat of Urr* is perhaps one of the largest of the kind in Scotland. It stands on the W. bank of the river, about a mile below Urr church. Population in 1801, 1719.

URR or ORR (LOCH); a small lake in Kirkcudbrightshire, about 3 miles in circuit, bordering with the parishes of Glencairn, Dunscore, Balmaclellan, and Ballingry. It is about 9 fathoms at its deepest; and the water appears exceedingly black, the earth under it being black moss. Towards the eastern extremity of the lake is a small island, upon which is an old castle, surrounded by a high wall. It was built in the reign of Malcolm III. by a Sir Duncan de Lochurr, but was repaired at a future period by the Warldlaws of Torry, whose name is engraven on many places of its walls. It is quite in ruins, but forms a beautiful object in the lake.

URR or ORR; a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from the foregoing lake, and, after a course of nearly 30 miles, falls into the Solway Frith at the small isle of Heston. It is navigable about a mile from its mouth for vessels of 60 tons; and at a small expence the navigation might be greatly increased and extended. Near its mouth stands the small but thriving village of Dalbeattie, which is convenient port for small vessels.

URR or ORR, in Fifeshire. *Vide ORR.*

URRAY; a parish composed of the united parishes of Urray and Kilchrist, lying for the most part in the county of Ross, though a small part is situated in Inverness-shire. It extends about 7 miles in length from the Beaully to the Conon, and its breadth varies from 3 to 6 miles. A small portion is insulated by the parish of Contin, and lies in the bosom of the mountains, at the distance of 18 or 20 miles. The face of the district in general presents a picturesque landscape, in which are seen corn fields, barren moors, rapid streams, natural woods, plantations, and gentlemen's seats. The soil is very various; but is upon the whole warm, dry, and tolerably productive. Besides the two rivers which form its

N. and **S.** boundaries, it is intersected by the Orrin, the Garve, the Meig, and the Lichart, all of which contain abundance of trout and salmon. There are 4 or 5 seats in the parish; but the most remarkable is Brahan or Braan Castle, the chief seat of Lord Seaforth. Population in 1801, 2083.

USABREST; an islet on the **N.** **W.** coast of the isle of Ilay.

USAN, said to be a contraction for Ulysess haven; a village of Forfarshire, on the sea coast, 3 miles **S. W.** of Montrose.

VIUAY; a small islet on the **S. W.** coast of the isle of Sky.

VUIST or **VUISTA**; the name

given by Buchanan to the island of Unst in Shetland. *Vide UNST.*

UYA; a small pasture island of Shetland, which covers a safe harbour of the same name on the **N.** coast of the Mainland. It is esteemed very valuable from the excellence of its pasture.

UYA; a small island of Shetland, about a square mile in extent, lying on the **S.** coast of the island of Unst, between which is the safe and commodious harbour called Uya Sound. Uya is uninhabited, but affords excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle.

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WADEHAVEN; a bay or harbour of the Frith of Forth, in Fifeshire, about a mile **E.** from the town of Elie. It is so named from General Wade, who recommended it as a station for men of war. It is a very commodious harbour, having from 22 to 24 feet water at common tides.

WALLACETOWN; a thriving and populous village in Ayrshire, in the parish of St. Quivox. About 45 years ago the late Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie began to feu houses and gardens at the **N.** end of the old bridge of Ayr, and in a short time this village was erected, and named after its founder. The village nearly joins to the Newtown of Ayr, and contains about 960 inhabitants.

WALLS and **FLOTA**; a parish in Orkney, comprehending a part of the island of Hoy called Walls or Wayes, the island of Flota, and the small islands of Fara, Cava, and Gransey. Population of the parish in 1801, 993.

WALLS and **SANDNESS**; a parish of Shetland, composed of the districts of Walls and Sandness, and the islands of Papa-stour and Fowla. The two former districts lie on the most western part of the Mainland, and are somewhat of a triangular si-

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gure, 11 miles long by 9 broad, much intersected by arms of the sea, and diversified by many small eminences. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and agriculture in this district is very much neglected. The chief creek is Vaila Sound, at the mouth of which is an island of the same name. Population in 1801, 1817. *Vide PAPA-STOUR* and *FOWLA.*

WALSTON; a parish in Lanarkshire, near the southern borders of the county. The surface is uneven, though not rocky; but in the high ground the soil is shallow and barren, and mostly covered with heath. In the low grounds the soil is a black loam, on clay or gravel, and tolerably fertile. It contains about 3000 Scots acres, of which 2000 are arable, and the remainder affords pasture to about 320 black cattle, 960 sheep, and 90 horses. In the parish are two small villages. Upon one of the hills, on the **S.** border, are the traces of a circular encampment. Population in 1801, 383.

WALSTON BLACK MOUNT; a hill in the parish of Walston, elevated about 1550 feet above the level of the sea.

WAMPHRAY; a parish in Dumfries-shire, about 5 miles long, and 3 broad, somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, of which the straight part is formed by the river Annan. The banks of this river, for about a mile, are level and fertile; but, towards the N., the surface becomes hilly and mountainous, affording excellent sheep pasture. The church and small village are romantically situated in a deep and woody recess on the banks of the small river of Wamphray, which winds through the parish, falling into the Annan after a succession of stupendous waterfalls. There are considerable tracts of wood, chiefly around the old castles of Wamphray and Lochwood; the latter the old family seat of the lords of Annandale. There is a neat residence at Stenries hill. The number of sheep is about 6000, of black cattle 600, and of swine 100. Population in 1801, 423.

WANLOCK; a small river on the borders of Dumfries and Lanarkshires, tributary to the Nith.

WANLOCKHEAD; a considerable village in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Sanquhar, seated on the above mentioned river. It is solely inhabited by the lead miners, who with their families amount to about 870 inhabitants. Like their neighbours of the village of Lead-hills, they have established a subscription library, and employ themselves in reading at their spare hours. The varieties of ore found here, are the potters' lead ore; the small or steel-grained ore, which is very rich in silver; the white lead ore, or carbonate of lead, which is curiously ramified, like petrifications of moss. The galena or small-grained ore yields about 70 parts of lead from the 100 of ore; the carbonate about 60. Some specimens of green phosphate of lead are likewise met with. Though the bowels of these mountains are so rich in metallic riches, nothing can equal the barren and dreary appearance of the surface; neither trees, shrubs, nor verdure, not even a picturesque rock amuses the eye of the traveller.

WARD; a small fishing village in Aberdeenshire, near the Bùllers of Buchan.

WARDLAW; a hill in Selkirk-shire, in the parish of Etterick, elevated 1900 feet above the level of the sea.

WARTH HILL; a hill in Caithness, in the parish of Canisbay.

WARTH or **WARD HILL**; a hill in Orkney, on the S. side of Pomona island.

WARTHOLM; a small island off Orkney, near South Ronaldshay.

WATERSAY; one of the Hebrides, lying to the S. of the island of Barra, from which it is distant about 1 mile. It is about 3 miles long, and in some places 1 broad, and tolerably fertile. It possesses an excellent harbour for vessels of any burden, sheltered from all storms by the islands of Sanderay, and Muldonich or the deer island. Watersay is inhabited by 10 families, and is the property of the Macneils of Barra.

WATTIN; a parish, about 14 miles long, and 10 or 11 broad, lying nearly in the centre of the county of Caithness. The surface is flat and level, having a considerable extent of excellent arable land between the moors and mosses with which it abounds. The soil is light and sandy, and very capable of improvement, especially as there is great abundance of limestone in the neighbourhood. It is watered by the river Wick and several of its tributary streams. Population in 1801, 1246.

WATTIN (LOCH); a beautiful lake in the above parish, about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, frequented by sea fowl, and sometimes by swans.

WAUCHOPE; a small river in Dumfries-shire, which joins the Esk near the village of New Langholm.

WAUCHOPEDALE; a name sometimes given to the eastern district of Dumfries-shire, commonly called Eskdale.

WEEM; an extensive Highland parish in Perthshire, in Braidalbin, which is so intermixed with the neighbouring districts, that no accurate idea can be given of its extent. The surface is mountainous and rugged, watered by the rivers Tay, Lyon, Lochay, and Dochart, and lying upon the side of Loch Tay. The great military road from Stirling to Inverness passes through the parish, crossing the Tay at Tay-bridge, near Ken-

more. There are about 8000 sheep, and 1300 head of black cattle. Near the church of Weem is Castle-Menzies, the beautiful seat of Sir John Menzies, Baronet; a handsome edifice, in the form of a castle, with turrets, &c. and surrounded with fine plantations, gardens, and orchards. Population in 1801, 1837.

WEICH or WICK. *Vide* WICK.

WEISDALE. *Vide* TINGWALL.

WEMYSS; a parish in Fifeshire, to the eastward of, and adjoining to, the parish of Dysart, on the coast of the Frith of Forth. Its greatest length from S. W. to N. E. is about six miles, and its greatest breadth is a mile and an half. From the shore, which is rocky, the ground rises gradually to the northern extremity, affording a great variety of soil and surface. It is entirely arable; though a considerable extent is occupied by the plantations around Wemyss Castle. This castle is of great antiquity, but has been greatly modernized by the successive proprietors. It is celebrated as the place where Queen Mary had her first interview with the Lord Darnley. There are several considerable villages in this parish, viz. Wester-Wemyss, a borough of barony, belonging to General Wemyss, governed by 2 bailies, a treasurer, and council. It has a good harbour, possesses several vessels, and carries on a small trade in ship-building. It contains about 770 inhabitants. Easter-Wemyss, a village on the coast, but having no safe harbour, contains 557 inhabitants; Buckhaven, a celebrated fishing village, contains 601 inhabitants (*vide* BUCKHAVEN); Methil, a borough of barony, with a safe harbour, containing 314 souls; and the East and West Coaltowns, two villages in the country, inhabited by colliers, containing nearly 400 souls. There are many valuable seams of coal, which is wrought to a great extent, and shipped at the ports of Methil and Wester-Wemyss. There is also limestone; but it is of inferior quality. The rocks are mostly composed of freestone, which is hollowed out into large caves, from whence the parish received its name; *Weems* or *Wemyss* being the Gaelic for a rocky cavern. Besides Wemyss-Castle, there is an old ruin, called the castle of

Easter-Wemyss, said to have been built about 1057 by Macduff, who was created Earl of Fife by Malcolm Canmore. Two square towers, and a considerable part of the wall which has surrounded the castle still remain. The lands of the parish all belong to General Wemyss, the lineal descendant of the old Earls of Fife, in which family they have remained since the year 1128. Population in 1801, 3264.

WEST CALDER. *Vide* CALDER (WEST).

WESTER-KIRK; a parish in Dumfriesshire, extending about 9 miles in length; but as the boundaries are irregular, its breadth varies from 2 to 8 miles. It contains about 27,307 acres, of which not more than 1360 are arable. The general appearance is hilly, partly covered with heath, but for the most part green and dry, and affording excellent pasture for sheep. The arable land lies chiefly on the banks of the Esk, where the surface is flat, and the soil a light and fertile loam. The climate is moist, though not unhealthy, nor unfavourable for the crops. The number of sheep is about 17,480, and of cattle about 200. There is a rich marl loch on the farm of Megdale, the property of the duke of Buccleugh, which is, however, little used by the farmers. Upon the grounds of Glendonwyn or Glendinning, there is a rich mine of antimony, which is wrought to a great extent, and is almost the only productive mine of that metal in Britain. There is a smelting house, in which the ore is manufactured, both into the sulphuret and the regulus of antimony. To accommodate the miners, the proprietor has built a neat village, called James' Town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Megget. There are two ruinous castles, at Glendinning and Wester-hall; and near the latter is the elegant seat of Wester-hall. This parish gave birth to the celebrated Mr. Pulteney, the opposer of the corrupt administration of Sir Robert Walpole; to Governor Johnstone; and to the gallant Admiral Sir Thomas Paisley, who commanded the van squadron in the glorious action of Earl Howe, on the first of June. Population in 1801, 638.

WESTER-LENZIE. *Vide* KIRK-INTILLOCH.

WESTERN ISLANDS. "Those are called the Western Isles," says Buchanan in his History of Scotland, "which lie between Scotland and Ireland, on the W. of Scotland, in the Deucaledonian sea, and reach almost to the isles of Orkney or Orkades. They who have written of Scottish history, either now or in the age before us, call them Hebrides; a new name of which there is not any sign, or any original in ancient writers: for, in that tract of the ocean in which they lie, some authors place the Ebudæ, the Acmodæ, or Emodæ; but, with such inconsistency amongst themselves, that they scarce ever agree as to their number, situation, or names. Strabo, the most ancient, may be the better excused, because he followed uncertain report; this part of the world being very little known in his time. Pomponius Mela reckons the Emodæ to be seven; Martialis Capella makes the Acmodæ as many; Ptolomy and Solinus make the number of the Ebudæ five; Pliny numbers the Acmodæ seven, and the Ebudæ thirty. I for my part (says Buchanan), think fit to retain the name most used by the ancients, and therefore I call all the Western Isles by the general name of Ebudæ." These islands were never accurately known or described, till the beginning of the 16th century, when a description of them was published by Donald Monro High Dean of the Isles, termed by Buchanan "a pious and diligent person, who travelled himself over all these islands, and viewed them carefully." They are about 300 in number; and the principal isles have been already noticed under the article Hebrides; which see. The ancient history is involved in great obscurity; and many fabulous stories are told by Boethius and Buchanan concerning the ancient inhabitants of the Ebudæ. They appear to have been under their own princes, and subject to the Scottish monarchs, until the 8th century, about the time when the Pictish kingdom was utterly destroyed by Kenneth II. At this period, the seat of the Scottish monarchy was removed from Campbelltown and Dunstaffnage

to the eastern coast; and this remote and deserted corner soon became a prey to foreign invaders. The Danes and Norwegians, who, since the beginning of the 8th century, had made frequent descents on these islands, now got firm possession of the greater part of them. Nor were the invaders satisfied with this, but in a short time made so frequent inroads into the heart of the country, as to put it out of the sovereign's power to command the western frontier of the Scottish kingdom. Kintyre, Ayrshire, Lorn, Knapdale, and part of Galloway fell under the dominion of the Norwegians, and afforded haunts for pirates and men of desperate fortunes, who infested the coasts of England and the neighbouring parts. At length, Harold Harfager King of Denmark and Norway, about the end of the 9th century, made an expedition to the Scottish isles, and appointed a viceroy or governor, considering these islands as forming a part of his kingdom. One of the Danish viceroys, however, threw off his dependance on the mother country, and declared himself King of the isles, and fixed the seat of his government in the Isle of Mann, where he and his successors, for several generations, were sometimes independent, and at other times tributary, according to the vicissitudes of their affairs. With one of these kings or viceroys, Somerled, a powerful chieftain of Kintyre, formed a matrimonial alliance, about the beginning of the 12th century; and some time after, in 1158, availing himself of the troubles of that period, set up for an independent prince, and separated the Western Isles and Kintyre from the crown or viceroyalty of Mann. After this, by conquest or treaty, he made himself master of a great part of Argyllshire. Not yet satisfied with the extent of his possessions, and elated with his former success, he formed the design of subjecting all Scotland to his power. Accordingly, in 1164, he made a descent on the Clyde with a fleet of 120 sail, and fought with the army of Malcolm IV. near Renfrew; but he there fell, with a great number of his followers, a sacrifice to his ambition. The effects of this disaster were long severely felt by his family, who, instead of attempting new con-

quests, were hardly able to preserve the territories of their father. Accordingly, at different periods, we find the Kings of Norway, of Scotland, and of England, laying claim to the sovereignty of the Isles, and pretending to dispose of them at their pleasure, although the descendents of Somerled still kept possession, exercised the power, and often assumed the title of kings. But the Norwegian monarchs not only had the greatest authority in this district, but their authority appeared to be well founded; for, in 1093, the sovereignty of the Isles had been formally ceded to Magnus (surnamed the Barefooted) King of Norway, by Donald Bane King of Scotland, brother to Malcolm III. as the bribe to assist him in usurping the Scottish crown. In the beginning of the 19th century, the Somerled or Macdonald family were tributary to Norway, until 1263, when, by losing the battle of Largs, the Danish power in Scotland was greatly weakened, and the successor of Hacho finally ceded the Isles to the crown of Scotland for the annual tribute of 100 merks. In 1335, the descendents of Somerled were again independent; and Donald, the ancestor of the Macdonald family, was in possession of the sovereignty of the Isles; and, having acquired the earldom of Ross by marrying the daughter of Alexander Leslie Earl of Ross, became the most powerful subject of Scotland. The Lordship of the Isles continued in the possession of the Macdonald family for many years; but, having offended the Kings of Scotland by their haughty conduct, they were reduced from the situation of an independent prince to that of a powerful baron; and the family is still represented by the present Lord Macdonald. Concerning the Lords of the Isles, the following remarks by Dr. Smith of Campbelltown are worthy of notice. Speaking of the power and severity of these petty monarchs, he adds, "It is, however, but justice to say of the Macdonalds, that they were probably no worse then the times required. A rough people had need of rough lords; and as, in the course of ages, the influence of no regular government reached these remote corners, which the Scottish so-

vereigns had totally abandoned, the Macdonalds, who made annual circuits to receive and to spend their revenues, to administer justice, and to enforce a few simple laws, were, in many respects, useful to their people, and of service to society. On this account, it is not to be wondered that these little sovereigns claimed, and were allowed, a very high degree of consequence. The representative of the last of these kings happening to be in Ireland, was invited to an entertainment given by the Lord Lieutenant. He chanced to be among the last in coming in, and set himself down at the foot of the table near the door. The Lord Lieutenant asked him to sit beside him: Macdonald, who had no English, asked "what the *carle* said." He bids you move towards the head of the table. "Tell the *carle* that wherever Macdonald sits, *that* is the head of the table." The opinion conceived of these lords in their own country, is emphatically expressed in the short epitaph discovered lately on one of their tombs in Icolm-kill; "*Macdonuill fato hic*;" as much as to say, that fate alone could lay Macdonald there. The Macdonalds were much celebrated for their hospitality, and no less for their generosity. A night's lodging, or a single meal furnished to Macdonald, was often rewarded with a farm. Many families in the islands hold their property in consequence of grants from these lords, who conveyed them in charters extremely short, but abundantly strong. This will appear from the following specimen, though divested of the spirit and rhyme of the original. "I Donald, chief of the Macdonalds, give here, in my castle, a right to Mackay, to Kilmahumag, from this day till to-morrow, and so on for ever." The inhabitants of the Western Isles observe the same customs, wear the same dress, speak the same language, and are in every respect similar to the Highlanders; and, indeed, properly belong to the Highland division of Scotland. (*Vide HIGHLANDS.*) We cannot leave this article, without noticing the great advantages which these islands hold out for the prosecution of the fisheries and of trade; and we cannot help lamenting, that the misguided policy

of many of the great proprietors, by throwing a number of arable farms under sheep, and obliging their tenants to hold their farms without leases, from year to year, should banish from the kingdom and cause to emigrate many of the best subjects, and the surest standards of national wealth.

WESTERTOWN; a village in the county of Clackmannan, and parish of Tillicoultry, containing upwards of 200 inhabitants.

WEST KILPATRICK. *Vide* KILPATRICK WEST.

WESTMOINE; a district of Sutherland, lying in the N. W. corner of the county, terminated by the promontory of Cape Wrath.

WESTRAW HILL, in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Pettinain, is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

WESTRAY; one of the Orkney islands, about 20 miles N. from Kirkwall. It is of an irregular figure, having many bays and jutting-out points of land. It is about 9 or 10 miles in length from E. to W., and its breadth varies from 1 to 2 miles; but, towards the W. end, it is at least 6 miles broad. At this end also there is a ridge of hills of considerable height, stretching from N. to S. nearly 4 miles: the rest of the parish is pretty level. The arable soil is various in its quality; part being sandy, and part being a rich black mould, even under the mode of culture which prevails in the Orkneys. Upwards of seven-eighths of the island is in a state of nature, and pastured by 1074 head of cattle, and 1848 sheep. The coast is in general rocky, affording only one safe harbour, on the N. W. side of the island, called Pyrawall, which only admits of vessels of small burden. At the head of the bay which forms the harbour stands a stately Gothic ruin, called the castle of Noltland, part of which has never been finished. There is a tradition that this castle was intended as a place of retreat for Queen Mary and Bothwell from the then prevailing disturbances; but upon her defeat the castle, and some adjoining lands, were granted to a gentleman of the name of Balfour, who put the Balfour arms on various parts of the house. The

rocks around the island yield sea weed sufficient to produce 280 tons of kelp *per annum*.

WESTRAY (PAPA). *Vide* PAPA WESTRAY.

WESTRAY; a parish of the Orkneys, comprehending the isles of Westray and Papa-Westray. Population in 1801, 1624.

WESTRUTHER; a parish in Berwickshire, about 5 miles long and 4 broad, lying on the London road by Coldstream, about 28 miles S. of Edinburgh. About one half of the parish is hilly, and fit only for pasture; but the other half is flat and level, and either under culture or susceptible of cultivation. The live stock in the district in 1793 was thus estimated; 160 horses, 700 black cattle, and 5000 sheep. There are 3 villages; Westruther, Wetherly, and Hounslo, the latter of which is entirely of recent erection, and contains about 80 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 779.

WHALSAY; an island of Shetland, on the E. coast of the Mainland, about 6 miles long and 3 broad, belonging to the parochial charge of Nesting. The coast is rocky, and the surface unequal; but upon the whole it is tolerably fertile. It is observed by mariners, that, on approaching this island, the compass reels and becomes unsteady, plainly indicating a magnetic influence in some of the rocks of the island. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

WHINNION or **WHINNYAN (LOCH)**; a small but beautiful lake in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying between the parishes of Girthon and Twynholm. It abounds with delicious yellow trout.

WHITEBURN or **WHITBURN**; a parish in West-Lothian, in the S. W. corner of the county. It extends about 6 miles in length, and between 2 and 3 in breadth. The surface is pretty level, and the soil in general a loam, inclining to clay, in some places with a mixture of moss on a strong clay or tilly bottom. Near the W. end of the parish there is a high ridge, about 2 miles long and 1 broad, of a very deep barren moss, part of which, however, lies upon a valuable seam of coal, which has never been wrought, on account of the vicinity to the coast.

works in the parish of Shotts. Except this barren spot, almost the whole parish is under tillage. It is watered by the Almond, the Brieck, and two rivulets called the Black and White burns. The village of Whiteburn contains about 500 inhabitants, and lies on the road from Edinburgh to Hamilton by Mid-Calder, about 21 miles from the metropolis. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 1587.

WHITEHILLS; a considerable fishing town in the parish of Boyndie, in Banffshire, situated on the sea coast, about half way between the towns of Banff and Portsoy. Eight boats are constantly employed in the fishery, which export annually dried cod and ling to the value of 500l. or 600l. The town contains about 460 inhabitants.

WHITEKIRK; a parish in Haddingtonshire, united to Tynninghame; also a pleasant village in that parish. *Vide* TYNNINGHAME.

WHITENESS; a parish in Orkney, united to Tingwall. *Vide* TINGWALL.

WHITEN-HEAD; a promontory on the N. coast of Sutherland, in the parish of Durness.

WHITEWYND, or WHITE-WOOLLEN-HILL; a beautiful green hill in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Drysdale, which commands a delightful prospect of the surrounding country.

WHITHERN or WHITHORN; a royal borough in Wigtonshire, seated on the bay of Wigton, where a small stream of water falling into it forms a harbour. The town consists chiefly of one street, running from N. to S., having several alleys from this street stretching to the E. and to the W. About the middle of the town there is a good hall for public meetings, adorned with turrets and a spire, and furnished with a set of good bells. A beautiful stream of water, over which there is a neat bridge, runs across the main street. The houses are neat and commodious. Whithorn is a royal borough, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 15 counsellors. It unites with the boroughs of New Galloway, Wigton, and Stranraer, in sending a representative to the British parliament. Whithorn (the

Candida Casa and *Leucopibia* of the ancient geographers) is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, the capital of the *Novantes*, and the oldest bishopric in Scotland. The cathedral, of which there are now scarce any remains, was founded in the fourth century by St. Ninian, who dedicated it to St. Martin. Here was also a priory of the Premonstratensian order, very richly endowed. The parish of Whithorn is about 3 miles long and 4 broad, occupying the extremity of that peninsula of Wigtonshire formed by the bays of Wigton and Luce. The extent of sea coast is about 9 miles, and it is mostly bold and rocky. The headlands are Burgh-head, Port-Yarroch-head, and Stun-head; and the bays are Port-Allan, Port-Yarroch, and Isle of Whithorn. At the latter place is a safe harbour, and a village containing about 350 inhabitants. The face of the parish is variegated with hills and vallies. The soil is in general fertile, and the fields are mostly inclosed and well cultivated. There is a great deal of thriving plantations of wood in the parish, particularly on the estates of Castlewigg and Tonderghie, at which are also fine residences. The former is a castle in the style of those of the old Scottish barons; and the latter is an elegant modern building, on an elevated situation, commanding an extensive view of England and the isle of Mann. Marble and slate are found in considerable quantity; and there are many promising appearances of lead and copper mines, but as yet none have been worked. Population in 1801, 1904.

WHITSOM and HILTON; an united parish in Berwickshire, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The land under culture is mostly a deep rich clay, but there is a considerable extent of moory and marshy ground. The village of Whitsom is very considerable, having no manufactures or trade of any kind, and containing about 140 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 560.

WHITTADDER or WHITE-WATER; a river of Berwickshire, which has its rise in the mountains of Lammermuir, on the borders of East-Lothian, and, taking a course nearly S., is joined by the Blackadder near

the village of Allantown. From thence its course is S. E., and it falls into the Tweed about 5 miles above Berwick. It abounds with excellent trout and salmon. The Whittadder is subject to frequent inundations, one of which, in October 1775, was so dreadful, that almost every bridge on the river was swept away by the torrent.

WHITTINGHAM; a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 11 miles long and 4 broad, containing 9267 Scots acres, of which 5870 lie amongst the hills of Lammermuir, and 3397 are low and flat. About 6000 sheep are pastured in the hilly part. The low ground is all arable and well cultivated, the greater part being inclosed with hedge and ditch or stone dikes. The soil is various; that on the S. side of the water of Whittingham being much inferior to that on the N. The village of Whittingham contains about 140 inhabitants, and lies about 5 miles S. of Haddington. Near the village is Traprene Law, a small eminence, at the foot of which stands Hailes-Castle, noted for the residence of Queen Mary and Bothwell. Upon one of the Lammermuir hills, called the Priest's Law, is a strong and regular fortification, the parts of which are very entire. It is of an oval form, surrounded with three ditches on three of the sides, and four on the N. side: the circumference of the outer works will measure about 2000 feet. The only mansions in the parish are Whittingham House and Ruchlaw, both of which exhibit marks of great antiquity. The former is most delightfully situated on an elevated ground, surrounded with plantations, and having the rivulet of Whittingham gliding through the valley. Population in 1801, 658.

WICK (SHIRE of). *Vide* CAITHNESS.

WICK; a royal borough on the E. coast of the county of Caithness, seated at the mouth of a small river of the same name, the æstuary of which forms the harbour. The town is small, and the streets narrow and confined; but there are several buildings which are a considerable ornament to the place. The harbour at present is quite natural, and very inconvenient; but several of the proprietors have it in contemplation to erect a

new harbour, which, if completed, would not only be of great importance to the town, but also to the kingdom at large, by saving many vessels which are wrecked on this coast, there being no safe harbour between Cromarty Frith and the Orkneys. If this harbour is completed, the town will also receive a considerable addition to its size towards the S., where a new town is to be feued, on a neat and regular plan, on the estate of Sir Benjamin Dunbar. The chief branch of commerce and industry is the fisheries, which are prosecuted with great advantage. The town and borough lands of Wick were formerly a part of the earldom of Caithness. On the petition of George Earl of Caithness, a charter was granted by James VI. of Scotland, of date 24th September 1589, erecting the town of Wick into a royal borough, under the superiority of that nobleman. About the year 1718 the property and superiority of it came into the family of Sinclair of Ulbster. The *sett* of the borough was fixed in 1716, by which the consent of the original founders or their successors was declared to be necessary to the election of the magistrates. By this *sett* or constitution, the old magistracy make out a *leet* of 2 persons, out of which a provost, and 4 out of which 2 bailies are to be chosen by the free burgesses, and their choice must be approved of by the superior, otherwise the election is void, and a new *leet* or list must be made out. When the provost and bailies are elected, they have the right of nominating 7 counsellors, a treasurer, and dean of guild. The revenue of the town is small, but on the increase. Wick is the county town of the shire, and of consequence the seat of the sheriff-court. It is one of the northern district of boroughs, and with Kirkwall, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, sends a member to parliament. It contains about 1000 inhabitants. The parish of Wick extends about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, somewhat of a semicircular form, the chord of which is formed by the sea. The coast is rocky, indented with many creeks, and excavated with innumerable caves, the habitations of seals and otters, and the nestling places of cormorants and other sea-fowl.

Besides the harbour formed by the river Wick, there are several safe boat stations, particularly at Staxigoe, Broadhaven, and Louisburgh. The principal promontory is Noss-head, very high and rocky, and visible at a vast distance at sea. The appearance of the country in general is flat, open, and champaign; and though immense tracts of land are uncultivated and waste, or covered with heath, yet the greater part is highly susceptible of cultivation. The mode of husbandry is however still far behind. In many places the distinction into *infield* and *outfield* is preserved, and green crops and fallow are little used. There are several lakes which abound with trout, and the parish is intersected its whole extent by the river of Wick. At Keiss, one of the estates of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, is an elegant modern house; and near it is the old castle of Keiss, formerly the residence of the Earls of Caithness. Mr. Sinclair of Freswick has also a residence at Nybster; Ackervillie Tower, the seat of Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs, is an old Gothic building, formerly a seat of the Earls Marischal. Besides Keiss, there are two ruinous castles, Girnigoe and Castle-Sinclair, which formerly belonged to the Earls of Caithness. Upon a narrow promontory stand the ruins of the castle of Oldwick, in former times a seat of the Lords Oliphant. Limestone is abundant; and near the castle of Oldwick a copper mine was discovered, and for some time wrought. Population in 1801, 3986.

WICK; a river in the county of Caithness, which rises in the high grounds in the parish of Latheron. In its course it is augmented by two streams; one from the loch of Toftingal, and the other from the loch of Wattin; and discharges itself into the sea at the town of Wick, where its æstuary forms the harbour of that town. The salmon fishing on this river is very productive.

WIG; a safe bay in Wigtonshire, in Loch Ryan, nearly opposite to the village of Cairn.

WIGTONSHIRE, sometimes called Upper or West Galloway, is of an irregular figure, the greatest length of which is about 30 miles, and in no place is its breadth more than 12, ex-

cluding the two narrow promontories of the Mull of Galloway and Burgh-head. It is bounded on the S. E. by the bay of Wigton, which separates it from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; on the S. and W. by the ocean; on the N. by Ayrshire; and on the E. by Kirkcudbright. The bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rhyns or Rinn of Galloway. The coast is tolerably fertile; but agricultural improvements are yet in their infancy: the interior and northern parts are barren and hilly, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and black cattle. There is no river of any size, except the Luce, which falls into the bay of Luce, and the Cree, which forms the boundary with Kirkcudbright stewartry. Wigtonshire contains three royal boroughs, viz. Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn; the town of Port-Patrick; and several considerable villages, of which the chief are Glenluce, Isle of Whithorn, Cairn, Garliestown, &c. The principal seats are Culhorn and Castle-Kenedy, seats of the Earl of Stair, and Galloway-house, the seat of the Earl of Galloway. Besides these, however, Park, Dunskey, Glasserton, Physgill, Merton-Castle, Lochnew-Castle, and Castle-Stewart, are elegant residences. Wigtonshire is divided into 17 parishes; which, by the returns made in 1801, contained 22,918 inhabitants. The valued rent is 67,646l. 17s. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 53,890l. Sterling.

WIGTON; a royal borough, and capital of that district of Galloway to which it gives its name, is a small town, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, near the mouth of the river Bladenoch. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and, indeed, few of the houses are of recent erection. It is probable that it came to be a place of some consequence about the 8th or 9th century, and that it received its charter of erection into a royal borough during the reign of Robert Bruce. It is a port of the Custom-house, comprehending the creeks of Wigtonshire, from the Mull of Galloway to the mouth of the river Dee. The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 12 counsellors; and with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New-

Galloway, elects a member of the British legislature. It is said to be uncommonly healthful; and instances of longevity are frequent. In 1792, according to the report of the Rev. Mr. Duncan, there was living in town a woman, who at that time had children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, all in existence. The parish of Wigton is of an irregular figure, approaching to an oblong square, extending $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 4 in breadth, comprehending about 5500 acres. It is watered by the Bladenoch, and exhibits a considerable variety of soil and surface. Towards the S. it is interspersed with hills, which are almost entirely arable, with a dry, light, and fertile mould, adapted for almost every species of husbandry. The N. W. corner is more diversified in its surface. Upwards of 1000 acres are incapable of tillage, and the small spots of arable ground are of a coarse and unproductive soil. The N. E. part is mostly covered with moss, and appears in former times to have been an arm of the sea. The greater part is inclosed; and the modern improved plans of husbandry are gaining ground. There is a small salmon fishing on the Bladenoch, which rents at 33l. Sterling *per annum*. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 1475.

WIGTON BAY: a fine safe bay, of considerable extent, running northward from the Solway Frith into the interior of Galloway. It affords safe places of anchorage in many places, and possesses several good harbours, particularly at Isle of Whithorn, Wigton, Garliestown, Creetown, and Gatehouse. From receiving the river Cree at its northern extremity, it is sometimes called the Frith of Cree.

WILLIAM (FORT); a regular fortress, situated at the eastern extremity of Loch Linnhe, where it begins to turn northward to form Loch Eil. The fort is of a triangular form, with two bastions, mounting fifteen 12-pounders, several mortars, and having a considerable armoury. It was built during the usurpation of Cromwell, by the advice, and under the direction, of General Monk, and occupied much more ground at that time than it does at present, accommodating

not fewer than 2000 effective troops. It was then named the "Garrison of Inverlochry," from the ancient castle of that name in the neighbourhood. In the time of King William, it was rebuilt on a smaller scale with stone and lime, instead of earth; and it received the name of that monarch, while the village around it received the name of Maryburgh, from his royal consort. (*Vide MARYBURGH*). In the year 1745 it stood a siege of 5 weeks, which commenced on the 24th February, and was raised on the 3d April following, with the loss of only 6 men killed and 24 wounded. It is, however, by no means a place of strength. It is garrisoned by a governor, fort-major, and a company of soldiers. Some time ago, a considerable part of the walls was undermined, and swept away by the river Nevis, which runs by it. Since that time it has been going to ruin, and there seems little probability of its being repaired.

WILSONTOWN; a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Carnwath, erected about 19 years ago, by Messrs. Wilsons of London, to accommodate the workmen at their extensive iron foundry at this place. The work is excellently situated in respect to the materials; for, on the very ground where the blast furnaces are erected, there are coal, ironstone, limestone, and fire clay, all essentially necessary for the manufacture; and, perhaps no work of the kind in Britain has all these materials so near at hand, and in so great abundance. In 1792, the number of workmen and their families was upwards of 400.

WILTON; a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the banks of the Teviot, and containing about 5000 acres. The surface is irregular, but in general fertile, and well cultivated. Limestone and marl abound, and are of great advantage in improving the arable land. The only residence of note is that of Lord Napier, at Wilton Lodge. The village of Wilton lies about half way between Jedburgh and Hawick, and is noted for the manufacture of Scots carpeting, often from this place named Wilton carpets. Population in 1801, 1307.

WINBROUGH; a hill in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Hobkirk;

from the summit of which the E. and W. seas are distinctly seen, though each is at the distance of 40 miles.

WIND-HEAD FELL; a mountain in the parish of Castletown, in Roxburghshire, elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

WINTON; a small village in Haddingtonshire, in the parish of Pencaitland, which formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Seton, attained in 1715.

WIRRA; one of the Grampians of Angus-shire, in the parish of Lethnot, 7 miles N. of Brechin.

WISP; a hill of considerable height in the parish of Cavers, in Roxburghshire.

WISTOUN; a parish in Lanarkshire, to which in 1772 that of Rober-toun was united. The united parish extends about 5 miles along the W. bank of the Clyde, and is nearly equally extensive in the opposite direction. The surface is hilly, the ground rising from the banks of the Clyde to the eastern border, where the hill of Tin-

to forms the boundary. Two small rivulets water the district. The parish contains 3 villages, viz. Rober-toun, Wistoun, and Newtown of Wistoun each of which contains about 150 inhabitants. Here also is an elegant seat of the Macqueens of Braxfield, which was greatly improved and ornamented by the late Lord Justice Clerk. The great road from Glasgow to Carlisle, by Moffat, passes through part of this parish. Population of the united parish in 1801, 757.

WOODHAVEN; a small village in Fifeshire, seated on the river Tay, opposite to Dundee, between which there is a regular ferry. Woodhaven is distant about 10 miles from Cupar, and the same distance from St. Andrews.

WRATH (CAPE); a dangerous promontory of Sutherland, being the N. W. corner of the Mainland of Scotland. Latitude $58^{\circ} 34'$ N. and longitude $1^{\circ} 40'$ W. of the meridian of Edinburgh.

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YARROW; a parish in Selkirkshire, about 18 miles in length, and 16 at its greatest breadth. The general appearance of the country is mountainous, the prospect on all sides being bounded by their towering summits, some of which are of great height, particularly those called Blackhouse Heights, which are elevated 3270 feet above the sea level. The arable soil, which lies chiefly in the vallies and the sides of the hills, is various in its quality, but in general not well adapted for culture: indeed, the chief branch of husbandry is the rearing of sheep, of which there are upwards of 55,000 in the parish. This district, like the other parts of Etterick forest, is now almost denuded of wood, except some small clumps of planting on the estates of the Duke of Buccleugh, and a considerable ex-

tent of natural wood around the once beautiful, but now ruinous seat of the Murrays of Philiphaugh. Between this parish and that of Etterick are two small lakes, the loch of the Lows and St. Mary's loch, from which respectively arise the rivers Etterick and Yarrow. The great disadvantage of the whole of this neighbourhood, is the distance from coal and lime, which is at least 30 miles. Mary Scott, "the flower of Yarrow," so highly celebrated in song, was a native of this parish: she is said to have been a daughter of Mr. Scott of Dryhope, and was married to Mr. Scott of Harden. From this union sprung a daughter, almost as much celebrated, who married the heir of Stobs, commonly called "Gibby with his golden garters," the ancestor of the Elliots of Minto and Stobs. Through

out all the parish there are numerous remains of old castles, formerly the seats of the feudal barons. Population in 1801, 1216.

YARROW; a celebrated pastoral stream in Selkirkshire, which rises from St. Mary's loch, in the parishes of Yarrow and Etterick; and, after a course of about 16 miles, through the ancient district of Etterick forest, joins its waters to the Ettrick near the town of Selkirk. Near Newark Castle, it forms that highly romantic and picturesque scenery, of which notice is taken under the article SELKIRKSHIRE. The "Braes of Yarrow" are celebrated in a very beautiful Scottish song.

YEA; a small river of Dumfriesshire, tributary to the Nith.

YELL, or **ZELL**; one of the most northerly of the Shetland isles, is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The coast is bold and rocky, intersected by several bays or *voes*, which form safe harbours: the chief of these are called Hamna-voe, Burra-voe, and Mid-Yell-voe. The surface is pretty level, with several small lakes, which are the sources of a few rivulets. The only arable land is on the coast; the interior affording a coarse pasture for sheep. There are several extensive peat mosses, in which are found large trees, though scarce a shrub is now to be seen. It is divided into two parishes, viz. North Yell, united to the island of Fetlar in forming a parochial district; and the united parishes of Mid and South Yell. Population of the parishes of Mid and South Yell in 1801, 1576.

YELL (NORTH); a parish in Shetland, in the island of Yell, to which the island of Fetlar is united. North Yell is 8 miles in length and 6 in breadth; Fetlar is 4 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. (*Vide* YELL and FETLAR.) Population in 1801, 1389.

YESTER; a parish in the county of East-Lothian, about 3 miles long and 2 broad, without including that portion which makes part of Lammermuir, and extends 2 miles farther to the southward. This latter district is hilly and covered with heath; but the rest of the parish is level, and mostly arable, with a fertile, but rather shallow soil. About 200 acres

are covered with wood, as elm, oak, beech, and fir: amongst which are some of the largest and most beautiful trees in Scotland. Yester House, the magnificent residence of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and its extensive pleasure grounds, greatly beautify this quarter. About a mile from Yester House is an old ruin, called Bothon's Castle, formerly the chief seat of the Tweeddale family. The village of Gifford, which gives second title of Earl to the Marquis of Tweeddale, is a borough of barony, containing about 400 inhabitants. Population in 1801, 929.

YETHOLM, or **ZETHOLM**; a parish in Roxburghshire, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 2 broad, bounded on the S. by the English border, and divided into two nearly equal parts by the small river Bowmont. The surface is hilly; but the hills are covered with verdure, and are pastured by nearly 5000 sheep, besides 2500 lambs. There are some considerable *haughs* or meadows on the banks of the Bowmont, and about 1170 English acres are under tillage. The soil of the arable land is good, and adapted for wheat husbandry, though chiefly used in raising barley and turnips. Where this parish marches with that of Morbattle, there is a lake of about a mile in circumference, which abounds with pike and perch. The town of Yetholm is pleasantly situated on the Bowmont water, which divides it into two parts; the one on the N. W. side, called Town-Yetholm, the property of Mr. Wauchope of Niddry, containing 490 inhabitants; and the other on the S. E. side, called Kirk-Yetholm, belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale, and containing 305 inhabitants. This town has been long inhabited by tinkers or gypsies. Population in 1801, 1011.

YICH-KENNISH; a small island of the Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Benbecula.

YLA. *Vide* ILAY and ISLA.

Yochin; a small river in Dumfriesshire, tributary to the Nith.

YOL, **LOYAL**, or **LAOGHAL**, (**LOCH**). *Vide* LAOGHAL (**LOCH**).

YTHAN or **ITHAN**; a river in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the hills of the parish of Forgeue, and, af-

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After a course of 20 or 24 miles, falls in- a salmon fishing of considerable value ;
to the sea at the small village of New- but is chiefly noted for the large pearls
burgh, in the parish of Foveran. It is which its muscles produce, some of
navigable for 3 miles, as far as Ellon ; which have been sold so high as 31
and vessels of 100 or 150 tons bur- Sterling.
den can come a mile up. It possesses

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ZELL. *Vide* YELL.
ZESTER. *Vide* YESTER.

ZETHOLM. *Vide* YETHOLM
ZETLAND. *Vide* SHETLAND

PRINCIPAL ROADS OF SCOTLAND.

DISTANCES FROM EDINBURGH.

I. To North Berwick.

Musselburgh	6	
Prestonpans	3	9
North Berwick	14	23

II. To Berwick upon Tweed.

Musselburgh	6	
Tranent	4	10
Haddington	7	17
Dunbar	11	28
Press	15	43
Berwick	12	55

III. To Coldstream.

Dalkeith	6	
Blackshiels	8	14
Norton	11	25
Greenlaw	11	36
Coldstream	10	46

IV. To Kelso and Mindrum.

Blackshiels, No 3	14	
Lauder	11	25
Kelso	17	42
Mindrum-mill	9	51

V. To Dunse.

Tranent as in No 2	10	
Gifford	10	20
Longformacus	15	35
Dunse	7	42

VI. To Dunse by another Road.

Greenlaw as in No 3	36	
Dunse	8	44

VII. To Jedburgh.

Lauder as in No 4	25	
Leader-foot	9	34
Jedburgh	11	45

N. B. this is the nearest Road to London.

VIII. To Jedburgh by another Road.

Middleton	12	
Bankhouse	9	21
Galashiels	9	30
Melrose	5	35
Jedburgh	12	47

IX. To Selkirk, Hawick, and Longtown.

Bankhouse as in No 8	21	
Selkirk	14	35
Hawick	11	46
Mossbail Green	12	58
Langholm	10	68
Longtown	12	80

X. To Longtown by another Road.

Noblehouse	13	
Bield	22	35
Moffat	14	49
Lockerby	17	66
Ecclefechan	6	72
Gretna-Green	10	82
Longtown	4	86

XI. To Peebles.

Howgate	10	
Peebles	12	22

XII. To Annan.

Ecclefechan as in No 10	72	
Annan	7	79

XIII. To Dumfries.

Moffat as in No 10	49	
Dumfries by Johnston	22	71

XIV. To Dumfries by another Road.

Moffat as in No 10	49	
Lochmaben	16	65
Dumfries	10	75

XV. To Kirkcudbright.

Dumfries as in No 14	75	
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ROADS.

Kelton or Castle-Douglas	17	92
Kirkcudbright	9	101

To go by Glasgow is 5 miles farther round

XVI. To Wigton and Whithorn.

Castle-Douglas as in No 15	92	
Gatehouse of Fleet	13	105
Newton Stewart	16	121
Wigton	8	129
Whithorn	11	140

XVII. To Newton-Stewart.

Bridge house Inn	16	
Biggar	11	27
Leadhills	19	46
Penpont	15	91
Monyhive	5	66
New Galloway	13	79
Newton-Stewart	18	97

XVIII. To Port Patrick.

Newton Stewart as in No 17	97	
Glenluce	16	103
Stranraer	10	113
Port Patrick	6	119

XIX. To Ayr.

Carnwath	25	
Douglas-Mill	13	38
Muirkirk	12	50
Cumnock	10	60
Ayr	16	76

XX. To Lanark.

Carnwath	25	
Lanark	7	32

XXI. To Ayr by another Road.

Mid-Calder	12	
Livingston	3	15
Whitburn	3	21
Hamilton	16	37
Strathaven	8	45
Newmills	13	58
Ayr	17	75

XXII. To Ayr by another Road.

Hamilton as in No 21	37	
Eaglesham	11	48
Kilmarnock	13	61
Ayr	12	73

XXIII. To Port-Patrick by another Road.

Ayr as in No 22	73	
Maybole	8	81
Girvan	13	94
Ballintrae	12	106
Stranraer	16	122
Port-Patrick	6	128

XXIV. To Glasgow.

Whitburn as in No 21	21	
Holytown	11	32
Glasgow	12	44

XXV. To Glasgow by Airdrie.

Uphall	12	
Bathgate	6	13
Craigs	3	21
Airdrie	19	30
Glasgow	12	43

XXVI. To Glasgow by Falkirk.

Kirklistoun	8	
Linlithgow	8	16
Falkirk	8	24
Cumbernauld	10	34
Glasgow	12	46

XXVII. To Irvine and Saltcoats.

Glasgow as in No 25	43	
Stewarttown	17	60
Irvine	8	68
Saltcoats	7	75

XXVIII. To Saltcoats by Glasgow.

Glasgow as in No 25	43	
Paisley	8	51
Beith	11	62
Dalry	5	67
Kilwinning	5	72
Saltcoats	3	75
N. B. It is the same distance by this Road to Irvine		75

XXIX. To Greenock.

Glasgow as in No 25	43	
Renfrew	6	49
Bishopeton Inn	6	55
Port-Glasgow	7	62
Greenock	3	65

XXX. To Inverary and Campbelltown.

Glasgow as in No 25	43	
Dumbarton	14	57
Luss	13	70
Tarbet	8	78
Cairndow	14	92
Inverary	10	102
Lochgilp	22	124
West Tarbet	15	139
Barr	14	163
Campbelltown	12	175

XXXI. To Stirling and Fort William.

Falkirk as in No 26	24	
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ROADS.

<i>Stirling</i>	11	35
<i>Doune</i>	8	43
<i>Callender</i>	8	51
<i>Locherne-head</i>	14	65
<i>Ligarston Inn</i>	8	73
<i>Tyndrum</i>	14	87
<i>Kinghouse</i>	18	105
<i>Kinglochleven</i>	8	113
<i>Fort William</i>	15	128

XXXII. To *Bun-aw* and *Oban*.

<i>Tyndrum</i> as in No 31	87	
<i>Dalmally</i>	12	99
<i>Bun-aw</i>	13	112
<i>Oban</i>	10	122

XXXIII. To *Fort Augustus* and *Glenelg*.

<i>Stirling</i> as in No 31	35	
<i>Dumblane</i>	6	41
<i>Crieff</i>	15	56
<i>Amulrie</i>	11	67
<i>Weems-Kirk</i>	11	78
<i>Tummel-Bridge</i>	12	90
<i>Dalnacardoch</i>	10	100
<i>Dalwhinny</i>	13	113
<i>Garviemore</i>	14	127
<i>Fort Augustus</i>	18	145
<i>Invermorison</i>	8	153
<i>Ratachan</i>	30	183
<i>Glenelg</i>	10	193

XXXIV. To *Inverness* by *Fort Augustus*.

<i>Fort Augustus</i> as in No 33	145	
<i>General's Hut</i>	14	159
<i>Inverness</i>	18	177

XXXV. *Borrowstownness*.

<i>South Queensferry</i>	9	
<i>Borrowstownness</i>	9	18

XXXVI. To *Alloa* and *Stirling*.

<i>North Queensferry</i>	10	
<i>Culross</i>	12	22
<i>Kincardine</i>	4	26
<i>Clackmannan</i>	4	30
<i>Alloa</i>	2	32
<i>Stirling</i>	8	40

XXXVII. To *Dunfermline*.

<i>North Queensferry</i>	10	
<i>Inverkeithing</i>	2	12
<i>Dunfermline</i>	5	17

XXXVIII. To *Perth* and *Fort Augustus*.

<i>Inverkeithing</i>	12	
<i>Kinross</i>	13	25

<i>Perth</i>	15	40
<i>Dunkeld</i>	15	55
<i>Blair-Athol</i>	20	75
<i>Dalnacardoch</i>	10	85
<i>Dalwhinny</i>	13	98
<i>Garviemore</i>	14	112
<i>Fort Augustus</i>	18	130

XXXIX. To *Inverness* and *John-o'-Groat's House*.

<i>Dalwhinny</i> as in No 38	98	
<i>Pitmain</i>	14	112
<i>Aviemore</i>	13	125
<i>Dalmagarie</i>	18	143
<i>Inverness</i>	13	156
<i>Beaully</i>	10	166
<i>Dingwall</i>	9	175
<i>Tain</i>	26	201
<i>Dornoch</i>	10	211
<i>Golspy</i>	8	219
<i>Helmsdale</i>	17	236
<i>Dunbeath</i>	15	251
<i>Wick</i>	20	271
<i>Howna</i> or <i>John-o'-Groat's</i>	16	287

XL. To *Thurso*.

<i>Dunbeath</i> as in No 39	251	
<i>Halkirk</i>	20	271
<i>Thurso</i>	8	279

XLI. To *Fort George*.

<i>Perth</i> as in No 38	40	
<i>Cupar-Angus</i>	13	53
<i>Blairgowrie</i>	4	57
<i>Spittal of Glenshee</i>	19	76
<i>Braemarr</i>	14	90
<i>Tomantoul</i>	31	121
<i>Grantown</i>	13	134
<i>Fort George</i>	31	165

XLII. To *Nairn*.

<i>Grantown</i> as in No 41	134	
<i>Nairn</i>	25	159

XLIII. To *Forres*.

<i>Grantown</i> as in No 41	134	
<i>Forres</i>	22	156

XLIV. To *Fochabers*.

<i>Cupar-Angus</i> as in No 41	53	
<i>Meigle</i>	5	58
<i>Glamis</i>	7	65
<i>Forfar</i>	5	70
<i>Brechin</i>	12	82
<i>Fettercairn</i>	10	92
<i>Kincardine-on-iel</i>	19	111
<i>Alford</i>	12	123
<i>Huntly</i>	17	140

ROADS.

Keith	10	150	Anstruther	2	36
Fochabers	8	158	Crail	3	39

XLV. To Old Rain.

Fettercarin as in No 44	92	
Banchory	17	109
Monymusk	16	125
Old Rain	11	136

XLVI. To Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness.

Brechin as in No 44	82	
Laurencekirk	11	93
Stonehaven	14	107
Aberdeen	15	122
Old Meldrum	17	139
Turreff	17	156
Banff	10	166
Portsoy	7	173
Cullen	6	179
Fochabers	12	191
Elgin	9	200
Forres	12	212
Nairn	11	223
Inverness	16	239

XLVII. To Aberdeen by another Road.

Leith	2	
Kinghorn	7	9
Kirkcaldy	3	12
New-Inn	9	21
Cupar-Fife	9	30
Dundee	10	40
Aberbrothock	17	57
Montrose	12	69
Bervie	13	82
Stonehaven	9	91
Aberdeen	15	106

XLVIII. To Fraserburgh.

Aberdeen as in No 47	106	
Ellon	16	122
Old Deer	11	133
Fraserburgh	15	148

XLIX. To Peterhead.

Ellon as in No 48	122	
Peterhead	17	139

L. To St. Andrews.

Cupar-Fife as in No 47	30	
St. Andrews	9	39

LI. To Crail.

Kirkcaldy as in No 47	12	
Dysart	2	14
East Wemyss	4	18
Leven	4	22
Largo	4	26
Pittenweem	6	34

DISTANCES FORM GLASGOW.

LII. To Ayr.

Kingswells	14	
Kilmarnock	8	22
Ayr	12	34
From Ayr to Port-Patrick see No 23		

LIII. From Glasgow to Longtown.

Hamilton	11	
Douglas-Mill	18	29
Elvanfoot	13	42
Moffat	13	55
Longtown	37	92

LIV. From Glasgow to Dumfries.

Elvanfoot as in No 53	42	
Thornhill	16	58
Dumfries	16	74

LV. By another Road.

Rutherglen	3	
Strathaven	12	15
Muirkirk	13	28
Sanquhar	15	43
Thornhill	13	56
Dumfries	15	71
N. B. another road by Cumnock, but it is 10 miles farther than the above.		

LIV. Glasgow to Newton-Stewart.

Ayr as in No 52	34	
Maybole	8	42
Balloch	12	54
House of the Hill	16	70
Newton-Stewart	9	79

LVII. From Glasgow to Lanark.

Hamilton	11	
Dalserf	7	18
Lanark	7	25

LVIII. From Glasgow to Stirling and Perth.

Cumbernauld	14	
Stirling	13	27
Dumblane	6	33
Crief	14	47
Perth	18	65

LIX. From Greenock to Ayr.

Largs	15	
Saltcoats	13	28
Kilwinning	4	32
Irvine	3	35
Ayr	11	46

ROADS.

<i>LX. Inverkeithing to Kinghorn.</i>			Hawick	11	43
Aberdour	4		Langholm	22	67
Burntisland	3	7	Longtown	12	79
Kinghorn	3	10			
<i>LXI. From Inverness to Fort-William.</i>			LXXXVIII. Berwick to Dunse,		14
General's Hut	18		LXXIX. Brechin to Montrose,		8
Fort Augustus	14	32	LXXX. Biggar to Lanark,		12
Letter-finlay	14	46	LXXXI. Coldstream to Dunse,		11
Fort William	16	62	LXXXII. Grail to St. Andrews,		10
<i>LXII. Inverness to Cromarty,</i>			19		
<i>LXIII. Inverness to Fortrose,</i>			11		
<i>LXIV. Irvine to Kilmarnock,</i>			7		
<i>LXV. Kilmarnock to Machlin,</i>			8		
<i>LXVI. Lanark to Douglas,</i>			12		
<i>LXVII. Leith to Queensferry,</i>			10		
<i>LXVIII. Aberbrothock to Brechin,</i>			14		
<i>LXIX. Aberbrothock to Forfar,</i>			15		
<i>LXX. Aberdeen to Braemar.</i>					
Banchory	17		Stranraer	6	
Kincardine-on-iel	8	25	Glenluce	10	16
Aboyne	10	35	Newton-Stewart	16	32
Braemar	21	56	Gatehouse	17	49
<i>LXXI. Aberdeen to Huntly.</i>			Carlisle	13	62
Kintore	12		Dumfries	17	79
Inverury	4	16	Annan	17	96
Old Rain	9	25	Longtown	13	109
Huntly	12	37			
<i>LXXII. Banff to Huntly,</i>			LXXXIX. Stirling to Dumbarton.		
<i>LXXIII. Banff to Fraserburgh,</i>			Buchanan	23	
<i>LXIV. Banff to Peterhead.</i>			Dumbarton	12	35
Strichen	20		<i>XC. Whitehorn to Glenluce,</i>		
Peterhead	15	35	<i>From Edinburgh to London.</i>		
<i>LXXV. Beaully to Fortrose,</i>			By Berwick upon Tweed		390
<i>LXXIV. Beaully to Cromarty,</i>			Coldstream		380
<i>LXVII. Berwick to Longtown.</i>			Kelso		380
Coldstream	15		Jedburgh		364
Kelso	9	24	Hawick, Carlisle, and Penrith		388
Jedburgh	10	34	Do. and Kendal		390
			Moffat and Kendal		396
			Dumfries and Kendal		411
			<i>From Glasgow to London by Car-</i>		
			lise		408

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